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HAYDN'S
DICTIONARY OF DATES

COMPREHENDING

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES, ANCIENT AND MODERN,

THE FOUNDATION, LAWS, AND GOVERNMENTS OF COUNTRIES—THEIR PROGRESS IN ARTS,
SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE—THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS IN ARMS—AND
THEIR CIVIL, MILITARY, RELIGIOUS, AND PHILANTHROPIC
INSTITUTIONS, PARTICULARLY OF

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

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HAYDN'S

DICTIONARY OF DATES

AND

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION

RELATING TO ALL AGES AND NATIONS.

NINETEENTH EDITION,

CONTAINING THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD TO
THE AUTUMN OF 1889.

By BENJAMIN VINCENT,

HON. LIBRARIAN OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,
COR. MEM. HIST. SOC. NEW YORK.

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PREFACE TO THE NINETEENTH EDITION.

THIS book, when it first appeared in 1841, consisted of 568 pages of smaller size and larger type than those of later editions. It was favourably received, as it in some degree supplied a public want. In 1855, Mr. Joseph Haydn, the compiler, was compelled by failing health to relinquish his labours, and at the earnest request of the Publisher, Mr. Edward Moxon, the present Editor undertook the continuation of the work, and the superintendence of the SEVENTH EDITION, while passing through the press. This led eventually to his undertaking the thorough renovation of the book, which has been gradually effected by revision and correction and copious additions, and now little of the original work remains. The new features include Chronological Tables at the beginning of the volume, innumerable literary, scientific, topographical, and geographical facts inserted in the body of the work, and a Dated Index. To make room for these additions the size of the page has been enlarged, many articles have been condensed or printed in smaller type, and much useless matter has been expunged.

The NINETEENTH EDITION has been thoroughly revised, and continues the general history of the world during the last four years, under the heads of the respective countries; the more important events being noticed in separate articles. Especial attention has been given to the affairs of the British Empire, political, ecclesiastical, social, commercial, and philanthropic. Details are given relating to the conquest of Burmah, the war in the Soudan and the political affairs of France, Germany and the Balkan peninsula. Many small articles have been inserted relating to topics liable to arise in general conversation. This edition contains seventy-seven pages more than the last published in 1885.

The Editor has endeavoured to make the book a dated Cyclopædia, a digested summary of every department of human history, brought down to the eve of publication ; acting under the influence of the old maxims, "*Homo sum ; humani nihil a me alienum puto,*" and "*Nulla dies sine lineâ.*" The kindness of those friends who have pointed out errors and omissions, which are almost unavoidable in a work of such scope and magnitude, is gratefully acknowledged. Much of the information in the book necessarily depends on varying statements often exceedingly difficult to verify.

The more important events that have occurred during the printing of this edition, are noticed in the ADDENDA, at the end of the volume.

BENJAMIN VINCENT.

ROYAL INSTITUTION,
ALBEMARLE STREET, LONDON, W.
September, 1839.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE design of the Author has been to attempt the compression of the greatest body of general information that has ever appeared in a single volume, and to produce a Book of Reference whose extensive usefulness may render its possession material to every individual—in the same manner that a London *Directory* is indispensable, on business affairs, to a London merchant.

The Compiler persuades himself that the *DICTIONARY OF DATES* will be received as a useful companion to all Biographical works, relating, as it does, to *things* as those do to *persons*, and affording information not included in the range or design of such publications.

JOSEPH HAYDN.

LONDON, *May*, 1841.

[Died *Jan.* 17, 1856.]

TABLE OF CONTEMPORARY

Great Britain.		France.	Peninsula.			Germany.	Hungary.
ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.		CASTILE AND LEON.	ARRAGON.	PORTUGAL.		
1066. Will. I.	1057. Male. 3. 1093. Donald 1094. Dunc. 1094. Donald again. 1098. Edgar.	1060. Philip I.	1066. Sancho II.	1065. Sancho.	1065. Sancho of Castile.	1056. Hen. 4. <i>emperor.</i>	1064. Solom.
1087. Will. II.			1072. Alfonso VI.		1072. Alfonso VI.		1075. Geisa. 1076. Lad. 1. 1098. Colo- man.
				1094. Petr.	1093. Henry, <i>count.</i>		
1100. Hen. I.	1107. Alex. I. 1124. Dav. I.	1108. Louis VI.	1109. Urraca and Alfonso VII. 1126. Alfon. VII.	1104. Alfonso I.	1112. Alfonso, as <i>count.</i>	1106. Hen. 5.	1114. Step. 2.
1135. Steph.		1137. Louis VII.				1125. Loth. 2.	1131. Bela 2.
1154. Hen. 2.	1153. Mal. IV. 1165. Will.		1157. Sancho III. 1158. Alfon. VIII.	1134. Ramiro. 1137. Petronella and Raymond.	1139. Alfonso I., <i>as king.</i>	1138. Conr. 3. 1152. Fred. 1.	1141. Geisa 3. 1161. Step. 3.
1172. (<i>Ireland annexed.</i>) 1189. Rich. I. 1199. John.		1180. Philip II.	1188. Alfon. IX. (Leon.)	1163. Alfonso II.			1173. Bela 3.
				1196. Peter II.	1185. Sancho I.	1190. Hen. 6. 1198. Philip.	1196. Emeric
1216. Hen. 3.	1214. Alex. 2.	1223. Louis VIII. 1226. Louis IX.	1214. Henry I. 1217. Ferdin. III. (Castile.) 1230. (Leon.)	1213. James I.	1212. Alfonso II. 1223. Sancho II.	1208. Otho 4. 1215. Fred. 2.	1204. Ladis- las II. 1205. An- drew II. 1235. Bela 4.
	1249. Alex. 3.		1252. Alfonso X.		1248. Alfon. III.	1250. Con. 4. 1254. Will. 1257. Rich.	
1272. Ed. I.		1270. Philip III.		1276. Peter III.			1270. Ste. 4. 1272. Lad. 3.
1282. (<i>Wales annexed.</i>)	<i>Interregnum</i> 1292. John Batiol.	1285. Philip IV.	1284. Sancho IV. 1295. Ferdin. IV.	1285. Alfons. III. 1291. James II.	1279. Dionysius or Denis.	1273. Ro- dolph. 1292. Adolp. 1298. Alb. 1.	
1307. Ed. II.	1306. Robert (Bruce) I.	1314. Louis X. 1316. John I. Phil. V. 1321. Chas. IV. 1328. Phil. VI.	1312. Alfonso XI.	1327. Alfonso IV.	1325. Alfonso IV.	1308. Hen. 7. 1314. Lou. 5.	1301. Charo- bert.
1327. Ed. III.	1329. Dav. II. 1332. Ed. Bal. 1342. Dav. II. again.	1350. John II. 1364. Chas. V. 1380. Chas. VI.	1350. Peter. 1369. Henry. 1379. John I.	1336. Peter IV.	1357. Peter. 1367. Ferdinand.	1347. Chas. 4.	1342. Louis.
1377. Rich. 2.	1371. Rob. II. (Stuart) 1390. Rob. 3		1390. Henry II.	1387. John I. 1395. Martin.	1383. John I.	1378. Wen- ceslas.	1382. Mary. 1387. Mary & Sigismund.
1399. Hen. 4.						1400. Rupert	
	1406. Jas. I.	1422. Chas. VII.	1406. John II.	1410. <i>Interregnum.</i> 1412. Ferdinaud of Sicily. 1416. Alfonso V.	1433. Edward. 1438. Alfonso V.	1410. Sigismund.	
1413. Hen. 5. 1422. Hen. 6.	1437. Jas. II. 1460. Jas. III.	1461. Louis XI.	1454. Henry IV. 1474. Isabella.	1458 John II. 1479. Ferdin. II.		1438. Albert. 1440. Fred. 3.	1440. Lad. 4. 1445. Lad. 5. 1458. Mat- thias.
1461. Ed. IV.		1483. Chas. VIII.	Spain.		1481. John II.		
1483. Ed. V. Rich. 3. 1485. Hen. 7.	1488. Jas. IV.	1408. Louis XII.	1479. Ferdinand and Isabella.		1495. Emanuel.	1493. Max. 1. 1499. <i>Swezt.</i> <i>independ.</i>	1490. Lad. 6.

EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS.

Scandinavia.			Poland.	Eastern Empire.	Italy.	
SWEDEN.	NORWAY.	DENMARK.			POPES.	NAPLES AND SICILY.
1006. Halstan.	1069. Olaf.	1047. Sweyn II. 1076. Harold. 1080. Canute IV. 1086. Olaus IV. 1095. Eric I.	1058. Boleslas. 1082. Ladislas.	1068. Rom. 4 1071. Mich. 7. 1078. Niceph. 3 1081. Alexius	1061. Alex. II. 1073. Greg. VII. 1086. Victor III. 1088. Urban II. 1099. Pascal II.	
1090. Ingo.	1093. Magnus.					
1112. Philip. 1118. Ingo II. 1129. Swerker.	1103. Sigurd I., and others. 1122. Sigurd I. 1130. Magnus IV. and others.	1105. Eric II. 1137. Eric III. 1147. Sweyn III. Canute V. 1157. Waldemar.	1102. Boles. 3 1138. Lad. 2. 1145. Boles. 4	1118. John Comnenus. 1143. Manuel Comnenus.	1118. Gelas. II. 1119. Calixt. II. 1124. Honor. II. 1130. Innoc. II. 1143. Celest. II. 1144. Lucius II. 1145. Eugen. III. 1153. Anasta. IV. 1154. Adrian IV. 1159. Alex. III. 1181. Lucius III. 1185. Urban III. 1187. Greg. VIII. 1189. Clem. III. 1191. Celest. III. 1198. Innoc. III.	1131. Roger I. 1154. William I. 1166. William II. 1189. Tancred. 1194. William III. 1197. Fred. II. of Germany.
1161. Char. VII. 1167. Canute.	<i>Civil war and anarchy.</i>	1186. Swerro.	1173. Miecisl. las III. 1178. Casimir II. 1194. Lesk. 5.	1180. Alex. 2. 1183. Andronicus C. 1185. Isaac 2. 1195. Alex. 3.		
1199. Swerk. II.		1182. Canute VI.				
1210. Eric II. 1216. John I. 1222. Eric III.	1202. Hako III. and others. 1207. Hako IV.	1202. Walde. II. 1241. Eric IV. 1250. Abel. 1252. Christoph. 1259. Eric V.	1200. Miec. 3. 1202. Lad. 3. 1227. Boles. 5.	1204. Theodo. 1222. John Ducas. 1255. Theo. 2. 1258. John Lascaris. 1259. Mich. 8.	1216. Honor. III. 1227. Greg. IX. 1241. Celest. IV. 1243. Innoc. IV. 1254. Alex. IV. 1261. Urban IV. 1265. Clem. IV. 1268-9. Facant. 1271. Gregory X. 1276. Innoc. V. Adrian V. 1276. John XXI. 1277. Nichol. III. 1281. Martin IV. 1285. Honor. IV. 1288. Nich. IV. 1292-3. Facant. 1294. Celest. V. Bonif. VIII.	1250. Conrad. 1254. Conradin. 1258. Manfred. 1266. Charles of Anjou.
1250. Birger Jarl	1263. Magnus VI.					
1266. Waldemar.						
1275. Magnus I.	1280. Eric.		1279. Lesk. 6.			
1290. Birger II.	1299. Hako V.		1289. Anarch. 1290. Premisl. 1296. Ladis. 4	1282. Andronicus II.		
1319. Magn. II.	1319. <i>United to Sweden.</i>	1320. Christopher II. 1334. <i>Interregnum.</i> 1340. Wald. III. 1375. <i>Interregnum.</i> 1376. Olaus V.	1300. Winceslas. 1333. Cas. 3. 1370. Louis. 1382. Mary. 1384. Hedw. 1396. Lad. 5.		1303. Bened. XI. 1305. Clement V. (Avignon). 1314-15. Vacant. 1316. John XXII. 1334. Bene. XII. 1342. Clem. VI. 1352. Innoc. VI. 1362. Urban V. (Rome). 1370. Greg. XI. 1378. Urban VI. 1389. Bonif. IX.	1309. Robt. 1337. Peter 2 1342. Louis. 1355. Fred. 3 of Hung. 1376. Maria & Martin 1381. Chas. 3. 1385. Ladislus.
1389. Margaret.	1389. <i>United to Denmark.</i>	1387. Margaret.		1391. Manuel VI.		
1412. Eric XIII.					1404. Innoc. VII. 1406. Greg. XII. 1409. Alex. V. 1410. John XXIII. 1417. Martin V. 1447. Eugen. IV. 1447. Nicholas V. 1455. Calix. III. 1458. Pius II. 1464. Paul II. 1471. Sixtus IV. 1484. Inno. VIII. 1492. Alex. VI.	1402. Mart. 1. 1409. Mart. 2. (United to Arragon.) 1410. Ferd. 1 1416. Alf. 1. 1435. Alfonso I. 1458. Ferd. 1. 1458. John. 1494. Alf. 2. 1499. Ferd. 1495. Ferd. 2. 1496. Fred. 2.
1440. Christopher III.			1434. Lad. 6.	1443. Constant. 13.		
1448. Chas. VIII.		1448. Christian I.	1445. Casl. 4.			
1457. Christian I.				Turkey.		
1463. John of Denmark.		1481. John.	1492. Albert	1433. Mahomet II. 1481. Bajaz. 2		

TABLE OF CONTEMPORARY

Great Britain.		France.	Peninsula.			Germany.	Hungary.
ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.		CASTILE AND LEON.	ARRAGON.	PORTUGAL.		
1509. Hen. 8.	1513. Jas. V.	1515. Francis I.	1504. Joanna & Philip I.	Ferdinand II.	1521. John III.	1519. Chas. V. (I. of Sp.)	1516. Lou. II. 1526. Jn. Zapolski and Ferdin. II.
1547. Ed. VI. 1553. Mary. 1558. Eliz.	1542. Mary. 1567. Jas. VI.	1547. Henry II. 1559. Francis II. 1560. Charles IX. 1574. Henry III. 1589. Henry IV.	Spain.			(EMPERORS—KINGS OF HUNGARY.)	
			1512. Ferd. V. (Cast.) II. (Arragon). 1516. Charles I. (V. of Germ. 1519).				
			1556. Philip II.	Holland.	1557. Sebastian.	1558. Ferdinand. 1564. Maximilian II.	
			1579. William of Orange, stadtholder.	1578. Henry. 1580. Annexed to Spain.		1576. Rodolph II.	
			1598. Philip III.	1587. Maurice.			
1603. Jas. I. (VI. of Scot.) 1625. Charles I.		1610. Louis XIII.	1621. Philip IV.	1625. Fred. Hen.	Kingdom restored	1612. Mathias. 1619. Ferdinand II.	
1649. Commonwealth. 1660. Charles II.		1643. Louis XIV.	1665. Charles II.	1647. William II. 1650-72. No stadtholder.	1640. John of Braganza. 1656. Alfonso VI. 1667. Peter, regent. 1683. Peter II.	1637. Ferdinand III. 1658. Leopold I.	
1685. James II. 1689. William and Mary. 1694. William III.			1700. Philip V.	1672. Will. Hen. (Will. III. of England.)			
1702. Anne. 1714. George I.		1715. Louis XV.	1724. (abdicated). Louis, Philip V. again.	1702-47. No stadtholder.	1706. John V.	1705. Joseph 1711. Chas. 6.	Prussia.
1727. George II.			1746. Ferd. VI. 1759. Chas. III.	1747. Will. Hen. 1757. Will. IV.	1750. Joseph.	1742. Chas. 7. 1745. Francis	1701. Fred. I. 1713. Fred. J. William I. 1740. Fred. 2.
1760. George III.		1774. Louis XVI.	1788. Chas. IV. (abdicated).	1795. Annexed to France.	1777. Maria and Peter III. 1786. Maria, alone. 1791. John, regent	1765. Jos. 2. 1790. Leop. 2. 1792. Fran. 2.	1786. Fred. William 2. 1797. Fred. William 3.
1783. [United States independent.]		1793. Lou. XVII. Republic I.	1808. Ferd. VII. (dethroned). Jos. Bonap. 1814. Ferd. VII. (restored).	1806. Louis, king.	Netherlands.	1816. John VI. 1826. Peter IV. Maria II. 1828. Miguel.	Austria.
1811. (George, Prince of Wales, regent.)		1802. Consulate. 1804. Napoleon I. 1814. Lou. XVIII.		1814. Will. Fred. king.*		1806. Fran. I.	
1820. George IV.		1824. Charles X.	1833. Isabella II. 1868. (dethroned). 1870. Amadeus. (abdicated) 1873.	1840. William II. 1849. Will. III.	1833. Maria II. 1853. Peter V. 1861. Luis I.	1835. Ferd. 2. 1848. Francis Joseph.	1840. Fred. William 4. 1860. Will. 1.
1830. William IV. 1837. Victoria.		1830. Lou. Philip. 1848. Republic II. 1852. Napol. III. 1870. Republic III. 1871. L. A. Thiers president. 1873. Marshal MacMahon. 1879. Jules Grévy. 1887. Sadi Carnot.	1873. Republic. 1874. Alfons. XII. died 25 Nov. 1885. 1886. Alfons. XIII.				1871. empero of GERMANY. 1888. Fred. III. 1888. William II.

* Belgium.—1831. Leopold I.
1865. Leopold II.

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* See Article RUSSIA for preceding Rulers.
† See Article SAVOY.

† See Article SAVOY.

POPULATION AND GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD.

(According to the Almanach de Gotha.)

COUNTRIES—RELIGIONS	POPULATION.	RULERS.	BIRTH.	ACCESSION.
Anhalt, <i>E. Population in Dec.</i> 1885	248,166	Frederick, duke	29 April, 1831	22 May, 1871.
Argentine Confederation, <i>R.C.</i> 1887	3,805,000	Dr. N. Juarez Celman, <i>pres.</i>		13 June, 1886.
Austrian Emp. <i>R.C.</i> (after cession 1866) Dec. 1880	37,882,712	Francis-Joseph, emperor . .	18 Aug. 1830	2 Dec. 1848.
Baden, <i>R.C.</i> Dec. 1885	1,601,255	Frederick, grand-duke . . .	9 Sept. 1826	5 Sep. 1856.
Bavaria, <i>R.C.</i> (after cessions 1866) 1885	5,420,199	Otho, king	27 April, 1848	13 June, 1886.
Belgium, <i>R.C.</i> Dec. 1887	5,974,743	Leopold II., king	9 April, 1835	10 Dec. 1865.
Bolivia, <i>R.C.</i> 1880	2,311,000	Antico Arce, president . . .		1 June, 1888.
Brazil, <i>R.C.</i> 1883	12,002,978	Pedro II., emperor	2 Dec. 1825	7 April, 1831.
Brunswick, <i>L.</i> 1885	372,452	duke		
Bulgaria 1885	3,154,375	Ferdinand, prince	26 Feb. 1861	7 July, 1887.
Chili, <i>R.C.</i> 1887	2,527,320	Don J. M. Balmaceda, <i>pres.</i>		18 Sept. 1886.
Chinese Empire (estimated), <i>B.</i> 1885	381,554,977	Kwang-su, emperor	1871	Jan. 1875.
Colombia, estate, <i>R.C.</i> 1888	4,000,000	R. Nuñez, president		1 April, 1884.
Costa Rica, <i>R.C.</i> 1885	213,785	Bernardo Soto, president . .		12 Mar. 1885.
Denmark & colonies, <i>L.</i> (estim.) 1880	2,000,300	Christian IX., king	8 April, 1818	15 Nov. 1863
Egypt, &c., <i>M.</i> 1883	6,798,230	Mehemed Tewfik, khedive . .	1852	8 Aug. 1879.
Equator (Ecuador), <i>R.C.</i> 1885	1,004,051	Antonio Flores, president . .		12 March, 1888.
France alone, <i>R.C.</i> 1886	38,218,903	Sadi Carnot, president . . .	11 Aug., 1837	3 Dec. 1887.
Germany, <i>R.C., L.</i> and <i>E.</i> Dec. 1885	46,855,704	William II., emperor	27 June, 1859	15 June, 1888.
Gt. Britain & colonies, <i>P.</i> (estim.) 1881	252,821,562	Victoria, queen	24 May, 1819	20 June, 1837.
Greece & Ion. Is., <i>G.C.</i> (estim.) 1870	1,979,147	George I., king	24 Dec. 1845	5 June, 1863.
Guatemala, <i>R.C.</i> 1887	304,233	M. L. Barillas, president . .		April, 1885.
Hayti (estimated) 1885	900,000	civil war		
Hesse-Darmstadt, <i>L.</i> 1885	956,611	Louis IV., grand-duke	12 Sept. 1837	13 June, 1877.
Holland, not colonies, <i>C.</i> 1887	4,450,870	William III., king	19 Feb. 1817	17 March, 1849.
Honduras, <i>R.C.</i> 1887	320,134	Gen. Louis Bogran, president		27 Nov. 1883.
Italy, <i>R.C.</i> 1887	30,260,065	Humbert I., king	14 March, 1844	9 Jan. 1878.
Japan (estimated) 1888	38,509,177	Moutz Hito, mikado	1852	1867.
Liberia, <i>P.</i> 1886	1,068,000	H. R. W. Johnson, president		7 Jan. 1884.
Liechtenstein, <i>R.C.</i> 1880	9,124	John I., prince	5 Oct. 1840	12 Nov. 1858.
Lippe, <i>C.</i> Dec. 1885	160,430	Waldemar, prince	18 April, 1824	8 Dec. 1875.
Luxemburg, <i>R.C.</i> 1885	213,283			
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, <i>L.</i> Dec. 1885	575,152	Frederic Francis III., grand-duke	19 Mar. 1851	15 April, 1883.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, <i>L.</i> 1885	98,371	Frederic William, grand-duke	17 Oct. 1819	6 Sept. 1860.
Mexico, <i>R.C.</i> (estimated) 1882	10,447,974	Porfirio Diaz, president . . .		1 Dec. 1884.
Monaco, <i>R.C.</i> 1888	13,394	Charles III., prince	8 Dec. 1818	20 June, 1856.
Montenegro, <i>G.C.</i> (estim.) 1884	236,000	Nicholas I., prince	7 Oct. 1841	14 Aug. 1860.
Morocco, <i>M.</i> about	6,000,000	Muley Hassan, sultan		25 Sept. 1873.
Nicaragua, <i>R.C.</i> 1886	262,372	Dr. Sacasa, president		1880.
Oldenburg, <i>P.</i> (estimated) 1885	341,521	Peter, grand-duke	8 July, 1827	27 Feb. 1853.
Papal States annexed to Italy. 1870		Leo XIII., pope	2 March, 1810	20 Feb. 1878.
Paraguay, <i>R.C.</i> 1886	300,000	Gen. B. Caballero, president		25 Nov. 1882.
Persia, <i>M.</i> (estimated) 7,000,000		Nassir-ed-Deen, shah	1830	10 Sept. 1848.
Peru, <i>R.C.</i> (estimated) 1876	2,690,745	Gen. Caceres, president . . .		1886.
Portugal, <i>R.C.</i> 1881	4,708,178	Luis I., king	31 Oct. 1838	11 Nov. 1861.
Prussia, <i>E.</i> 1885	28,318,470	William II., king	27 June, 1859	15 June, 1888.
Reuss, <i>L.</i> 1885	166,502	Henry XXII., prince	28 March, 1846	8 Nov. 1850.
Roumania 1888	5,376,600	Chs. of Hohenzollern, king . .	20 April, 1830	20 April, 1866.
Russia, <i>G.C.</i> , Poland, &c. (est.) 1885	108,843,192	Alexander III., czar	10 March, 1845	13 March, 1881.
Sandwich Islands (Hawai, &c.) 1884	80,578	Kalakaia I., king	16 Nov. 1836	12 Feb. 1874.
San Marino, <i>R.C.</i> 1886	7,340	Gen. Menendez, president . .		June, 1885.
San Salvador, <i>R.C.</i> 1885	634,120	Ernest, duke	16 Sept. 1826	3 Aug. 1853.
Saxe-Altenburg, <i>P.</i> 1885	101,460	Ernest II., duke	21 June, 1818	29 Jan. 1844.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, <i>L.</i> 1885	198,830	George II., duke	2 April, 1826	20 Sept. 1860.
Saxe-Meiningen, <i>L.</i> 1885	144,814	Chas. Alexander, grand-duke	24 June, 1818	8 July, 1853.
Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, <i>L.</i> 1885	313,046	Albert, king	23 April, 1828	29 Oct. 1871.
Saxony, <i>P.</i> 1885	3,182,003	Adolphus, prince	1 Aug. 1817	21 Nov. 1860.
Schaumburg-Lippe, <i>L.</i> 1885	37,204	George, prince	23 Nov. 1838	26 Nov. 1860.
Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, <i>L.</i> 1885	83,836	Charles, prince	7 Aug. 1830	17 July, 1880.
Schwartzburg-Sondershaus, <i>L.</i> 1885	73,606	Alexander, king	14 Aug. 1876	6 March, 1880.
Servia, <i>G.C.</i> 1887	2,013,691	Alfonso XIII., king	17 May, 1886	17 May, 1886.
Spain, <i>R.C.</i> 1887	17,358,424	Ulises Heureaux, president.		1 Sept. 1886.
St. Domingo, <i>R.C.</i> (estimated) 1885	504,000	Oscar II., king	21 Jan. 1829	18 Sept. 1872.
Sweden, Norway, <i>L.</i> (estmt.) 1883	6,410,495	Bernard Hammer, president.		13 Dec. 1888.
Switzerland, <i>R.C.</i> and <i>P.</i> Dec. 1880	2,831,787			
Transvaal, or South African Republic, <i>C.</i> 1886	374,848	S. J. P. Krüger, president . .		9 May, 1883.
Turkish Empire, <i>M.</i> (estmt.) 1887	32,078,100	Abdul-Hamid II., sultan . . .	22 Sept. 1842	31 Aug. 1876.
Uruguay, <i>R.C.</i> 1886	596,403	Lt.-gen. Maximo Jajés, <i>pres.</i>		18 Nov. 1885.
Venezuela, <i>R.C.</i> 1886	1,928,320	Dr. J. F. R. Paul, president.		29 June, 1888.
Würtemberg, <i>L.</i> 1885	1,995,185	Charles, king	6 March, 1823	25 June, 1864.
United States of America, <i>P.</i> . . . 1880	50,445,336	Gen. Ben. Harrison, <i>presid.</i>	20 Aug. 1833	4 Mar. 1869.

PREDOMINANT RELIGIONS.—*R.C.*, Roman Catholic; *G.C.*, Greek Church; *P.*, Protestant; *L.*, Lutheran; *E.*, Evangelical Church—a combination of Calvinists and Lutherans; *C.*, Calvinist or Reformed; *M.*, Mahometan; *B.*, Buddhist.

DICTIONARY OF DATES.

AARGAU.

AARGAU (Switzerland), formerly included in Berne, was made an independent canton in 1803, and settled as such in 1815. It was much disturbed by religious dissensions in 1841; and the expulsion of the Jesuits was demanded in 1844.

ABACUS, the tile on the capital of a column. That on the Corinthian column is ascribed to Callimachus, about 540 B.C.—This name is also given to a frame traversed by stiff wires, on which beads were strung, used for calculating by the Greeks, Romans, and Chinese. M. Lalanne published an **ABACUS** at Paris in 1845.—The multiplication table has been called the Pythagorean abacus.

ABANCAY, a river in Peru, on the banks of which the Spanish marshal Almagro defeated and took prisoner Alvarado, a partisan of Pizarro, 12 July, 1537.

ABATTOIRS, slaughter-houses for cattle. In 1810 Napoleon decreed that five should be erected near Paris, which were opened in 1818. One was erected at Edinburgh in 1851, and they form part of the new London metropolitan cattle-market, opened on 13 June, 1855.

ABBASSIDES, descendants of Mahomet's uncle, Abbas-Ben-Abdul-Motalleb. Merwan II., the last of the Omniades, was defeated and slain by Abul Abbas in 750, and became caliph. Thirty-seven Abbasside caliphs (including Haroun al Rashid, 786-809) reigned from 750 to 1258. They settled at Bagdad, built by Al-Mansour about 762. Their colour was black; that of the Fatimites being green, and that of the Omniades white.

ABBAYE, a military prison near St. Germain des Prés, Paris, where 164 prisoners were murdered by infuriated republicans led by Maillard, 2 and 3 Sept. 1792.

ABBEVILLE, N. France. Here Henry III. met Louis IX. of France and made peace, renouncing his right to Normandy and other provinces, 20 May, 1259.

ABBEYS, monasteries for men or women; see *Monachism and Convents*. The first abbey founded in England was at Bangor in 560; in France, at Poitiers, about 360; in Ireland in the fifth century; in Scotland in the sixth century. 110 alien priories were suppressed in England, 2 Henry V. 1414. *Salmon*. The gross disorders in these establishments occasioned their destruction in Britain. After visitations of inquiry, king Henry VIII. commenced the suppression of small monasteries to raise

ABDICATIONS.

revenues for Wolsey's colleges at Oxford and Ipswich, 7 June, 1525; many small monasteries were suppressed in 1536; and all religious houses were suppressed throughout the realm by parliament, 1539-40:—186 large monasteries (revenue 104,919*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*), 374 less monasteries (revenue 33,479*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*), and 48 houses of the knights hospitallers (revenue 2385*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*); total, houses, 608; estimated revenue, 140,784*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*) *Tanner*. Abbeys were suppressed in Austria (by Joseph II.) in 1780, in France in 1790, in Portugal in 1834, in Sardinia in 1855, in Mexico in 1861, in Spain in 1837 and 1868, and in Italy in July, 1866, and April, 1873.

ABBOT (from *Ab*, father), the head of an abbey. In England, mitred abbots were lords of parliament; twenty-seven abbots and two priors thus distinguished, 1329; the number reduced to twenty-five, 1396. *Coke*. The abbots of Reading, Glastonbury, and St. John's, Colchester, were executed as traitors for denying the king's supremacy, probably for not surrendering their abbeys, 1539; see *Glastonbury*.

ABBOT'S RIPTON, see *Railway Accidents*, 1876.

ABC CLUB, a name adopted by certain republican enthusiasts in Paris, professing to relieve the *abaissés*, or depressed. Their insurrection 5 June, 1832, was suppressed with bloodshed, 6 June. These events are described by Victor Hugo in "*Les Misérables*" (1862).

ABDICATIONS of sovereigns, voluntary or compulsory, have been numerous:—

Sylla, Roman dictator	B.C.	79
Diocletian, „ emperor	A.D.	305
Stephen II., of Hungary		1131
Albert, the Bear of Brandenburg.		1142
Lescov V. of Poland		1200
Uladislaus III. of Poland		1206
John Balliol, of Scotland		1296
Otho (of Bavaria), of Hungary		1309
Eric IX., of Denmark, &c.		1439
Pope Felix V.		1449
Charles V., as emperor	25 Oct.	1555
„ as king of Spain	16 Jan.	1556
Christina, of Sweden	16 June,	1654
John Casimir, of Poland		1669
James II., of England	died 11 Dec.	1688
Frederick Augustus II., of Poland		1704
Philip V. of Spain (resumed)		1724
Victor Amadeus, of Sardinia		1730
Charles, of Naples		1759
Stanislaus, of Poland		1795
Charles Emmanuel II., of Sardinia	4 June,	1802
Francis II., of Germany, who became emperor of Austria	11 Aug.	1804

Charles IV., of Spain, in favour of his son, 19 March;
in favour of Bonaparte; see Spain
Joseph Bonaparte, of Naples (for Spain) 1 May, 1808
Gustavus IV., of Sweden 1 June, 1808
Louis, of Holland 1809
Jerome, of Westphalia 1 July, 1810
Napoleon I., of France 20 Oct. 1813
Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia 5 April, 1814
Pedro IV., of Portugal 13 March, 1821
Charles X., of France 2 May, 1826
Pedro I., of Brazil 2 Aug. 1830
Dom Miguel, of Portugal (by leaving it) 7 April, 1831
William I., of Holland 26 May, 1834
Louis-Philippe, of France 8 Oct. 1840
Louis Charles, of Bavaria 24 Feb. 1848
Ferdinand, of Austria 21 March, 1848
Charles Albert, of Sardinia 2 Dec. 1848
Leopold II., of Tuscany 23 March, 1849
Bernhard, of Saxe-Meiningen July, 1859
Isabella II., of Spain 20 Sept. 1866
Amadeus, of Spain 25 June, 1870
Prince Alexander of Bulgaria (compulsory) 11 Feb. 1873
Milan, King of Servia 7 Sept. 1886
6 March, 1889.

ABECEDARIANS, followers of Storck, an Anabaptist in the sixteenth century, derive their name from their rejection of all worldly knowledge, even of the alphabet.

ABECEDARIUM, a logical machine, constructed by Mr. William Stanley Jevons, and described in his "Principles of Science," 1874. He states that, by means of symbolic terms, it can perform all the processes of analytic reasoning with infallible accuracy.

ABELARD, a celebrated teacher of theology and logic, in 1118 fell in love with Héloïse, the niece of Fulbert, a canon of Paris, became her tutor, and seduced her. After a compulsory marriage, he placed her temporarily in a convent. Having been cruelly mutilated at the instigation of her relatives, he entered the abbey of St. Denis, from which he was compelled to depart, accused of heresy, on account of his censuring the dissoluteness of the monks. He then built and lectured at the oratory of the Paraclete (or comforter) which eventually he made a convent, with Héloïse for the abbess. He died under the charge of heresy, 21 April, 1142, and was buried in the Paraclete, where also Héloïse was laid, 17 May, 1164. Their ashes were removed to the garden of the Muséum Français in 1800, and to the cemetery of Père la Chaise in 1817. Their epistles, &c., were published in 1616.

ABENCERRAGES, a powerful Moorish tribe of Granada, opposed to the *Zegrís*. From 1480 to 1492 their quarrels deluged Granada with blood and hastened the fall of the kingdom. They were exterminated by Boabdil (Abu Abdallah), the last king, who was dethroned by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492; his dominions were annexed to Castile.

ABENSBURG, Bavaria. The Austrians were here defeated by Napoleon I. 20 April, 1809.

ABEOKUTA, see *Dahomey*.

ABERDEEN (N. Scotland), said to have been founded in the third century after Christ, and erected into a city about 893. Old Aberdeen was made a royal burgh in 1154; it was burnt by the English in 1336; and soon after New Aberdeen was built. A statue of the prince consort was inaugurated by the queen 13 Oct. 1863; and one of queen Victoria by the prince of Wales, 20 Sept. 1866. See *Population*.

King's college was founded by bishop William Elphinstone, who had a bull from pope Alexander VI. in 1494. The University was erected in 1500-6. *Marischal college* was founded by George Keith, earl marischal of Scotland, in 1593; rebuilt in 1837. In 1858 the university and colleges were united. By the reform act of 1868, the universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow send one member to parliament. Sir Erasmus Wilson gives 10,000*l.* to endow a chair of pathological anatomy, 1882.

Above 30 persons drowned by overcrowding a boat, April, 1876.

Aberdeen farmers agitate for change in land laws; abatement of rent, &c., Sept. 1881.

Aberdeen market buildings destroyed by fire, 29 April, 1882.

Duthie-park, presented by Miss Duthie, opened by princess Beatrice, 27 Sept. 1883.

The British Association meet here, 14 Sept. 1859; and 9 Sept. 1885.

The Marquis of Lorne uncovers a colossal statue of Wallace, 29 June, 1888.

Malcolm III. having gained a great victory over the Danes in the year 1010, resolved to found a new *Bishopric*, in token of his gratitude for his success, and pitched upon Mortlach in Banffshire, where St. Beatus was first bishop, 1015. The see, removed to Aberdeen early in the twelfth century, was discontinued at the revolution, 1689, and is now a post-revolution bishopric, instituted in 1721; see *Bishops in Scotland*.

ABERDEEN ACT, introduced by the earl of Aberdeen, and passed, 1845, to enforce the observance of a convention made with Brazil in 1826 to put down the slave trade. Repealed in April, 1869.

ABERDEEN ADMINISTRATION, called the *Coalition Ministry*, as including Whigs, Radicals, and followers of sir R. Peel. Formed in consequence of the resignation of the first Derby administration; sworn in, 28 Dec. 1852; resigned 30 Jan. 1855; succeeded by the *Palmerston* administration, *which see*.

Earl of Aberdeen,* first lord of the treasury.

Lord Cranworth, lord chancellor.

Earl Granville, president of the council.

Duke of Argyll, lord privy seal.

Lord John Russell,† foreign secretary.

Viscount Palmerston, home secretary.

Duke of Newcastle,‡ colonial and war secretary.

William Ewart Gladstone, chancellor of exchequer.

Sir James Graham, first lord of the admiralty.

Sir Charles Wood, president of the India board.

Edward Cardwell, president of board of trade.

Hon. Sidney Herbert, secretary-at-war.

Sir William Molesworth, chief commissioner of works.

Marquess of Lansdowne (without office).

Viscount Canning, lord Stanley of Alderley, right hon.

Edward Stuart, &c.

ABERDEEN PEERAGE CASE. George, earl of Aberdeen, grandson of the premier, succeeded his father, 22 March, 1864. After travelling in a yacht, he became a merchant seaman, and chief mate of the *Hera*; he was drowned 27 Jan. 1870. His brother John's claim to the succession was allowed by the house of lords, 3 May, 1872.

ABER EDW, S. Radnorshire. Near here Llewelyn, the last independent prince of Wales, was surprised, defeated, and slain by the lords marchers, 11 Dec. 1282.

ABERGELE (N. Wales), see *Railway Accidents*, 20 Aug. 1868.

ABERRATION OF LIGHT; discovered by James Bradley, through his observation of an apparent motion of the fixed stars, 1727.

ABHORRERS, a name given in 1679, (reign of Charles II.) to the court-party in England, the

* Born in 1784; engaged in foreign diplomacy, 1813; became foreign secretary, Jan. 1828; joined the party of sir R. Peel, 1846; died 14 Dec. 1860.

† Lord John Russell was succeeded as foreign secretary by the earl of Clarendon (Feb. 1853), but continued a member of the cabinet, without office; he afterwards became president of the council, in the room of earl Granville, appointed to the duchy of Lancaster (June, 1854).

‡ In June, 1854, the offices were separated; the duke of Newcastle remained secretary of war, and sir George Grey was made colonial secretary.

opponents of the Addressers (afterwards *Whigs*), so called from their address to the king praying for the immediate assembly of the parliament, which was delayed on account of its being adverse to the court. The former (afterwards *Tories*) expressed their abhorrence of those who endeavoured to encroach on the royal prerogative, 1680. *Hume*. The commons expelled several members for being Abhorers, among them sir Francis Withens (whom they sent to the Tower), and prayed his majesty to remove others from places of trust. They also resolved, "that it is the undoubted right of the subject to petition for the calling of a parliament, and that to traduce such petitions as tumultuous and seditious, is to contribute to the design of altering the constitution." Oct. 1680.

ABINGDON LAW. In 1645, lord Essex and Waller held Abingdon, an ancient abbey town in Berks, against Charles I. The town was unsuccessfully attacked by sir Stephen Hawkins in 1644, and by prince Rupert in 1645. On these occasions the defenders put every Irish prisoner to death without trial; hence the term "Abingdon law."

ABIOGENESIS (*a*, not, *bios*, life), a term given to spontaneous generation by professor Huxley in his British Association address, 1870.

ABJURATION of the pope was enjoined by statute in the reigns of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and James I., and of certain doctrines of the church of Rome by stat. 25 Charles II. 1673. The oath of abjuration of the house of Stuart was enjoined by stat. 13 & 14 Will. III. 1702; the form was changed in after reigns. By 21 & 22 Vict. c. 48 (1858) one oath for the three oaths of abjuration, allegiance, and supremacy was substituted. See *Oaths*.

ABKASIA, a province of the Caucasus, annexed by Russia, the last prince Michael Shervashiji being deposed: an insurrection against the Russian authorities, 8 Aug. 1866, was quelled with much bloodshed.

ABNEY PARK, see *Cemeteries*.

ABO, a port of Russia, founded prior to 1157, was till 1809 capital of Swedish Finland. It has suffered much by fire, especially in 1775 and 1827; was seized by the Russians in Feb. 1808; ceded to them, 17 Sept. 1809; and rebuilt by them after the great fire in 1827. The university erected by Gustavus Adolphus and Christina, 1640 *et seq.*, was removed to Helsingfors, 1827. The peace of *Abo*, by which Sweden ceded part of Finland to Russia, was signed, 18 Aug. 1743.

ABOLITIONISTS, the party in the northern part of the United States, opposed to slavery. They formed a small society at Boston about 1832; which became the nucleus of a great political party, and ultimately attained its object by the war of 1861-4. See *Slavery in United States*.

ABORIGINES (without origin), a name given to the earliest known inhabitants of Italy (whence came the Latin); now applied to the original inhabitants of any country.—The Aborigines Protection Society was established in 1838. Reports on the condition of the aborigines in the British colonies were presented to parliament in 1834 and 1837. It supported the case of the Queen of Amatonga (*which see*) 13 Dec. 1887.

ABOUKIR (Egypt), the ancient Canopus. In the bay Nelson defeated the French fleet, 1 Aug. 1798; see *Nile*. A Turkish army of 15,000 was defeated here by 5000 French under Bonaparte, 25 July, 1799. A British expedition to Egypt under general sir Ralph Abercromby landed here, and Aboukir surrendered to them after an obstinate and

sanguinary conflict with the French, 8 March, 1801; see *Alexandria*.

ABRAHAM, ERA OF, used by Eusebius; so called from the patriarch Abraham, who died 1822 B.C. The era began 1 Oct. 2016 B.C. To reduce this era to the Christian, subtract 2015 years and three months. *Nicolas*.

ABRAHAM, HEIGHTS OF, near Quebec, Lower Canada. The French were defeated and Montcalm, their commander, killed here by general Wolfe, who fell in the moment of victory, 13 Sept. 1759; see *Quebec*.

ABRAHAMITES, a sect holding the errors of Paulus, was suppressed by Cyriacus, the patriarch of Antioch, early in the ninth century. A deistical sect of this name was banished from Bohemia by Joseph II. in 1783.

ABRANTES (Portugal). By a treaty between France and Portugal, signed here 29 Sept. 1801, the war was closed, and the French army withdrew; a money compensation having been agreed to, and territories in Guiana ceded to France.

ABSALOM'S REBELLION and death (1024—23 B. C.) is described 2 Sam. xv.—xix.

ABSCONDING DEBTORS ACT, passed 9 Aug. 1870.

ABSENTEE TAX (*4s.* in the pound), levied in Ireland in 1715 on the incomes and pensions of absentees (long complained of), ceased in 1753. A tax of 2s. in the pound was proposed in vain by Mr. Flood in 1773 and by Mr. Molynceux in 1783.

ABSOLUTION. Till the 3rd century, the consent of the congregation was necessary to absolution; but soon after the power was reserved to the bishop; and in the 12th century the form "I absolve thee" had become general. See *Holy Cross*.

ABSTINENCE. It is said that St. Anthony lived to the age of 105 on twelve ounces of bread and water daily, and James the hermit to the age of 104; that St. Epiphanius lived to 115; Simeon the Stylite to 112; and Kentigern, commonly called St. Mungo, to 185 years of age. *Spottiswood*.

Cicely de Ridgway, said to have fasted 40 days rather than plead when charged with the murder of her husband John; discharged as miraculously saved, 1347. Ann Moore, the fasting woman of Tutbury, Staffordshire, was said to have lived twenty months without food; but her imposture was detected by Dr. A. Hendersen, Nov. 1808.

A man named Cavanagh at Newry, in Ireland, was reported to have lived two years without meat or drink, Aug. 1840. His imposture was discovered in England, where he was imprisoned as a cheat, Nov. 1841. Sarah Jacobs, the Welsh fasting girl, aged 13, said by her father to have lived for more than a year without food, after being closely watched for a week, died from exhaustion 17 Dec. 1869. Her parents were sentenced at Carmarthen to imprisonment for fraudulent deception, 15 July, 1870.

Dr. Tanner, at New York, was stated to have fasted 40 days and nights, drinking a little water occasionally; losing 36 lbs. from 174 lbs.; noon 28 June to noon 7 Aug. 1880. Fraud suspected. Still living, 1886.

Mr. Griscorn, of Chicago, said to have fasted 36 days, 5 July, 1881.

Louise Lateau, Belgian fanatic, at Bois d'Haine, said to have lived twelve years without food, died aged 33. Aug. 1883.

[She had remarkable wounds resembling the stigmata on the crucifix.]

Signor Succì, of Rome, said to have fasted 30 days, 1886; fast of 30 days, at Barcelona, 22 Sept.—23 Oct. 1888.

Signor Merlati, of Paris, alleged to have fasted 50 days drinking water; in good health but greatly emaciated, 15 Dec. 1886.

Many other cases of long abstinence have been recorded. See *Fasts*, *Tetralogers*.

ABSTINENTS, an ascetic sect in Gaul and Spain: about 288.

ABU KLEA, about 120 miles from Khartoum. Here General Sir Herbert Stewart defeated the Mahdi's troops, 17 Jan. 1885. See under *Soudan*.

ABYDOS, see *Hellespont*. The tablet of Abydos, dedicated to the memory of his ancestors by Pharaoh Ramesses II. (1311-1245 B.C.), was bought for the British Museum, 1837.

ABYSSINIA, the country of the Habese, N. E. Africa. Its ancient history is very uncertain. The kingdom of the Auxumitæ (its chief town Auxumæ) flourished in the 1st and 2nd centuries after Christ. The religion of the Abyssinians is a corrupt form of the Christianity introduced about 329 by Frumentius. About 960, Judith, a Jewish princess, murdered a great part of the royal family, and reigned forty years. The young king escaped: and the royal house was restored in 1268 in the person of his descendant Icon Amlac. In the middle ages it was said to be ruled by Prester John or Prete Janni. The Portuguese missions, commenced in the 15th century, after much struggling against opposition, were expelled about 1633. The encroachments of the Gallas and intestine disorders soon after broke up the empire into petty governments. From the visits of James Bruce, 1768-73; Henry Salt, 1809-10; Edward Rüppell, 1834-7; Major Harris, 1841; Mansfield Parkyns, 1844-7, much information respecting Abyssinia has been gained. Several expeditions into Abyssinia have been organised by the French government. The brothers Antoine and Arnauld Abbadié visited the country 1837-45. Abyssinia was divided into four provinces. In 1847 Ras Ali was ruler of Amhara; Ras Ubie of Tigré and Samien; and Sahela Selassie of Shoa. Population between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000. The ruler of Abyssinia is often termed *Negus*.

Treaty of commerce with the king of Shoa concluded by captain Harris . . . 16 Nov. 1841

Mr. Plowden (made British consul at Massowah, 1848), concludes treaty with Ras Ali, ruler of Amhara . . . 2 Nov. 1849

Ras Ali deposed by his son-in-law Theodore, who is crowned, and takes the title of *negus*, or king of kings . . . 11 Feb. 1853

Protestant missionaries received, replacing Roman Catholics . . . "

Mr. Plowden (who had joined the party of Theodore) killed by rebels, Feb.; his friend Bell killed soon after, when avenging him; Theodore overcomes the rebels and massacres about 150 prisoners as a sacrifice to their manes . . . 186

Captain C. D. Cameron appointed to succeed consular Plowden . . . Nov. 1861

He arrived at Massowah 9 Feb., goes to Abyssinia, May; received by Theodore, 7 Oct.; is sent away with a letter for the queen, desiring alliance against the Turks; which arrived . . . 12 Feb. 1863

It is decided that this letter is not to be answered; Cameron, ordered by Earl Russell to remain at Massowah, returns to Abyssinia . . . June, "

Rev. H. Stern, missionary, beaten and imprisoned for alleged intrusion upon Theodore . . . Oct. "

Cameron, and all British subjects and missionaries, imprisoned for pretended insults, 3 Jan.; report of imprisonment reached London 7 May; prisoners sent to Magdala, and chained like criminals . . . Nov. 1864

Mr. Hornuzd Rassam, a Chaldee Christian, first assistant British political resident at Aden, sent on mission to Abyssinia; arrives at Massowah, 24 July; lieut. Pridéaux and Dr. Blanc appointed to accompany him . . . "

Mr. Rassam having negotiated without effect for a year, Mr. Gifford Palgrave is appointed by Earl Russell to go to Abyssinia, July; but is stopped on the intelligence that Theodore has invited Rassam to come to him . . . 12 Aug. 1865

Mr. Rassam, lieut. Pridéaux, and Dr. Blanc arrive at Matemma from Massowah, 21 Nov. 1865; and are well received by Theodore . . . 28 Jan. 1866

Prisoners released, 12 March; all seized and imprisoned . . . about 13 April, "

Mr. Flad sent to England by Theodore to obtain British workmen, April; arrives, July; introduced to queen Victoria, and receives from her an autograph letter, dated . . . 4 Oct. "

Mr. Flad returned with workmen to Massowah, 29 Oct.; Theodore received the queen's letter about 19 Dec. "

Lord Stanley's ultimatum to Theodore, demanding release of the captives in three months (not received), sent . . . 16 April, 1867

Mr. Flad received by the king; and made to join his family in prison . . . May, "

Preparations for war; sir Robert Napier appointed commander of an expedition; pioneer force sails from Bombay . . . 14 Sept. "

A formal letter from the British government sent to Theodore (never arrived) . . . 9 Sept. "

Advanced brigade (3500) sail from Bombay, 7, 8 Oct.; land at Zoulla . . . 21 Oct. "

Napier's proclamation issued in Abyssinia, 26 Oct. Captives at Magdala reported well . . . 11 Nov. "

Report that the Gallas have joined the revolt against Theodore . . . 25 Nov. "

The British parliament meets; the queen's speech announces the war, 19 Nov.; 2,000,000. voted, 26, 27 Nov. "

Third ultimatum sent by sir R. Napier; intercepted by a rebel chief and given to Mr. Rassam, who suppressed it as likely to endanger the lives of the captives . . . 1868

Arrival of sir R. Napier at Annesley bay . . . 4 Jan. "

The captives relieved of their chains . . . 29 March, "

Sir R. Napier arrives below Magdala . . . 2 April, "

Theodore massacres about 300 native prisoners . . . 9 April, "

Battle of Arogee; Theodore's troops attack the British first brigade; defeated with much slaughter (Good Friday) . . . 10 April, "

Theodore requests Mr. Rassam to mediate; lieut. Pridéaux, sent to sir R. Napier, returns with a letter; Theodore receives it indignantly, and sends an insulting reply . . . 11 April, "

Theodore sends a letter of apology offering a present of cattle; Mr. Rassam understanding this present to have been accepted, tells the king's agents; the European artisans and families sent to the British camp . . . 12 April, "

Part of the Abyssinian troops mutiny; Magdala bombarded and stormed; Theodore kills himself . . . 13 April, "

["I fail to discover a single point of view from which it is possible to regard his removal with regret."—Sir R. Napier . . . 18 June, "

Magdala burnt to the ground . . . 17 April, "

Death of Theodore's queen . . . 10 May, "

Henry Duffon of the "Intelligence department" shot by Shosho robbers . . . 28 May, "

Immediate return of the troops;—all had embarked, . . . 2 June, "

Troops arrive at Plymouth, 21 June; sir R. Napier at Dover . . . 2 July, "

[Cattle said to have been employed in the expedition: 45 elephants, 7417 camels, 12,920 mules and ponies, 7033 bullocks, 827 donkeys. Natives largely employed in the transport service.]

Theodore's son Alamayou, aged 7, arrives at Plymouth, 14 July; presented to queen Victoria, . . . 16 July, "

Pension of 350l. to col. Cameron [he died 30 May, 1870]; 5000l. given to Mr. Rassam; 2000l. to Dr. Blanc; 2000l. to lieut. Pridéaux; announced . . . 23 Dec. "

Prince Alamayou sailed to India for education (returned to England end of 1871) . . . 26 Jan. 1869

Expenses of the war: 5,000,000l. voted 18 Dec. 1868; 3,300,000l. more voted . . . 4 Mar. "

[Total: 8,377,500l. Feb. 1880.]

Report of a commission on the expenses of the expedition disclosed much waste, attributed to urgency and divided authority . . . Aug. 1870

War between Gobazye, king of Amhara and Kassa, king of Tigré; Kassa vict . . . 21 June, 1871

Gobazye leaten and taken prisoner 11 July, 1871
 Kassa proposes to be crowned emperor and negus of all Abyssinia, 21 Nov.; punishes the Catholic missionaries for partisanship; and forms alliance with Egypt July, "
 Kassa crowned at Axum as Johanni II. 12 Jan. 1872
 Said to be ruling tyrannically 1873-4
 War with Egypt; the Khedive's troops enter Abyssinia; the natives retire, but surprise and defeat the Egyptians at Kherad Iska (a massacre), and at Gondia Gondidi (a desperate fight) 16 Oct. 1875
 Abyssinians defeated in three days' conflict, 17-19 Feb. 1876
 Col. Gordon said to be negotiating peace for Egypt, June, 1877
 King Johanni totally defeats Menelek, king of Shoa, middle of June, "
 Menelek submits, permitted to rule;—reported great battle; Menelek said to be killed 17 Sept. "
 Col. Gordon concludes peace; Abyssinia to have a port. Oct. 1879
 Prince Alamayou dies at Leeds, 14 Nov., buried at Windsor "
 King Johanni receives adm. Hewett from Souakim, and signs a treaty respecting Massowah, &c. about 26 May 1884
 Two Abyssinian envoys arrive at Plymouth 19 Aug. "
 Received by the queen 20 Aug. "
 Start on return 11 Sept. "
 Captain Harrison Smith, British agent, well received by King Johanni 19 May, 1886
 For disputes with Italy see *Massowah*.
 Mr. Portal, and a Mission from Queen Victoria to mediate between Italy and Abyssinia (see *Massowah*) received by the king, after much delay; without effect. 10-16 Dec. 1887
 The Italians march to Saati to form a camp, announced 1 Feb. 1888
 Abyssinians defeated in a skirmish 6 Feb. "
 Slight beginning of actual hostilities, 4 March; slight firing near Saati, 28 March; the Negus through deficiency in commissariat, &c., sues for peace; two chiefs sent to General San Marzano 29 March, "
 The Negus refuses the terms and retires. 2 April "
 The Italian troops return to Italy 13 April *et seq.* "
 Rebellion of Menelek, King of Shoa, against King John Dec. "
 King John defeated and killed by dervishes, announced 4 April, 1889
 He nominated his nephew Degiaice Mangascia heir to the throne.

ABYSSINIAN ERA is reckoned from the creation, which the Abyssinians place in the 5493rd year B.C., on 29 Aug. old style; their dates consequently exceed ours by 5492 years, 125 days. To reduce Abyssinian time to the Julian year, subtract 5492 years, 125 days.

ACACIANS. 1. Followers of Acacius, bishop of Caesarea, in the fourth century, who held peculiar doctrines respecting the nature of Christ. 2. Partisans of Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople, promoter of the Henoticon (*which see*), 482-4.

ACADEMICAL STUDY, see *Education*, 1872.

ACADEMIES. *Academia* was a shady grove without the walls of Athens (bequeathed by Academicus for gymnastic exercises), where Plato first taught philosophy, and his followers took the title of Academies, 378 B.C. *Stanley*.—Rome had no academies.*—Ptolemy Soter is said to have founded an academy at Alexandria, about 314 B.C. Abderahman I., caliph of Spain, founded academies about A.D. 773. Theodosius the Younger, Charlemagne, and Alfred are also named as founders of academies. Italy is celebrated for its academies; and Jarckius mentions 550, of which 25 were in

Milan. In 1874 Girolamo Ponti, of Milan, bequeathed about 35,000*l.* to the academies of science of London, Paris, and Vienna.

PRINCIPAL ACADEMIES.

American Academy of Sciences, Boston, 1780.
 Ancona, of the *Caliginosi*, 1642.
 Basil, 1460.
 Berlin, Royal, 1700; of Princes, 1703; Architecture, 1799.
 Bologna, Ecclesiastical, 1687; Mathematics, 1690; Sciences and Arts, 1712.
 Brescia, of the *Erranti*, 1626.
 Brest and Toulon, Military, 1682.
 Brussels, *Belles Lettres*, 1773.
 Caen, *Belles Lettres*, 1705.
 Copenhagen, of Sciences, 1743.
 Cortona, Antiquities, 1726.
 Dublin, Arts, 1742; Painting, Sculpture, &c., 1823.
 Erfurt, Saxony, Sciences, 1754.
 Faenza, the *Philoponi*, 1612.
 Florence, *Belles Lettres*, 1272; *Della Crusca* (now united with the *Florentine*, and merged under that name), 1582; *Del Cimento*, 1657 (by cardinal de' Medici); Antiquities, 1807.
 Geneva, Medical, 1715.
 Genoa, Painting, &c., 1751; Sciences, 1783.
 Germany, *Nature Curiosi*, now *Leopoldine*, 1662.
 Göttingen, 1734-7.
 Haarlem, the Sciences, 1760.
 Irish Academy, Royal, Dublin, 1782.
 Lisbon, History, 1720; Sciences, 1779.
 London: see *London and Societies*. Royal Academy of Fine Arts, 1768; of Music, 1734-43 and 1822.
 Lyons, Sciences, 1710; Physic and Mathematics added, 1758.
 Madrid, the Royal Spanish, 1713; History, 1730; Painting and the Arts, 1753.
 Mannheim, Sciences, 1755; Sculpture, 1775.
 Mantua, the *Vigilanti*, Sciences, 1704.
 Marseilles, *Belles Lettres*, 1726.
 Massachusetts, Arts and Sciences, 1780.
 Milan, Architecture, 1380; Sciences, 1719.
 Munich, Arts and Sciences, 1759; Sciences, 1779.
 Naples, *Rossana*, 1540; Mathematics, 1560; Sciences, 1695; *Hieracium*, 1755.
 New York, Literature and Philosophy, 1814.
 Nismes, Royal Academy, 1682.
 Padua, for Poetry, 1613; Sciences, 1792.
 Palermo, Medical, 1645.
 Paris, *Sorbonne*, 1253; Painting, 1391; Music, 1543 and 1671; French (by Richelieu), 1635; Fine Arts, 1648; *Inscriptions et Belles Lettres* (by Colbert), 1663; Sciences (by Colbert), 1666; Architecture, 1671; Surgery, 1731; Military, 1751; Natural Philosophy, 1756, see *Institute*.
 Parma, the *Innominati*, 1550.
 Perousa, *Insensati*, 1561; *Filigrati*, 1574.
 Philadelphia, Arts and Sciences, 1749.
 Portsmouth, Naval, 1722; enlarged, 1806.
 Rome, *Umoristi*, 1611; *Fantastici*, 1625; *Infeccondi*, 1653; Painting, 1665; *Arca di*, 1690; English, 1752; *Lincci*, about 1600; *Nuovi Lineci*, 1847.
 Sandhurst, Military, 1822.
 St. Petersburg, Sciences, 1725; Military, 1732; the School of Arts, 1764.
 Stockholm, of Science, 1741; *Belles Lettres*, 1753; Agriculture, 1781; Royal Swedish, 1786.
 Toulon, Military, 1682.
 Turin, Sciences, about 1759; Fine Arts, 1778.
 Turkey, Military School, 1775.
 Upsal, Royal Society, Sciences, 1720.
 Venice, Medical, &c., 1701.
 Verona, Music, 1543; Sciences, 1780.
 Vienna, Sculpture and the Arts, 1705; Surgery, 1783; Oriental, 1810.
 Warsaw, Languages, and History, 1753.
 Washington, United States, America, 1863.
 Woolwich, Military, 1741.

ACADIA, see *Nova Scotia*.

ACANTHUS, the foliage forming the volutes of the Corinthian capital, ascribed to Callimachus, about 540 B.C.

ACAPULCO, Mexico. A Spanish galleon, from Acapulco, laden with gold and precious wares (estimated at above 1,000,000*l.* sterling), taken by

* Cicero termed his villa "*Academia*," and here composed his "*Academic Questions*."

commodore Anson, who had previously acquired booty in his voyage amounting to 600,000*l.*, June, 1743. He arrived at Spithead in the *Centurion*, having circumnavigated the globe, 15 June, 1744.

ACARNANIA, N. Greece. The people became prominent in the Peloponnesian war, having invited the help of the Athenians against the Ambraciacs, 432 B.C. The Acarnanians were subdued by the Lacedæmonians in 390; they took part with Macedon against the Romans in 200, by whom they were defeated in 197, and subjugated in 145.

ACCADIANS, a name now given to the primitive inhabitants of Babylon. The rev. A. H. Sayce (1877) considers them to have been the earliest civilisers of Eastern Asia, and the source of the philosophy and arts of the Assyrians and Phœnicians, and hence of Greece. Their libraries are said to have existed seventeen centuries B.C.

ACCENTS were first introduced in the Greek language by Aristophanes of Byzantium, a grammarian and critic who taught at Alexandria about 264 B.C. Accents were first used by the French in the reign of Louis XIII. (about 1610).

ACCESSION, THE, *i.e.*, that of the House of Hanover to the throne of Great Britain, in the person of George I., elector of Hanover, son of Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. He succeeded, 1 Aug. 1714, by virtue of the act of settlement passed in the reign of William III., 12 June, 1701, which limited the succession to his mother (as a Protestant) in the event of queen Anne dying without issue.

ACCESSORIES TO CRIMES. The law respecting them consolidated and amended in 1861.

ACCIDENTS, see under *Coal, Fires, Railways, &c.* For compensation for accidents, see *Campbell's Acts and Passengers*. In 1869, it was computed that, in one year, about 192 persons are killed, and 1200 injured, in the streets of London; 231 were killed in 1875; 237 killed, 3185 injured, 1 Jan. 1878—31 Jan. 1879. 163 killed in 1879; 252 in 1881.

Accident Relief Society, London, established 1836.

Society for Preventing Street Accidents and Dangerous Driving, formed in 1879; met at the Mansion House, London, 30 Jan. 1880; wound up, 1 July, 1881.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

1856, 9716	1864, 10,997	1872, 11,435	1880, 10,807
1857, 8930	1865, 11,397	1873, 11,284	1881, 11,404
1858, 8947	1866, 11,262	1874, 11,783	1882, 11,269
1859, 9241	1867, 11,172	1875, 12,254	1883, 11,539
1860, 9225	1868, 11,033	1876, 11,681	1884, 11,549
1861, 9213	1869, 10,725	1877, 11,104	1885, 11,149
1862, 9092	1870, 10,906	1878, 12,108	1886, 11,003
1863, 9035	1871, 11,316	1879, 10,787	1887, 11,983

ACCLIMATISATION OF ANIMALS. This has been prosecuted with great vigour since the establishment of the Zoological society of London in 1829, and of the Société d'Acclimatation in Paris. Numbers of European animals have been naturalised in Australia; the camel has been conveyed to Brazil (1859); alpacas are bred at Paris; and ostriches in Italy (1859). On 6 Oct. 1860, the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, was opened as a zoological garden, containing only acclimatised animals. An English acclimatisation society was founded 10 June, 1860, by hon. Granville Berkeley, Mr. J. Crookford, Mr. F. Buckland, &c., and the prince of Wales became president in April, 1865. It was not successful. An acclimatising garden was established at Melbourne, Australia, in Feb. 1861, and efforts made to naturalise English birds, fishes, &c. See *Fish*.

ACCOLTELLATORI (gladiators), secret assassins, at Ravenna and other places in Italy, 1874.

ACCORDION, a small free-reed wind-instrument with keys, invented at Vienna by Damian about 1829, and soon after introduced into England.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL IN CHANCERY, &c., an office instituted in 1726, and abolished by an act passed 6 Aug. 1872. In 1841, the office of accountant-general of the court of exchequer was abolished, and the duties transferred to the accountant in chancery.

ACCOUNTANTS' INSTITUTE, established at a meeting, 30 July, 1870; the Accountants' Society in 1872. Five societies were incorporated as "The Chartered Institute of Accountants of England and Wales," in 1880.

ACCUSERS. By occult writers, such as Agrippa, accusers are the eighth order of devils, whose chief is called Asteroth, or Spy. In *Revelation*, ch. xii. 10, the devil is called "the accuser of the brethren."—*False accusers* were to be hanged, by 24 Henry VI. 1446; and burnt in the face with an F, by 37 Henry VIII. 1545. *Stow*.

ACELDAMA, a field said to have been the one bought with the thirty pieces of silver given to Judas Iscariot for betraying Christ, is still shown to travellers. *Matthew* xxvii. 8; *Acts* i. 19.—This name was given to an estate purchased by judge Jeffreys after the "bloody assizes" in 1685.

ACEPHALI (Greek *a*, no; *cephalē*, head), a term applied to certain sects who resisted their bishops and met privately, about 450; and also in canon law applied to such bishops, clerks, monks, &c., as claim or enjoy independence of the jurisdiction of the ordinary or metropolitan.

ACETYLENE, a luminous hydrocarbon gas resembling coal gas, discovered by Berthelot, and made known in 1862.

ACHAIA (N. Peloponnesus), Greece, said to have been settled by Achæus, the son of Xuthus, about 1330 B.C. (?) The kingdom was united with Sicyon or subject to the Ætolians until about 284 B.C. The Achæi, descendants of Achæus, originally inhabited the neighbourhood of Argos; but when the Heraclidæ drove them thence, they retired among the Ionians, expelled the natives, and seized their thirteen cities, viz. Pellene, Ægira, Ægium, Bura, Tritæa, Leontium, Rhyphes, Ceryneæ, Olenos, Helice, Patræ, Dyme, and Pharæ, forming the **ACHÆAN LEAGUE**.

Achaia invaded by Epaminondas	B.C.	366
The ACHÆAN LEAGUE revived by four cities about		
280, and by others		275, 274
Aratus made praetor		245
The league joined by Corinth (captured 243), Megara, &c.		242—228
Supported by Athens and Antigonus Doson		229
The Achæans defeated at Ladocea, by the Spartans, under Cleomenes III., 226; totally defeat them at Sellasia		221
The Social war begun; battle of Caphyæ in Arcadia; Aratus defeated		220
The Peloponnesus ravaged by the Ætolians		219
Peace of Naupactus		217
Aratus poisoned at Ægium		213
Philopœmen, leader of the league, defeats the Spartan tyrant Machanidas		208
Alliance of the league with the Romans		198
Philopœmen, defeated by Nabis in a naval battle		194
All the Peloponnesus joins the league		191
War with Messene: Philopœmen made prisoner and slain		183
The Achæans overrun Messenia with fire and sword		182
The Romans enter Achaia, and carry off numbers, including Polybius the historian		165
War with Rome, 150; Metellus enters Greece		147
The Achæans defeated by Mummilius at Leucopetra, 147; the league dissolved; Corinth taken; Greece		

subjected to Rome, and named the province of Achaia B.C. 146
 Achaia made a Latin principality by William of Champlitte A.D. 1205
 Obtained by Geoffrey Villahardouin, 1210; by Geoffrey II. 1218
 By his brother William, 1246; who conquers the Moors, 1248; makes war with the emperor Michael, 1259; and gains three fortresses 1262
 Succeeded by Isabella, 1277; who marries Florenz of Hainault 1291
 Their daughter Maud, princess, 1311; thrice married; forcibly married to John de Gravina, and dies in prison 1324
 Achaia, a fief of Naples 1246-1430
 Conquered by the Turks about 1540

ACHEEN, capital of a kingdom N.W. of Sumatra, was visited by the Portuguese about 1509. Factories were set up here by the Dutch, 1596; by the English, 1602; by the French, 1621. For the war with the Dutch, see *Sumatra*.

The *Nisero* of Snoderland, with sugar from Sourabaya, stranded on territory of the chief of Pangah, a Malay dependent of Tuku Imam Muda, the rajah of Tenom, subject to the Sultan of Acheen, 16 Nov. 1883.

13 British and 6 foreign sailors made prisoners; the captain released to negotiate; efforts to obtain their release, by warlike attacks and proffered ransom, ineffectual; the Dutch storm Tenom, but prisoners carried off, 7 Jan. 1884.

H.M.S. *Pegasus* sent there. The rajah demands free trade, and desires subjection to Great Britain. Earl Granville recommends conciliation to the Dutch government, announced May, 1884. See under *Mansion House*.

Eighteen prisoners released 11 Sept., arrived in the Thames, 26 Oct. 1884.

ACHONRY, SLIGO (N. Ireland), a bishopric founded by St. Finian, who erected the church of Achad, or Achonry, about 520, and conferred it on his disciple Nathy (Dathy, or David), the first bishop. The see, held with Killala, since 1612, was united with Tuam in 1834.

ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES, in which colour is got rid of, were invented by John Dollond, and described in *Phil. Trans.* of the Royal Society, London, 1753-8.

ACIDS (now defined as salts of hydrogen) are generally soluble in water, redder organic blues, decompose carbonates, and destroy the properties of alkalis, forming alkaline salts. The number of acids was increased by the Arabs; Geber (8th century) knew nitric acid and sulphuric acid. Theories of the constitution of acids were put forth by Becher (1669), Lemery (1675), and Stahl (1723). After the discovery of oxygen by Priestley, 1 Aug. 1774, Lavoisier (1778), concluded that oxygen was a constituent of all acids; but about 1810 Davy, Gay-Lussac, and others, proved the existence of acids free from oxygen. In 1816 Dulong proposed the binary or hydrogen theory of acids, and in 1837 Liebig applied the theories of Davy and Dulong to explain the constitution of several organic acids. Oxygen acids were termed anhydrides by Gerhardt (died 1856). Many acids have been discovered through the advance of organic chemistry. *Watts*.

ACOLYTES, an inferior order of clergy in the Latin church, unknown to the Greek church for four hundred years after Christ.

ACOUSTICS (from *akouō*, Greek, I hear), the science of sound, so named by Sauveur in the 17th century. The formation of sound in the air by the vibrations of the atmosphere, strings, &c., was explained by Pythagoras about 500 B.C., and by Aristotle, 330 B.C. See *Telephone*, *Microphone*, *Megaphone*.

The speaking trumpet said to have been used by Alexander the Great, 335 B.C.

Galileo's discoveries, about A.D. 1600.

His theorem of the harmonic curve demonstrated by Dr. Brook Taylor, in 1714; further perfected by D'Alembert, Euler, Bernoulli, and La Grange, at various periods of the eighteenth century.

Hooke calculated the vibration of sounds by the striking of the teeth of brass wheels, 1681.

Sauveur determined the number of vibrations belonging to a given note, about 1700.

Velocity of sound said to be 1473 feet in a second, by Gassendi; 1172 feet by Cassini, Romer, and others; 968 feet by Newton; 1090 feet, at the temperature of 32° Fahrenheit, by Tyndall: the velocity increases with the rise of temperature.

Chladni (who raised acoustics to an independent science) published his important discoveries on the figures produced in layers of sand by harmonic chords, &c., in 1787, and since.

Cagniard-Latour invented the *Sirène* (which see), 1819.

Savart determined the range of the perception of the human ear to be from 7 to 24,000 vibrations a second, 1840.

Biot, Savart, Wheatstone, Lissajous, Helmholtz, Tyndall, Lord Rayleigh, and others in the present century have greatly increased our knowledge of acoustics.

Over-tones, harmonies, well investigated by Helmholtz; under-tones by Auerbach, 1878.

Tyndall's experiments off the South Foreland on fog-signals and gun-cotton, demonstrated that the transmission of sound is checked by the non-homogeneity of the air, independently of fog and rain, July, 1873.

The results of Tyndall's experiments showed, that the parabolic-muzzle gun with gun-cotton, and that of sir Richard Collinson's gun-cotton rocket, are very effective fog-signals. Fine-grain gunpowder with howitzers is the best sound-producer; pebble powder the worst, 1874-7.

Sound produced by electricity, light, and from radiant heat, see *Telephone* and *Photophone*, 1881.

Mr. A. Stroh exhibits the attraction and repulsion (resembling magnetic) produced by sonorous vibrations in tubes to the Telegraph Engineers, 27 April, 1882.

ACRE, a land measure, formerly of uncertain quantity, and differing in various parts of the country, was reduced to a standard by Edward I., about 1305. In 1824 the standard acre was ordered by statute to contain 4840 square yards.

ACRE, Acrea, anciently Ptolemais, in Syria, was taken by the Saracens in 638; by the crusaders under Baldwin I. in 1104; by Saladin in 1187; and again by Richard I. and other crusaders, 12 July, 1191, after a siege of 2 years, with a loss of 6 archbishops, 12 bishops, 40 earls, 500 barons, and 300,000 soldiers. It was then named *St. Jean d'Acre*. It was retaken by the Saracens in 1291, when 60,000 Christians perished, and the nuns, who had mangled their faces, to preserve their chastity, were put to death. Acre was gallantly defended by Djeddar Pacha against Bonaparte, till relieved by sir Sidney Smith, who resisted twelve attempts by the French, between 16 March and 20 May, 1799, when Bonaparte retreated. Acre, as a Turkish pachalic, was seized 27 May, 1832, by Ibrahim Pacha, who had revolted. On 3 Nov. 1840, it was stormed by the allied fleet under sir Robert Stopford, and taken after a bombardment of a few hours, the Egyptians losing upwards of 2000 in killed and wounded, and 3000 prisoners, while the British had but 12 killed and 42 wounded; see *Syria* and *Turkey*.

ACROPOLIS, the ancient citadel of Athens, built on a rock. Near it stood the temple of Minerva, the Parthenon, which see. Other cities had similar fortresses.

ACROSTIC, a poem in which the first or last letters of each line, read downwards, form a word, is said to have been invented by Porphyry Optalitanus in the 4th century. Double acrostics became very popular in 1867.

ACS OR ACZ (Hungary). The Hungarians under Görgey were defeated here by the Austrians and Russians, on 2 and 10 July, 1849.

ACT OF SETTLEMENT, &c.; see *Accession, Succession, Supremacy, and Uniformity Acts*.

The *Act of Settlement* passed in 1662, which secured to various persons the possession of forfeited estates of Irish rebels, was repealed by acclamation by the Parliament summoned by James II. in May, 1689, and much confiscation of the property of Protestants ensued. The act was restored by William III. 1690.

ACTA DIURNA; see *Newspapers*.

ACTA SANCTORUM ("acts of the saints"), a work begun by the Jesuits. The first volume appeared in 1643: the publication was interrupted in 1794, when 54 volumes, bringing the work down to 15 October, had been published. The work was resumed by the Jesuits in 1837, and 6 more volumes had been published in 1867. The writers have been named *Bollandists*, from John Bolland, who published the first two volumes.

ACTINOMETER, an instrument to measure the heating power of the solar rays, invented by sir John F. Herschel, and described by him in 1825. Others have since been invented. See *Sun*.

ACTIUM, a promontory of Aearmania, W. Greece, near which was fought, 2 or 3 Sept. 31 B.C., the battle between the fleet of Octavius Caesar, and that of Marc Antony and Cleopatra, which decided the fate of Antony; 300 of his galleys going over to Caesar. This victory made Octavius master of the world, and the Roman empire is commonly dated 1 Jan. 30 B.C. (the *Actian Era*). The conqueror built Nicopolis (the city of victory), and instituted the Actian games.

ACTON BURNEL, or Shrewsbury. At the parliament held here by Edward I., Oct. 1283, the "statute of merchants" against debtors was enacted.

ACTONIAN PRIZE, see under *Royal Institution*.

ACTON MURDER, see *Trials*, 1880.

ACTRESSES appear to have been unknown to the ancients; men or eunuchs performing the female parts. Charles II. is said to have first encouraged the public appearance of women on the stage in England, in 1662; but Anne, queen of James I., had previously performed in a theatre at court. *Theat. Biog.* Mrs. Colman was the first English public actress; she performed the part of *Ianthe* in Davenant's "Siege of Rhodes," in 1656. *Victor*.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES, supposed to have been written by Luke in continuation of his Gospel. It terminates A.D. 63.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, OR STATUTES. see *Parliament*. The following are among the most celebrated early statutes:—

Provisions of Merton, 1235-6.

Statute of Marlborough, 1267.

" of Bigamy, 1275-6.

" of Gloucester, the earliest statute of which any record exists, 6 Edw. I. 1278.

" of Mortmain, 1279.

Quo Warranto, Oct. 1280.

Statute of Merchants or Acton-Burnel, 1283.

Statutes of Wales, 1284.

" of Winchester, Oct. 1284.

" of Westminster, 1275, 1285, 1290.

Statute forbidding the levying of taxes without the consent of parliament, 1297.

" of Premunire, 1306.

Statutes first printed in the reign of Richard III., 1483.

Statutes of the Realm, from Magna Charta to George I., printed from the original records and MSS. in 12 vols. folio, under the direction of commissioners appointed in 1801, 1811-28.

The statutes passed during each session were formerly printed annually in 4to and 8vo, now in 8vo only. Abstracts are given in the *Cabinet Lawyer*.

Between 1823 and 1829, 1126 acts were wholly repealed, and 443 repealed in part, chiefly arising out of the consolidation of the laws by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel; of these acts, 1344 related to the kingdom at large, and 225 to Ireland solely; and in 1856 many obsolete statutes (enacted between 1285 and 1777) were repealed.

By the Statute Law Revision Act of 1861, 770 acts were wholly repealed, and a great many partially. By similar acts since passed, a great number of enactments have been repealed, commencing with the Provisions of Merton, 20 Henry III. (1235-6), and ending 1844.

"Acts of parliament abbreviation bill" introduced by lord Brougham 12 Feb., passed 10 June, 1850.

1410 acts (passed between 1689 and 1770) partially or wholly repealed, 1867.

"Chronological Table and Index to the Statutes to the end of 1869," published 1870. Ninth Edition (1235-1883), published 1884.

Publication of the revised edition of the statutes (1325-1878); 18 volumes published, 1870-85.

Report of select committee on acts of parliament, published July, 1875.

Committee on Private Bill Legislation appointed March, 1888.

New edition of the revised statutes proposed 1888.

The greatest number of acts passed in any one year since 1800 was 570, in 1846 (the railway year); 402 were local and personal, 51 private, and 117 public acts. In 1841, only 13 were passed (the lowest number), of which two were private. The average number of the first ten years of the present century was 132 public acts. In the ten years ending 1850, the average number of acts, of public interest, was 112.

The number of public general acts passed in 1851 was 106; in 1852, 88; in 1853, 137; in 1854, 125; in 1855, 134; in 1856, 120; in 1857, 86; in 1858, 109; in 1859, 101; in 1860, 154; in 1861, 134; in 1862, 114; in 1863, 125; in 1864, 121; in 1865, 127; in 1866, 122; in 1867, 146; in 1868, 130; in 1869, 117; in 1870, 112; in 1871, 117; in 1872, 98; in 1873, 91; in 1874, 96; in 1875, 96; in 1876, 81; in 1877, 69; in 1878, 70; in 1879, 78; in 1880, 10 and 48 (new parliament); 1881, 72; 1882, 82; 1883, 62; 1884, 78; 1885, 80; 1886 (1st sess.), 59; 1887, 73; 1888, 66.

ACTS, in dramatic poetry, first employed by the Romans. Five acts are mentioned by Horace (*Art of Poetry*) as the rule (about 8 B.C.).

ACTUARY, ACTUARIUS, the Roman accountant. The Institute of Actuaries founded in 1848, publishes its proceedings in the "Assurance Magazine."

ADAM AND EVE, ERA OF, in the English Bible, 4004 B.C.; see *Creation*.

ADAMITES, a sect said to have existed about 130, and to have been quite naked in their religious assemblies, asserting that if Adam had not sinned there would have been no marriages. Their chief was named Prodicus; they defied the elements, rejected prayer, and said it was not necessary to confess Christ. *Eusebius*. A sect with this name arose at Antwerp in the 12th century, under Tandemus or Tanchelin, whose followers, 3000 soldiers and others, committed many crimes. It became extinct soon after the death of its chief; but another of the same kind, named Turlupins, appeared shortly after in Savoy and Dauphiny. Picard, a Fleming, revived this sect in Bohemia, about 1415; it was suppressed by Ziska, 1420.

ADDA, a river N. Italy, passed by Suwarrow after defeating the French, 27 April, 1799.

ADDINGTON ADMINISTRATION. Mr. Pitt, having engaged to procure Roman Catholic emancipation to promote the union with Ireland, and being unable to do so as a minister, resigned 3 Feb. 1801. A new ministry was formed by Mr. Addington, March-July, 1801; after various changes it terminated about 10 May, 1804.

Henry Addington, * first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer.

Lord Eldon, lord chancellor.

Duke of Portland, lord president.

Earl of Westmoreland, lord privy seal.

Lord Pelham, home secretary.

Mr. R. B. Jenkinson (lord Hawkesbury, 1803; and earl of Liverpool, 1808), foreign secretary.

Lord Hobart, colonial secretary.

Earl St. Vincent, first lord of admiralty.

Earl of Chatham, ordnance.

Charles Yorke, secretary-at-war.

Viscount Lewisham, lord Auckland, &c.

ADDISCOMBE COLLEGE, near Croydon, Surrey, purchased by the East India company in 1809, for education of candidates for scientific branches of the Indian army, was closed in 1861.

ADDISON'S DISEASE, a dangerous affection of the renal capsules, described by its discoverer, Dr. Thomas Addison, in 1855.

ADDITIONAL CURATES, the society for their employment in populous places was founded 1837 (High Church).

ADDED PARLIAMENT, see *Parliament*.

ADDESSERS, see *Abhorrrers*.

ADELAIDE, the capital of South Australia, was founded in 1836. It contained 14,000 inhabitants in 1850, and 18,259 in 1855; about 30,000 in 1875. It was made a bishopric in 1847. University founded, 1876. It was visited by the duke of Edinburgh, 1 March, 1869.

The Queen's Jubilee International Exhibition opened, 21 June 1887; reported successful 17 Jan. 1888.

ADELPHI (Greek for brothers) several streets on the south side of the Strand, London, erected about 1768 by the brothers, John, Robert, James, and William Adam, after whom the streets are named. **ADELPHI THEATRE**, built 1806, rebuilt 1858; see under *Theatres*.

ADEN, a free port on the S. W. corner of Arabia, where in Dec. 1836 a British ship was wrecked and plundered. The sultan promised compensation, and agreed to cede the place to the English. The sultan's son refusing to fulfil this agreement to captain Haynes, a naval and military force, under captain H. Smith, of the *Volage*, was dispatched to Aden, which captured it, 19 Jan. 1839. It is now a garrison and coal depot for Indian steamers, &c.

ADIAPHORISTS (from *adiaphora*, indifferent things), a term applied to Melancthon and others, who were willing to give up certain things to the Romanists as indifferent, about 1548.

ADIGE, a river in N. Italy, near which the Austrians defeated the French on 26, 30 March, and 5 April, 1799.

ADJUTATORS, see *Agitators*.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF ENGLAND AND OF GREAT BRITAIN. Until the Restoration, 1660, there was not any cabinet approaching to the modern sense. The sovereign was aided by privy councillors, varying in number, the men and offices being frequently changed. The separation of the cabinet from the privy council became greater during the reign of William III. His ministers included both Whigs and Tories, and their dissensions led to much maladministration, civil, military, and naval, and con-

sequent popular discontent; the king was therefore compelled to have a united ministry, at first wholly composed of Whigs. The change was gradually effected, 1694-6. The control of the chief, now termed the "*premier*," began in the reign of Anne. "The era of ministries may most properly be reckoned from the day of the meeting of the parliament for the general election of 1698." *Macaulay*. * For a fuller account of each administration, since 1700, see separate articles headed with the name of the **PREMIER**, given below in italics.

HENRY VIII.—Abp. Warham; bps. Fisher and Fox; earl of Surrey, &c. A.D. 1509

Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, &c. 1514

Earl of Surrey; Tunstall, bishop of London, &c. 1523

Sir Thos. More; bps. Tunstall and Gardiner, and Cranmer (afterwards abp. of Canterbury) 1529

Abp. Cranmer; lord Cromwell, aft. earl of Essex; Thos. Boleyn, earl of Wiltshire, &c. 1532

Thomas, duke of Norfolk; Henry, earl of Surrey; Thomas, lord Audley; bishop Gardiner; sir Ralph Sadler, &c. 1540

Lord Wriothesley; Thomas, duke of Norfolk; lord Lisle; sir William Petre; sir William Paget, &c. 1544

EDWARD VI.—Lord Wriothesley, now earl of Southampton, lord chancellor (expelled); Edward, earl of Hertford, lord protector, created duke of Somerset; John, lord Russell; Henry, earl of Arundel; Thomas, lord Seymour; sir Wm. Paget; sir Wm. Petre, &c. 1547

John Dudley, late lord Lisle and earl of Warwick, created duke of Northumberland; John, earl of Bedford; bishop Goodrich, sir William Cecil, &c. 1551

MARY I.—Stephen Gardiner, bp. of Winchester; Edmund Bonner, bp. of London; William, marq. of Winchester; sir Edwd. Hastings, &c. 1554

ELIZABETH I.—Sir Nicholas Bacon; Edward lord Clinton; sir Robert Dudley, aftds. earl of Leicester; sir William Cecil, aftds. lord Burleigh; William, lord Burleigh (minister during nearly all the reign); sir N. Bacon, &c. 1572

Lord Burleigh; sir Thomas Bromley; Robert Devereux, earl of Essex (a favourite); earl of Leicester; earl of Lincoln; sir Walter Mildmay; sir Francis Walsingham, &c. 1579

Lord Burleigh; Robert, earl of Essex; sir Christopher Hatton, &c. 1587

Thomas Sackville, lord Buckhurst, afterwards earl of Dorset; Sir Thomas Egerton, afterwards lord Ellesmere and viscount Brackley; sir Robert Cecil, &c. 1599

JAMES I.—Thomas, earl of Dorset; Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Thomas, earl of Suffolk; Edward, earl of Worcester; Robert Cecil, afterwards earl of Salisbury, &c. 1603

Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury; Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Henry, earl of Northampton; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Thomas, earl of Suffolk, &c. 1609

Henry, earl of Northampton; Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Edward, earl of Worcester; sir Ralph Winwood; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Robert, viscount Rochester, aftds. earl of Somerset, &c. 1612

* Till 1830 the cabinet council usually consisted of the following twelve members: First lord of the treasury; lord chancellor; lord president of the council; chancellor of the exchequer; lord privy seal; home, foreign, and colonial secretaries; first lord of the admiralty; president of the board of trade; president of the board of control; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1850 the number was fifteen, and included the secretary-at-war, the postmaster-general, and the chief secretary for Ireland. In the Palmerston-Russell cabinet (*which see*), the president of the poor-law-board replaced the secretary for Ireland. In 1868 the Gladstone cabinet consisted of 15; that of Mr. Disraeli in Feb., 1874, of 12. The average duration of a ministry has been set down at four, five, and six years; but instances have occurred of the duration of a ministry for much longer periods: sir Robert Walpole was minister from 1721 to 1742 (21 years); Mr. Pitt, 1783 to 1801 (18 years); and lord Liverpool 1812 to 1827 (15 years). Several ministries have not lasted beyond a few months, as the *Coalition Ministry* in 1783, and the "*Talents*" Ministry in 1806. The "*Short-lived*" Administration lasted 10 to 12 Feb. 1746.

* Born 1757; became viscount Sidmouth, Jan. 1805; held various offices afterwards, and died in 1844. His circular to the lords lieutenants, dated 27 March, 1817, directing them to adopt severe measures against the authors of blasphemous and seditious pamphlets, was greatly censured, and not carried into effect.

- Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Thomas, earl of Suffolk; Charles, earl of Nottingham; sir George Villiers (a favourite), afterwards viscount Villiers, and successively earl, marquis, and duke of Buckingham 1615
- Sir Henry Montagu, afterwards viscount Mandeville and earl of Manchester 1620
- Lionel, lord Cranfield, afterwards earl of Middlesex; Edward, earl of Worcester; John, earl of Bristol; John Williams, dean of Westminster; George Villiers, now marquis of Buckingham; sir Edward Conway, &c. 1621
- CHARLES I.—Richard, lord Weston, afterwards earl of Portland; sir Thomas Coventry, afterwards lord Coventry; Henry, earl of Manchester (succeeded by James, earl of Marlborough, who, in turn, gave place to Edward, lord, afterwards viscount, Conway); William Laud, bp. of London; sir Albert Morton, &c. 1628
- William Laud, now archbishop of Canterbury; Francis, lord Cottington; James, marquis of Hamilton; Edward, earl of Dorset; sir John Coke; sir Francis Windebank, &c. 1635
- William Juxon, bishop of London; sir John Finch, afterwards lord Finch; Francis, lord Cottington; Wentworth, earl of Strafford; Algernon, earl of Northumberland; James, marquis of Hamilton; Laud, archbishop of Canterbury; sir Francis Windebank; sir Henry Vane, &c. 1640
- [The king beheaded, 30 Jan. 1649.]
- COMMONWEALTH.—Oliver Cromwell, protector, named a council, the number not to exceed 21 members, or be less than 13 1653
- Richard Cromwell, son of Oliver, succeeded on the death of his father. A council of officers ruled at Wallingford house 1658
- CHARLES II.—Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards earl of Clarendon; George Monk, created duke of Albemarle; Edward Montagu, created earl of Sandwich; lord Saye and Sele; earl of Manchester; lord Seymour; sir Robert Long, &c. 1660
- George Monk, duke of Albemarle, made first commissioner of the treasury, &c. 1667
- "Cabal" Ministry; Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, Lauderdale (see Cabal) 1670
- Thomas, lord Clifford; Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury; Henry, earl of Arlington; Arthur, earl of Anglesey; sir Thomas Osborne, created viscount Latimer; Henry Coventry; sir George Carteret; Edward Seymour, &c. 1672
- Thomas, viscount Latimer, afterwards earl of Danby, made lord high treasurer 26 June 1673
- Arthur, earl of Essex, (succeeded by Lawrence Hyde, aft. earl of Rochester); Robert, earl of Sunderland, &c. 1679
- [The king nominated a new council on 21 April, consisting of 30 members only, of whom the principal were the great officers of state and great officers of the household.] "
- Sidney, lord Godolphin; Lawrence, earl of Rochester; Daniel, earl of Nottingham; Robert, earl of Sunderland; sir Thomas Chicheley; George, lord Dartmouth; Henry, earl of Clarendon; earls of Bath and Radnor 1684
- JAMES II.—Lawrence, earl of Rochester; George, marquis of Halifax; sir George Jeffreys, afterwards lord Jeffreys; Henry, earl of Clarendon; sir John Erskine; viscount Preston, &c. 1685
- The earl of Rochester was displaced, and John, lord Belsayre, made first commissioner of the treasury in his room, 4 Jan.; the earl of Sunderland made president of the council; viscount Preston, secretary of state, &c. 1687-8
- [The king left Whitehall in the night of 11 Dec., and quitting the kingdom, landed at Ambleuse, in France, Dec. 1688.]
- WILLIAM III. AND MARY.—Charles, viscount Mordaunt; Thomas Osborne, earl of Danby, created marquis of Carmarthen, afterwards duke of Leeds; George, marquis of Halifax; Arthur Herbert, afterwards lord Torrington; earls of Shrewsbury, Nottingham, and Sunderland; earl of Dorset and Middlesex; William, earl (afterwards duke) of Devonshire; lord Godolphin; lord Montagu; lord De la Mere, &c. 1689
- Sidney, lord Godolphin; Thomas, earl of Danby; Richard Hampden; Thomas, earl of Pembroke; Henry, viscount Sydney; Daniel, earl of Nottingham, &c. 1690
- Sir John Somers became lord Somers in 1697, and lord chancellor; Charles Montagu, afterwards lord Halifax, was made first commissioner of the treasury, 1 May, 1698, succeeded by Ford, earl of Tankerville 1699
- ANNE.—Sidney, lord (afterwards earl of) Godolphin; Thomas, earl of Pembroke, &c. May, 1702
- Robert Harley, earl of Oxford; sir Simon Harcourt, &c. 1 June, 1712
- Charles, duke of Shrewsbury, made lord treasurer three days before the queen's death, &c. 30 July, 1714
- GEORGE I.—Charles, earl of Halifax (succeeded on his death by the earl of Carlisle), &c. "
- Robert Walpole, first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer, &c. 1715
- James (afterwards earl) Stanhope; William lord Cowper, &c. 1717
- Charles, earl of Sunderland, &c. 1718
- Robert Walpole, afterwards sir Robert Walpole, and earl of Orford, &c. 1721
- GEORGE II.—Robert Walpole continued 1727
- [Sir Robert remained prime minister twenty-one years; numerous changes occurring in the time; see Walpole.]
- Earl of Wilmington; lord Hardwicke, &c. 1742
- Henry Pelham, in the room of earl of Wilmington, deceased Aug. 1743
- "Broad-bottom" administration—Henry Pelham; lord Hardwicke, &c. Nov. 1744
- "Short-lived" administration—earl of Bath; lords Winchelsea and Granville 10-12 Feb. 1746
- Henry Pelham, &c., again 12 Feb. 1746
- Thos. II. Pelham, duke of Newcastle; earl of Holderness, &c. April, 1754
- Duke of Devonshire; William Pitt, &c. Nov. 1756
- Duke of Newcastle, and Mr. Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham, &c. June, 1757
- GEORGE III.—Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Pitt's ministry, continued 1760
- Earl of Bute; lord Henley, &c. May, 1762
- George Grenville; earls of Halifax and Sandwich, &c. April, 1763
- Marquis of Rockingham; earl of Winchelsea, &c. July, 1765
- Earl of Chatham; duke of Grafton, &c. Aug. 1766
- Duke of Grafton; lord North, &c. Dec. 1767
- Friedrick, lord North; earl Gower, &c. Jan. 1770
- [Lord North was minister during the whole of the American war.]
- Marquis of Rockingham; lord Camden; C. J. Fox; Edmund Burke, &c. March, 1782
- Earl of Shelburne (afterwards marquis of Lansdowne); William Pitt, &c. July, "
- "Coalition Ministry," duke of Portland; lord North; C. J. Fox; Edmund Burke, &c. April, 1783
- William Pitt; Henry Dundas, &c. Dec. 1786
- [During Mr. Pitt's long administration, numerous changes in the ministry took place.]
- Henry Addington; duke of Portland; lord Eldon, &c. March, et seq. 1801
- William Pitt; lord Eldon; George Canning, &c. May, et seq. 1804
- [Mr. Pitt died 23 Jan. 1806.]
- "All the Talents"—lord Grenville; lord Henry Petty; lord Erskine; C. J. Fox; sir Charles Grey (afterwards earl Grey), &c. Feb. 1806
- [Mr. Fox's death, 13 Sept. 1806, led to numerous changes.]
- Duke of Portland; lord Eldon, &c. March, 1807
- Spencer Perceval; earl of Liverpool; viscount Palmerston, &c. Nov. and Dec. 1809
- REGENCY.—Mr. Spencer Perceval (shot by Bellingham, 11 May, 1812), &c. 5 Feb. 1811
- Earl of Liverpool; lord Eldon; Mr. Vansittart; lord Melville; viscounts Castlereagh, Palmerston, &c. May, June, 1812
- GEORGE IV.—Earl of Liverpool, &c. 29 Jan. 1820
- [During lord Liverpool's long administration numerous changes occurred.]
- George Canning; lord Lyndhurst; viscount Goderich; William Huskisson; viscount Palmerston; duke of Clarence, &c. April, 1827
- [Mr. Canning died 8 August, 1827.]
- *The duel between lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, 22 Sept., 1809, led to the breaking up of this administration.

Viscount *Goderich*; viscount *Palmerston*; marquis of *Lansdowne*; W. *Huskisson*, &c. Aug. 1827
 Duke of *Wellington*; Robert *Peel*; Mr. *Huskisson*; &c. Jan. 1828
 [The ministry reconstructed on the retirement of the earl of *Dudley*, lord *Palmerston*, Mr. *Grant*, Mr. *Huskisson*.] May and June, 1828
 WILLIAM IV.—Duke of *Wellington*, &c. 26 June, 1830
 Earl *Grey*; marquis of *Lansdowne*; lord *Brougham*; viscount *Althorp*; earl of *Durham*; viscounts *Melbourne*, *Palmerston*, and *Goderich*; sir *James Graham*; lord *John Russell*, &c. Nov. " "
 Earl *Grey* resigns, owing to a majority against him in the lords, on the Reform Bill, 10 May; but resumes his post 18 May, 1832
 Viscount *Melbourne*; &c. July, 1834
 [Melbourne administration dissolved, Nov. 1834. The duke of *Wellington* held the seals of office till the return of sir *Robert Peel* from Italy, Dec. 1834.]
 Sir *Robert Peel*; lord *Lyndhurst*; duke of *Wellington*; earl of *Aberdeen*; &c. Nov. and Dec. " "
 Viscount *Melbourne*, &c. April, 1835
 VICTORIA.—Viscount *Melbourne*, &c. 20 June, 1837
 Subsequent accessions, P. T. *Baring*; earl of *Clarendon*; T. B. *Macaulay*, &c. Viscount *Melbourne* resigned, and sir *Robert Peel* received the queen's commands to form a new administration, 8 May. This command was withdrawn, and lord *Melbourne* returned to power 10 May, 1839
 Sir *Robert Peel*; duke of *Wellington*; lord *Lyndhurst*; sir *James Graham*; earl of *Aberdeen*; lord *Stanley*, &c. Aug. and Sept. 1841
 [Accessions, *Sidney Herbert*; W. E. *Gladstone*, &c.]
 Lord *John Russell*; viscount *Palmerston*; earl *Grey*, &c. July, 1846
 [Accessions: earl *Granville*; Mr. *Fox Maule*; earl of *Carlisle*; sir *Thomas Wilde*, created lord *Truro*, &c.]
 Lord *John Russell* and the marquis of *Lansdowne* on the 24 Feb. announced the resignation of ministers, owing to their defeat on Mr. *Locke King's* motion respecting the franchise; they informed parliament, that it having been found impossible to construct a coalition ministry, the queen, by the advice of the duke of *Wellington*, had called upon her late ministers to resume office.
 Lord *Stanley* (since earl of *Derby*), in the interval, had been unable to form a cabinet 3 March, 1851
 Earl of *Derby* (late lord *Stanley*); lord *St. Leonards*; Benjamin *Disraeli*; *Spencer H. Walpole*; earl of *Malmesbury*; sir *John Pakington*; duke of *Northumberland*, &c. 27 Feb. 1852
 Earl of *Aberdeen*; lord *John Russell*; viscount *Palmerston*, &c. 28 Dec. " "
 Various changes of offices took place; a fourth secretary of state was appointed, by the separation of the war from the colonial department; see *Secretaries of State*. The retirement of lord *J. Russell*, 24 Jan. 1855, and a majority in the commons against ministers of 157 (305 to 148), on Mr. *Roebuck's* motion respecting the conduct of the war, led to the resignation of lord *Aberdeen* and his colleagues, 30 Jan.; the cabinet was reconstructed by
 Viscount *Palmerston*; lord *Cranworth*; &c. 7 Feb. 1855
 [Seccession of sir *J. Graham*, Mr. *Gladstone*, and Mr. *S. Herbert*. Accession of lord *John Russell*; earl of *Clarendon*; sir *G. Grey*; sir *G. C. Lewis*; sir *W. Molesworth*, &c.] 24 Feb. " "
 On the second reading of the Foreign Conspiracy bill, the government (defeated by a vote of censure being passed by a majority of 19, on the motion of Mr. *Milner Gibson*) resigned immediately 19 Feb. 1858
 Earl of *Derby*; B. *Disraeli*; *Spencer Walpole*; lord *Stanley*; sir *P. Thesiger* (lord *Chelmsford*), &c. 26 Feb. " "
 [The *Derby* administration, in consequence of a vote of want of confidence in it being carried by a majority of 13, 10 June, 1859, resigned the next day. Earl *Granville* failed to form an administration.]
 Viscount *Palmerston*; lord *John* (since earl) *Russell*, &c. 18 June, 1859
 [Lord *Palmerston* died 13 Oct. 1865.]

Earl *Russell*; W. E. *Gladstone*; earl of *Clarendon*; &c. Oct. 1865
 [Resigned, in consequence of a minority on the Reform Bill, 19 June] 26 June, 1866
 Earl of *Derby*, B. *Disraeli*, lord *Stanley*, &c.; for changes see *Derby Administrations*. 6 July, " "
 [Earl of *Derby* resigned through ill health] Feb. 25, 1868
 B. *Disraeli* reconstituted the administration 29 Feb. " "
 Mr. *Disraeli* resigned in consequence of the elections in November giving a majority of about 114 to the Liberals. 2 Dec. " "
 W. E. *Gladstone*; earl of *Clarendon*; Robert *Low*; John *Bright*, and others, received seals 9 Dec. " "
 Lost their majority by the general election, Feb.; resigned 17 Feb. 1874
 B. *Disraeli* (earl of *Beaconsfield*, 16 Aug. 1876), the earl of *Derby*, the marquis of *Salisbury*, and others, received seals 21 Feb. " "
 [For changes, see *Disraeli Administrations*.]
 Lost their majority by elections in April; resigned 22 April, 1880
 W. E. *Gladstone*; earl *Granville*, marquis of *Hartington*, duke of *Argyll*, sir *Wm. Harcourt*, John *Bright*, and others, received seals 28 April, " "
 [Resigned in consequence of a minority on the Budget Bill (264-252), 9 June, 1885.]
 Marquis of *Salisbury*; Sir *Stafford Northcote* (Lord *Idlesleigh*), Sir *Michael Hicks-Beach*, Lord *Randolph Churchill* and others received seals 24 June, 1895
 [Resigned in consequence of a minority on the amendment to the address (329-250), 27 Jan. 1886.]
 W. E. *Gladstone*; earl *Granville*, earl *Spencer*, earl of *Rosebery*, earl of *Kimberley*, Marquis of *Ripon*, Sir *Farrer Herschel*, H. C. E. *Childers*, John *Morley*, and others, received seals 2-6 Feb. 1886
 [Resigned in consequence of a majority against his Irish Home Rule Bill (343-313) 20 July, 1886.]
 Marquis of *Salisbury*; and former colleagues received seals 26 July, " "
 [Lord *Randolph Churchill* resigned 22 Dec. 1886.]
 For changes, see separate articles under the Premier's name.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM ASSOCIATION derived its origin from an opinion, that the disasters which occurred to the army in the Crimea in 1854-5 were attributable to the inefficient and irresponsible management of the various departments of the state. The association was organised in London, 5 May, 1855. A meeting was held in Drury-lane theatre, on 13 June, and Mr. *Layard's* motion on the subject in parliament was negatived 18 June following. The association was reorganised in 1856, Mr. *Roebuck*, M.P., becoming chairman, but soon became unimportant; see *Civil Service*.

ADMIRAL, The title, derived from the Arabic, *emir-al-bahr*, "Lord of the sea," which occurs in the *Chanson de Roland*, 11th century, does not appear to have been adopted in England until about 1300. *Alfred*, *Athelstan*, *Edgar*, *Harold*, and other kings, were commanders of their own fleets. The first French admiral is said to have been appointed 1284. The rank of admiral of the English seas was first given to William de *Leybourne* by Edward I. in 1297. *Spelman*; *Rymer*. The first LORD HIGH ADMIRAL in England was created by Richard II. in 1385; there had been previously high admirals of districts—the north, west, and south. The duties have generally been executed by lords commissioners; see *Admiralty*. A similar dignity existed in Scotland from the reign of Robert III. In 1673, Charles II. bestowed it upon his natural son Charles *Lennox*, afterwards duke of *Richmond*, then an infant, who resigned the office to the crown in 1703; after the union it was discontinued.—The dignity of lord high admiral of Ireland (of brief existence) was conferred upon James *Butler* by Henry VIII., in May, 1534. The *Admiral of the Fleet* is the highest rank in the Royal Navy, corre-

sponding to that of field-marshal in the army. We have now 6 admirals of the fleet, 13 admirals, 21 vice-admirals, 33 rear admirals, and 173 captains (Jan. 1889). The first admiral of the United States of America, David G. Farragut, was nominated in 1866.

ADMIRALTY, COURT OF, a court for the trial of causes relating to maritime affairs, said to have been erected by Edward III., in 1357. It was enacted in the reign of Henry VIII., that criminal causes should be tried by witnesses and a jury, some of the judges at Westminster (or, as now, at the Old Bailey) assisting. The judgeship of the admiralty was constituted in 1514, and was filled by two or more functionaries until the Revolution, when it was restricted to one. *Beaton*. The judge has usually been an eminent doctor of the civil law. In 1844 the criminal jurisdiction of this court was removed, and by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77 (1857), the judge of the Probate court was to be also judge of the Admiralty court. The judge of the Admiralty court, Dr. Stephen Lushington (appointed in 1838), resigned 1 July, 1867, and was succeeded by sir Robert Phillimore, who retired March, 1883, succeeded by C. P. Butt, 3 April. The jurisdiction of this court was extended in 1861. The very ancient gilt anchor set up in the Admiralty Court of the Royal Courts of Justice. The ancient silver oar is laid on the Registrar's Table, Oct. 1885. See *Supreme Court*.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE dates from 1512, when Henry VIII. appointed commissioners to inspect his ships of war. During the Commonwealth the admiralty affairs were managed by a committee of the parliament; and at the restoration in 1660, James, duke of York, became lord high admiral. In 1662 the admiralty was first put into commission, the great officers of state being the commissioners; see succeeding changes *below*. In 1688-9 the admiralty was put into commission, and the board appears to have assembled at admiral Herbert's lodgings, in Channel-row, Westminster, he being at that time first lord. In 1830, 1832, and 1836 various changes were made in the civil departments, several offices being abolished or consolidated with others. In March, 1861, a royal commission recommended the abolition of the board of admiralty and the appointment of a minister of the navy department. The board was reconstituted 14 Jan. 1869, and 4 May, 1872. The collective action of the board was taken away, and concentrated in the person of the first lord.

The office removed from Somerset House to Whitehall, 1874-5.

New buildings erected by virtue of the Public Offices Site Act passed 24 July, 1882. The designs of Messrs. Leeming & Leeming, of Halifax, selected for approval by parliament, July, 1884.

FIRST LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

- 1660. JAMES, DUKE OF YORK, *lord high admiral*, 6 June.
- 1673. KING CHARLES II., 14 June.
- " PRINCE RUPERT, 9 July.
- 1679. Sir Henry Capel, 14 Feb.
- 1680. Daniel Finch, esq., 19 Feb.
- 1681. Daniel, lord Finch, 20 Jan.
- 1683. Daniel, earl of Nottingham, 17 April.
- 1684. KING CHARLES II.
- 1685. KING JAMES II., 17 May. *Office in commission.*
- 1689. Arthur Herbert, esq., 8 March.
- 1690. Thomas, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, 20 Jan.
- 1692. Charles, lord Cornwallis, 10 March.
- 1693. Anthony, viscount Falkland, 15 April.
- 1694. Edward Russel, esq., (aft. earl of Orford), 2 May.
- 1699. John, earl of Bridgewater, 2 June.
- 1701. Thomas, earl of Pembroke, 4 April.
- 1702. GEORGE, PRINCE OF DENMARK, *lord high admiral*, 20 May.
- 1708. Thomas, earl of Pembroke, *ditto*, 29 Nov. *Office in commission.*

- 1709. Edward, earl of Orford, 8 Oct.
- 1710. Sir John Lenke, 4 Oct.
- 1712. Thomas, earl of Stafford, 30 Sept.
- 1714. Edward, earl of Orford, 14 Oct.
- 1717. James, earl of Berkeley, 19 March.
- 1727. George, viscount Torrington, 2 Aug.
- 1733. Sir Charles Wager, knt., 25 June.
- 1742. Daniel, earl of Winchelsea, 19 March.
- 1744. John, duke of Bedford, 27 Dec.
- 1748. John, earl of Sandwich, 10 Feb.
- 1751. George, lord Anson, 22 June.
- 1756. Richard, earl Temple, 19 Nov.
- 1757. Daniel, earl of Winchelsea, 6 April.
- " George, lord Anson, 2 July.
- 1762. George M. Dunk, earl of Halifax, 19 June.
- 1763. George Grenville, esq., 1 Jan.
- " John, earl of Sandwich, 23 April.
- " John, earl of Egmont, 10 Sept.
- 1766. Sir Charles Saunders, 10 Sept.
- " Sir Edward Hawke, 10 Dec.
- 1771. John, earl of Sandwich, 12 Jan.
- 1782. Hon. Augustus Keppel, 1 April.
- " Augustus, viscount Keppel, 18 July.
- 1783. Richard, viscount Howe, 28 Jan.
- 1788. John, earl of Chatham, 16 July.
- 1794. George John, earl Spencer, 20 Dec.
- 1801. John, earl St. Vincent, 19 Feb.
- 1804. Henry, viscount Melville, 15 May.
- 1805. Charles, lord Barham, 2 May.
- 1806. Hon. Charles Grey, 10 Feb.
- " Thomas Grenville, esq., 23 Oct.
- 1807. Henry, lord Mulgrave, 6 April.
- 1809. Charles Yorke, esq., 10 May.
- 1812. Robert, viscount Melville, 25 March.
- 1827. WILLIAM HENRY, DUKE OF CLARENCE, *lord high admiral*, 2 May, resigned 12 Aug. 1828.
- 1828. Robert, viscount Melville, 19 Sept.
- 1830. Sir James R. G. Graham, bart., 25 Nov.
- 1834. George, lord Auckland, 11 June.
- " Thomas Philip, earl de Grey, 23 Dec.
- 1835. George, lord Auckland, 25 April.
- " Gilbert, earl of Minto, 19 Sept.
- 1841. Thomas, earl of Haddington, 8 Sept.
- 1846. Edward, earl of Ellenborough, 13 Jan.
- " George, earl of Auckland, 24 July.
- 1849. Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, 18 Jan.
- 1852. Algernon, duke of Northumberland, 28 Feb.
- 1853. Sir James Robert George Graham, 5 Jan.
- 1855. Sir Charles Wood, bart., 24 Feb.
- 1858. Sir John Pakington, bart., 26 Feb.
- 1859. Edward, duke of Somerset, June.
- 1866. Sir John Pakington, bart., 6 July.
- 1867. Henry Lowry Corry, 8 March.
- 1868. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, 9 Dec.
- 1871. George Joachim Göschen, 9 March.
- 1874. George Ward Hunt, 21 Feb.; *died* 29 July, 1877.
- 1877. Wm. Henry Smith, about 7 Aug.
- 1880. Thos. Geo. Baring, earl of Northbrook, 28 April.
- 1885. Lord George Francis Hamilton, 24 June.
- 1886. George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Marquis of Ripon, about 6 Feb.
- " Lord George Francis Hamilton, 26 July.

ADMIRALTY, Whitehall. "At the south end of Duke-street, Westminster, was seated a large house made use of for the admiralty office, until the business was removed to Greenwich, and thence to Wallingford-house, against Whitehall." It was rebuilt by Ripley about 1726; the screen was erected, to conceal the ugliness of the building, by the brothers Adam, in 1776.—Lord Nelson lay in state in one of the apartments on 8 Jan. 1806; and on the next day was buried at St. Paul's.

Explosion in clerks' room (ascribed to gunpowder in an iron pot); Mr. Swainson much hurt; about 11 A.M. 23 April, 1885.

ADMIRALTY AND WAR OFFICE ACT, to facilitate improvements in the organisation of these offices, by the retirement of clerks from certain of the civil departments by granting gratuities, was passed 10 Aug. 1878.

"**ADMONITION TO THE PARLIAMENT**," condemning all religious ceremonies but those commanded by the New Testament, was published by

certain Puritans in 1571. Its presumed authors, Field and Wilcox, were imprisoned. A second Admonition by Thomas Cartwright was answered by archbishop Whitgift.

ADORNO AND FREGOSO, two families, of which the doges were frequently members, disturbed Genoa from the 14th to the 16th centuries, the former favouring the emperor, the latter the French king. Their power was annihilated by Andrea Doria about 1528.

ADRIAN'S OR HADRIAN'S WALL (to prevent the irruptions of the Scots and Picts into the northern counties of England, then under the Roman government) extended from the Tyne to Solway frith, and was eighty miles long, twelve feet high, and eight feet in thickness, with watch-towers; built 121. It was repaired and strengthened by Severus, 207—210.

ADRIANOPOLE, in Turkey, so named after its restorer the emperor Adrian (who died 10 July, 138). Near here Constantine defeated Licinius and gained the empire, 3 July, 323; also, near here the emperor Valens was defeated and slain by the Goths, 9 Aug. 378. Adrianople was taken by the Turks under Amurath in 1361, and was their capital till the capture of Constantinople in 1453. It was taken by the Russians on 20 Aug. 1829; and restored 14 Sept. same year; occupied by the Russians, without resistance, 20 Jan. 1878. See *Turkey*.

ADRIATIC. The ceremony of the doge of Venice wedding the Adriatic sea (instituted about 1173), took place annually on Ascension-day. The doge dropped a ring into the sea from his buncataur, or state barge, being attended by his nobility and foreign ambassadors. The ceremony was first omitted in 1797.

ADULLAM, a cave to which David fled from the persecution of Saul about 1062 B.C. (1 Sam. xxii. 1, 2.)

Mr. Horsman, Mr. R. Lowe, earl Grosvenor, lord Elcho, and other liberals who opposed the Franchise Bill in 1866 were termed "Adullamites." During a debate on this bill on 13 March, 1866, Mr. Bright said of Mr. Horsman, that he "had retired into what may be called his political cave of Adullam, to which he invited every one who was in debt, and every one who was discontented," &c. On 19 April, lord Elcho said, "No improper motive has driven us into this cave, where we are a most happy family, daily—I may say, hourly—increasing in number and strength, where we shall remain until we go forth to deliver Israel from oppression." Although their opposition led to the defeat and resignation of the Russell ministry, they declined to take office under lord Derby in July, 1866. They did not vote together uniformly in 1867, and (lord Elcho and Mr. Wyld excepted) voted with Mr. Gladstone, for the disestablishment of the Irish church, 1 May, 1868.

ADULTERATION. That of food was prohibited in England in 1267, and punishments for it enacted, 1581, 1604, 1836, 1851, &c. Much attention was drawn to it in 1822, through Mr. Accum's book, called "Death in the Pot," and in 1855 through Dr. Hassall's book, "Food and its Adulterations." By an act for preventing the adulteration of food, passed in 1860, parochial chemical analysts may be appointed. An act to prevent adulteration of seeds passed 16 Aug. 1869, amended 1878. Another to prevent adulteration of food and drugs passed 10 Aug. 1872. Penalties for adulterating liquors were imposed by the new licensing act passed same time. The report of a commission, issued in July, 1874, declared that the public "were cheated rather than poisoned." All the anti-adulteration

acts were repealed by the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, passed 11 Aug. 1875; which was amended in 1879; reported very effectual Dec. 1884.

ADULTERY was punished with death by the law of Moses (1490 B.C.; *Lev. xx. 10*)—and by Lycurgus (884 B.C.). The early Saxons burnt the adulteress, and erected a gibbet over her ashes, whereon they hanged the adulterer. The ears and nose were cut off under Canute, 1031. Adultery was ordained to be punished capitally by the parliament, May 14, 1650: but there is no record of this law taking effect; and it was repealed at the restoration. In New England the punishment for adultery was made capital to both parties and several suffered for it, 1662. *Hardie*. Till 1857 the legal redress against the male offender was by civil action for a money compensation; the female being liable to divorce. By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85 (1857) the "action for criminal conversation" was abolished, and the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes established with power to grant divorces for adultery and ill usage; see *Divorce*. An act was passed in 1869 permitting parties to suits for adultery to give evidence.

ADVENT (*adventus*, arrival). The season includes four Sundays, previous to Christmas, the first the nearest Sunday to St. Andrew's day (Nov. 30), before or after. Homilies respecting Advent are mentioned prior to 378. Advent Sunday, 1889, 1 Dec.; 1890, 30 Nov.; 1891, 29 Nov.; 1892, 27 Nov.; 1893, 3 Dec.

ADVENTURISTS, American fanatics, in Massachusetts, U.S. One professing to imitate Abraham, sacrificed a child, the mother looking on, May, 1879.

ADVENTURE BAY, S.E. end of Van Diemen's Land, discovered in 1773 by capt. Furneaux in his first voyage to the Pacific, and named from his ship *Adventure*. It was visited by capt. Cook 1777; by capt. Bligh in 1788 and 1792.

ADVENTURERS, see *MERCHANTS*.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS, as now published, were not general in England till the beginning of the eighteenth century. A penalty of 50*l.* was inflicted on persons advertising a reward with "No questions to be asked" for the return of things stolen, and on the printer, 1754. The *advertisement duty*, (first enacted, 1712,) formerly charged according to the number of lines, was afterwards fixed, in England, at 3*s.* 6*d.*, and in Ireland at 2*s.* 6*d.* each advertisement. The duty (further reduced, in England to 1*s.* 6*d.* and in Ireland to 1*s.* each, in 1833), was abolished in 1853.

Early advertisements are found in "*Perfect Occurrences of every Day*," 26 March to 2 April, 1647, and "*Mercurius Elencticus*" 4 Oct. 1648. H. Sampson's "*History of Advertising*," published Nov. 1874. The whole libretto of Macfarren's Opera, *Robin Hood*, inserted as an advertisement in the *Times* (4 columns) 16 Oct. 1860. A debate in the Portuguese parliament, translated, inserted as advertisement in the *Daily News* (3 columns) 3 May, 1877. **ADVERTISING VANS**, a great nuisance, prohibited 1853.

ADVOCATE, THE KING'S, (always a doctor of the civil law), was empowered to prosecute at his own instance certain crimes about 1597. The *LORD ADVOCATE* in Scotland is the same as the attorney-general in England with judicial powers.—It was decided in the parliament of Paris, in 1685, that the king's advocate of France might at the same time be a judge; and in Scotland sir William Oli-

phant (1612) and sir John Nesbit (1666) were lord advocates and lords of session at the same time. *Beatson*.—The powers were diminished in 1831, when John Blair Balfour was made Lord Advocate; the Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald, 1885-8; Mr. J. P. B. Robertson, 1888. Mr. Geo. W. T. Omond published his work, "The Lord Advocates of Scotland," early in 1884. The Advocates' library in Edinburgh was established by sir G. Mackenzie about 1682; see *Judge Advocate*.

ADVOUSONS, right of a presentation to a church living. See *Benefice*.

ÆDILES. Roman city officers of three degrees, said to owe their name to having had charge of the *ædes* or temple of Ceres. 1. Two plebeian *ædiles* were appointed with the tribunes, to assist them in looking after buildings, weights, and measures, the supply of provisions and water, &c., 494 B.C. 2. The *ædiles curules*, at first patricians, were appointed 365 B.C. 3. Julius Cæsar appointed *ædiles cærentes* for watching over the supply of corn. The *ædiles* became a kind of police under the emperors.

ÆDUI or **HEDUI**, a Celtic people, N.E. France, who were delivered from subjection to the Sequani, by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 58; but afterwards, opposing him, were subjugated by him, 52. Their insurrection headed by Julius Sacrovir, A.D. 21, was quelled by C. Silius.

ÆGATES ISLES, W. of Sicily: near these, during the first Punic war, the Roman consul, C. Lutatius Catulus, gained a decisive victory over the Carthaginian fleet under Hanno, 10 March, 241 B.C. Peace ensued, the Romans obtaining Sicily and a tribute of 3200 talents.

ÆGINA, a Greek island, a rival of Athens, was humbled by Themistocles, 485 B.C.; and taken and its works destroyed 455. Its inhabitants, expelled, 431, were restored by the Spartans, 404; they renewed war with Athens, 388, and made peace, 387.

ÆGOSPOTAMI, (the Goat-rivers) in the Chersonesus, where Lysander, the Lacedæmonian, defeated the Athenian fleet, 405 B.C., and ended the Peloponnesian war.

A. E. I. O. U., (for "Austrie est imperare orbi universi," (German, *alle Erde ist Oesterreichs unterthan*), "Austria is to rule all the world,") was the motto of the weak and unfortunate emperor, Frederick III. 1440—1493.

ÆLFRIC SOCIETY; founded 1842; closed 1856; published "Homilies of Ælfric, archbishop of Canterbury" and other Anglo-Saxon works.

ÆLIA CAPITOLINA, built on the ruins of Jerusalem by the emperor Adrian, 130.

ÆMILIA, the name given to the provinces of Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, united to Sardinia in 1860, and now part of the kingdom of Italy.

ÆNEID, the great Latin epic poem, relating the adventures of Æneas, written about 24 B.C. by Virgil, who died 22 Sept. 19 B.C., before he had finally corrected the poem. It was first printed in 1469, at Rome.

ÆNIGMA. Samson's riddle (about 1141 B.C.; *Judges* xiv. 12) is the earliest on record. Gale attributes ænigmatical speeches to the Egyptians. The ancient oracles frequently gave responses admitting of perfectly contrary interpretations. In Nero's time, the Romans had recourse to this method of concealing truth. The following epitaph on Fair Rosamond (mistress of our Henry II. about

1173) is a mediæval specimen:—"Hic jacet in tombâ Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda; Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet."

ÆOLIA, in Asia Minor, was colonised by a principal branch of the Hellenic race about 1124 B.C. The Æolians built several large cities both on the mainland and the neighbouring islands; Mitylene, in Lesbos, was considered the capital.

ÆOLIAN HARP. Its invention is ascribed to Kircher, 1650, who wrote on it, but it was known before.

ÆOLINA, a free-reed wind-instrument, invented by Wheatstone in 1829.

ÆOLOPILE, a hollow ball with an orifice in which a tube might be screwed, was used in the 17th century as a boiler for experimental steam-engines; a similar apparatus is described by Vitruvius, first century, A.D.

ÆQUI, an ancient Italian race, were subdued by the Romans, and their lands annexed, after a severe struggle, 471-302 B.C.

ÆRAS, see *Eras*.

ÆRATED WATERS. Apparatus for combining gases with water were patented by Thomson in 1807; F. C. Bakewell in 1832 and 1847; Tylor in 1840, and by others. **ÆRATED BREAD** is made by processes patented by Dr. Danglish, 1856-7.

ÆRIANS, followers of Acrius, a presbyter, in the 4th century, who held that there was no distinction between a bishop and a presbyter; that there was no Pasch to be observed by Christians; that the Lent and other fasts should not be observed; and that prayers should not be offered for the dead. *Epiphanius*.

ÆROLITES, see *Meteors*.

ÆRONAUTICS and **ÆROSTATICS**, see *Balloons* and *Flying*. The Aeronautical Society of Great Britain was established by the duke of Argyll and others, 12 Jan. 1866.

ÆROPHORE, an apparatus invented by M. Denayrouze, to enable persons to enter a noxious inflammable atmosphere. It comprises an air-pump, lamp, and flexible tubing. It was tried at Chatham, 12-14 Jan., 1875, and reported successful. A gold medal was awarded to the inventor at the Vienna Exhibition, 1873.

ÆRO-STEAM ENGINE, see under *Air*.

ÆSCULAPIUS, god of medicine: his worship introduced at Rome, about 291 B.C.

ÆSOP'S FABLES, see *Fables*.

ÆSTHETICS (from the Greek *æsthesis*, perception), the science of the beautiful (especially in art); a term invented by Baumgarten, a German philosopher, whose work "Æsthetica" was published in 1750.

ÆTHIOPIA, see *Ethiopia*.

"**ÆTHIOPICA**," see *Romances*.

ÆTIANS, followers of Ætius, an Arian heretic about 351.

ÆTNA, see *Etna*.

ÆTOLIA, in Greece, a country named after Ætolus of Elis, who is said to have accidentally killed a son of Phoroneus, king of Argos, left the Peloponnesus, and settled here. After the ruin of Athens and Sparta, the Ætolians became the rivals of the Achæans, and were alternately allies and enemies of Rome.

The Ætolians join Sparta against Athens B.C. 455
The Ætolian league of tribes opposes Macedon . 323

Intruded by Antipater during the Lamian war	322
Aid in the expulsion of the Gauls	279
Intrude the Peloponnesus, and ravage Messenia (Social War), and defeat the Achæans at Caphyæ	220
Philip V., of Macedon, invades Ætolia, and takes Thermum—Peace of Naupactus concluded	217
Alliance with Rome	211
Deserted by the Romans, the Ætolians make peace with Philip	205
War with Philip, 200; he is defeated at Cynoscephalæ	197
The Ætolians invite the kings of Macedon, Syria, and Sparta, to coalesce against the Romans	193-2
Defeat of the allies near Thermopylæ	191
Conquered by the Romans under Fulvius	189
Leading patriots massacred by the Roman party	167
Ætolia made a province of Rome	146

AFFINITY. Marriage within certain degrees of kindred was prohibited in almost every age and country, but has yet taken place to a considerable extent. The Jewish law is given in *Leviticus* xviii. (1499 B.C.) In the English prayer-book the table restricting marriage within certain degrees was set forth by authority, 1563. Prohibited marriages were adjudged to be incestuous and unlawful by the 99th canon, in 1603. All marriages within the forbidden degrees are declared to be absolutely void by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 54, 1835; see *Marriage (of Wife's Sister)*. The prohibited degrees were set forth in 25 Hen. VIII. c. 22, 1533-4. See *Incest*.

AFFIRMATION; see *Quakers*. The affirmation was altered in 1702, 1721, 1837, and in April, 1850.—The indulgence was granted to persons who were formerly Quakers, but who had seceded from that sect, 2 Vict. 1838; and extended to other dissenters by 9 Geo. IV. c. 32 (1828), and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 2 (1855). For Mr. Bradlaugh's case, see *Parliament*, 1880-1, 1883.

Affirmation Bill for M.P.'s introduced, 1883; rejected in the commons (292-289) 3-4 May, 1883. See *Oaths*.

AFGHANISTAN (the Greek *Ariana*), a large country in central Asia, successively part of the Persian and Greek empires. Chief cities, Cabul, Herat, Candahar, Ghuznee. The tribes are ruled by sirdars.

Early Afghan conquests in India	1200-1290
Conquests of Genghis Khan about 1221, and by Tamerlane	1393
Baber conquered Cabul	1525
On his death Afghanistan divided between Persia and Hindostan.	
The Afghans revolt in 1720; invade Persia and take Ispahan; repulsed by Nadir Shah in 1728, who subdues the whole of the country	1738
On his assassination, one of his officers, Ahmed Shah, an Afghan, made Afghanistan independent, and reigned prosperously	1747-73
Timur Shah (son), succeeds, 1773; rules cruelly; dies leaving 23 sons	1793
Zeman becomes ameer, 1793; cripples the power of the sirdars; blinded and dethroned	1800
Mahmud Shah, son, ameer 1800; deposed for his brother, Suja Shah, 1803; Mahmud restored, Futtih Khan the vizier predominant, 1809; Futtih blinded; Mahmud flees from Cabul and becomes ruler at Herat	1816
Empotent ruler at Cabul; Dost Mohammed Khan becomes ameer	1826
He is dethroned by the British, and sent to Calcutta; Suja Shah restored	1833
British occupation of Cabul causes great discontent; insurrection; sir Alexander Burnes and 23 others killed	2 Nov. 1841
Akbar Khan, son of Dost Mohammed, head of the rebels; invites sir Wm. Macnaghten to meet, and assassinates him and others	23 Dec. "
The British army retires from Cabul, and is destroyed by the Ghilzais in the Khyber pass; of 3849 soldiers, and about 12,000 camp followers, only Dr. Brydson and four or five natives escaped massacre	6-13 Jan. 1842
Sir George Pollock forces the Khyber pass; defeats Akbar Khan at Tezeen; captures Cabul and re-	

leases Lady Sale and others, 15 Sept.; destroys the great bazaar; retires	12 Oct. 1842
Dost Mohammed becomes ameer	"
His treaty of friendship with lord Dalhousie (faithfully kept)	30 March 1855
He dies leaving 16 sons; appointing as his successor Shere Ali, the third son, 9 June; who is much opposed by his brothers, especially by Ufzul, the eldest son (and his son Abdul-Rahman, or Abdur-Rahman), Azim, Ameen, and Shureef; yet is recognized by them	Sept. 1863
Unsuccessful insurrection of Ufzul and Azim; Azim flees to British territories, 16 May; Ufzul reconciled to Shere Ali	2 June 1864
Insurrection of Abdul-Rahman; Ufzul imprisoned	Aug. "
Shere Ali enters Cabul	14 Nov. "
Azim and his confederates defeated at Kujhboz, near Khelat-i-Ghilzye, by Shere Ali (whose gallant son is killed), 6 June; he enters Candahar	14 June, 1865
Azim joins his nephew Abdul-Rahman; defection of Mahomed Rufeek from Ibrahim (Shere Ali's son) weakly ruling Cabul; it surrenders to Azim	2 March, 1866
Shere Ali rouses himself from his grief; raises an army; some of his treacherous friends return to him; he is defeated at Sheikhabad, and flees to Candahar	10 May, "
Ufzul (sensual and easy), and Azim (cruel and tyrannical) rule at Cabul, May, et seq.	
Azim and Abdul-Rahman defeat Shere Ali at Kujhboz, 17 Jan.; he flees to Candahar; shut out, flees to Herat held by his son, Yakoob	Jan. 1867
His army again defeated and his general and brother, Fyz Mahomed, killed	17 Sept. "
Ufzul dies; Azim sole ruler at Cabul	Oct. "
He quarrels with Abdul-Rahman; who leaves him, and refuses to help him	March, 1863
Yakoob defeats Azim's troops, and enters Candahar	April, "
Azim leaves Cabul, July; his army dissolves by desertion; Shere Ali enters Cabul	8 Sept. "
Sir John Lawrence helps Shere Ali with arms and money; the attempts of Abdul-Rahman repulsed,	Nov., Dec. "
Shere Ali totally defeats him and Azim (who dies soon after)	Jan. 1869
Shere Ali honourably received at Umballah by the viceroy, the earl of Mayo, and receives a subsidy,	27 March, et seq.
The limits of his territories defined, about June	1870
His son, Yakoob, rebels; captures Herat 6 May, Feramoz Khan, his father's general, assassinated,	June, 1871
Yakoob reconciled to his father through lord Mayo, July; made governor of Herat; soon rebels, Sept.	"
Uslum, murderer of Feramoz, killed in prison,	Oct. "
Shere Ali agrees to new boundaries, and receives another British subsidy, Oct.; nominates his youngest son, Abdoola Jan, his successor, to the great dissatisfaction of his older son Yakoob,	Dec. 1873
Yakoob Khan, imprisoned by his father	about Dec. 1874
Shere Ali refusing to allow a British resident, the subsidy withheld; he raises an army, and is said to promote disaffection to the British	1877-8
Death of the heir Abdoola Jan	17 Aug. 1878
Stolietoff, a Russian envoy, favourably received at Cabul, June; a treaty signed; Russia to be the guardian of the Ameer	Aug. "
The nawab Gholam Hussein Khan sent as envoy to the ameer with letters from the viceroy (16 and 24 Aug.), 30 Aug.; dismissed with presents; intercourse with the British declined	Sept. "
A mission with military escort under sir Neville B. Chamberlain, commander of the Madras army, starts from Peshawur	21 Sept. "
At Ali Musjid, a fort in the Khyber pass, major Cavanari and an advance party are threatened with attack if they proceed, 22 Sept.; they retire to Peshawur, 23, 24 Sept.; Gholam Hussein sent with an ultimatum (answer required before 20 Nov.)	28 Oct. "
British army formed in three divisions: at Quettah,	

- Peshawur, and Kuram (34,730 natives, 12,740 Europeans) about 16 Nov. 1878
- Dispatch from lord Cranbrook supporting the viceroy 18 Nov. "
- No answer received from the ameer; the army advances 21 Nov. "
- All Musjid shelled and occupied by the British; 21 guns taken; major Birch and lieut. Fitzgerald and about 35 men killed 22 Nov. "
- The viceroy's proclamation to the Afghans, issued 23 Nov. "
- Occupation of Dakka and Pisheen, 23 Nov.; of Kuram fort 25 Nov. "
- Kuddum burnt to punish marauding hillmen, 1 Dec. "
- Gen. Roberts victorious at Peiwar pass (*which see*) 2 Dec. "
- Evasive reply of the ameer dated 19 Nov., received 3 Dec. "
- The British occupy Jellalabad 20 Dec. "
- Shere Ali flees from Cabul to Balkh, 13 Dec.; Yakub Khan assumes command; the Russian mission withdraws Dec. "
- Gen. Roberts proclaims annexation of Kuram district, &c. 26 Dec. "
- He enters the Khoost territory 3 Jan.; defeats the Mangals near Matoon 7 Jan. 1879
- Candahar abandoned, 6 Jan.; entered by general Stewart unopposed 7 Jan. "
- Wali Mahomed, a relative of Shere Ali, joins the British 1 Jan. "
- The Alizais defeated in an attack 16 Feb. "
- Death of Shere Ali, the ameer (announced) 20 Feb. "
- About 45 of the 10th hussars drowned by current while crossing the Cabul river, 10 p.m. 31 March, "
- Gen. Gough, with the 10th hussars and others, defeats about 5000 Khugianis near Futehabad; gallant major Wigram Batty killed 2 April, "
- Yakub Khan, son of the late ameer, arrives at Gandamak to negotiate, 8 May; recognised as ameer 9 May "
- Treaty of peace signed at Gandamak; (the British to occupy Khyber pass, and the Kuram and Pisheen valleys; to have a resident at Cabul; and to pay an annual subsidy of 60,000*l.* to the ameer), 26 May; ratified 30 May; the British troops retire 8 June, "
- Sir Louis Cavagnari and escort honourably received in Cabul 24 July, "
- Thanks of the house of lords voted to the viceroy, officers, and men 4 Aug. "
- Several regiments of Afghan soldiers arrive in Cabul from Herat; about 13 Aug. aided by the populace they besiege the British residents, who after a brave resistance are massacred (including sir L. Cavagnari, Mr. Jenkins, his secretary, lieut. Hamilton, and Dr. Ambrose Kelly), with about 26 native cavalry and 50 infantry; a few natives escape 3, 4 Sept. "
- Gen. Roberts marches towards Cabul 6 Sept. *et seq.* "
- Mutiny at Herat; military and civil governors killed 5 Sept. "
- Repulse of an attack on Baker's entrenchments at Shutarwardan 19 Sept. "
- A British convoy attacked by Mongols, near Shutarwardan; 8 sepoy and 15 muleteers killed; mules taken 22 Sept. "
- Gen. Baker reaches Kushi 24 Sept.; receives the ameer Yakub and his son, his general Daoud, and suite 27 Sept. "
- Gen. Roberts arrives at Cabul, 28 Sept.; occupies Dakka 29 Sept. "
- Attack on British camp at Shutarwardan repulsed 2 Oct. "
- Battle of Char-asiab; severe conflict with Afghans before Cabul; captain Young, Dr. Duncan, lieut. Fergusson, and about 70 killed and wounded 6 Oct. "
- The enemy decamps; about 98 guns abandoned; pursued by cavalry; small parties only overtaken 8-9 Oct. "
- Gen. Roberts visits the abandoned Bala Hissar, 11 Oct.; enters Cabul, 12 Oct.; Jellalabad occupied by Gough 14 Oct. "
- Gen. Roberts' proclamation; heavy fine; martial law; gen. Mills to be military governor, with Gholab Hussain Khan 14 Oct. "
- Great explosions (supposed treacherous) in the Bala Hissar; destruction of much arms and ammunition; capt. Shafto and about 20 others missing 16 Oct. 1879
- Abdication of Yakub Khan announced 19 Oct. "
- 5 prisoners (mollahs and others) hanged as murderers of major Cavagnari and others 20-24 Oct. "
- Sahib Jan, a freebooter, with a strong force of Taraki Ghilzais, defeated and killed by general Hughes at Shahjui, near Candahar 24 Oct. "
- Proclamation of gen. Roberts announcing British occupation of Cabul, &c. 30 Oct. "
- Junction of columns of generals Macpherson and Bright at Katasang 6 Nov. "
- 163 Afghan mutineers, &c., tried; 87 executed as murderers; 76 released Oct. Nov. "
- Combination of tribes under Mohammed Jan Wardak Dec. "
- Continued severe fighting, with heavy loss on both sides 11-14 Dec. "
- Gen. Roberts concentrates his forces in the Sherpur cantonments 14 Dec. "
- Musa Khan, son of Yakub, said to be proclaimed ameer about 17 Dec. "
- Gen. Gough at Jugdulluk attacked; retreats into the fort, 16 Dec.; indecisive conflicts 18, 19 Dec. "
- The Afghans (25,000) defeated with great loss near Sherpur cantonments, by gens. Roberts and Gough 23 Dec. "
- Cabul left by the enemy, 24 Dec.; the city and Bala Hissar reoccupied by the British 26 Dec. "
- The enemy dispersed 28 Dec. "
- Attack of Afghan chiefs on col. Norman repulsed at Jagdalak 29 Dec. "
- Ghuznee seized and held for Musa Khan as the new ameer, by Mohammed Jan about 10 Jan. 1880
- Gen. Roberts proclaims an amnesty with few exceptions; the hill tribes generally subdued, about 6 Jan. "
- Mohmands and other tribes defeated in an attack near Daka 15 Jan. "
- Correspondence with Russia; papers found in Cabul (to be kept secret) 6 Feb. "
- Musa Khan and chiefs at Ghuznee submit 21 March, "
- Mohammed Jan defeated and killed, fighting with Hazaris about 3 April, "
- A camp at Duwai attacked by Pathans; garrison killed 16 April, "
- Shere Ali, cousin of the late ameer, made wali or governor of Candahar by the British (see *Candahar*) April, "
- Gen. sir Donald Stewart defeats a furious attack of Ghilzais at Ahmad Khel, 19 April; again near Ghuznee 23 April, "
- Col. Jenkins, at Char-asiab, attacked by 4000 Logaris; resists till reinforced by gen. Macpherson; totally defeats them 25 April, "
- Sir D. Stewart takes chief command at Cabul 2 May, "
- Alleged defeats of Safis and Ghazis near Jellalabad 19, 22 May, "
- Gen. Burrows (with about 2400 men) sent from Bombay towards Candahar 1 July, "
- The troops of the inefficient wali of Candahar, Shere Ali, revolt and join Ayoub Khan, about 14 July, "
- Gen. Burrows at Maiwand, near Kusck-i-Nakhud (*which see*) 17 July, "
- Abdul-Rahman, or Abdur-Rahman (see above, 1863 *et seq.*), recognised as ameer at Cabul by the British, and proclaimed 22 July, "
- Ayoub Khan (son of the late ameer, Shere Ali), governor of Herat, marches upon Candahar with about 12,000 men and 20 guns; defeats the attack of gen. Burrows after severe conflicts; heavy loss on both sides; many officers of 66th regiment killed 27 July, "
- Candahar citadel held by British with about 4000 men 28 July, "
- Ayoub encamped at Kokaran 9 Aug. "
- Gen. sir F. Roberts with about 10,000 men, &c., marches from Cabul to relieve Candahar 9 Aug. "
- Sir D. Stewart, with all the troops, after an interview with the ameer Abdur-Rahman, withdraws from Cabul 11 Aug. "
- Attack of Pathans (hill tribes) on the post at Kaeh

Amadan firmly beaten off by sepoys; 80 Pathans killed . . . 16 Aug. 1880
 Ineffectual sortie from Candahar, under gen. Primrose, against Deh Kwajee village, with heavy loss on both sides; gen. Brooke, col. Newport, majors Vandaleur and French, capt. Crickshank, lieut. Marsh, and rev. Mr. Gordon, and 180 men killed . . . 16 Aug. "
 Ayoub Khan's army (strengthened by Ghilzais) about 20,000; about 25 Aug.; he retires from Candahar . . . about 30 Aug. "
 Gen. Roberts arrives at Candahar, 31 Aug.; declines Ayoub's terms; defeats and disperses his army at Mazra near the Argandab; and captures his camp at Bala Wali Kotab (see *Mazra*) 1 Sept. "
 Ayoub Khan arrives in Herat; reported . . . 10 Oct. "
 Tranquillity at Cabul, announced . . . Nov. "
 Shere Ali, wali of Candahar, resigns and retires to India . . . Dec. "
 Alleged expenses of the war, 1878-80, 23,494,480*l.*, of which 5,000,000*l.* paid by British exchequer, Aug. 1881
 Russian correspondence with the ameer Shere Ali in 1878, published; explained by Russia as relating to probable war in the east . . . 9, 10 Feb. "
 Thanks of parliament voted to gen. Roberts and the army in both houses . . . 5 May, "
 Prospect of war between Ayoub Khan of Herat and Akbar-Kahman of Cabul . . . May, June, "
 Conflicts between partisans of the ameer and Ayoub Khan; the latter defeated . . . 3 & 11 June "
 Ayoub Khan defeats the ameer's army under Gholam-Hyder at Karez-i-Iatta, 26 July; enters Candahar . . . 30 July, "
 Gholam Hyder holding Kelat-i-Ghilzai, 6 Aug.; receives reinforcements from Cabul . . . 21 Aug. "
 Ayoub prepares to march; the ameer's troops at Kelat-i-Ghilzai; rejects Ayoub's proposals, 1-4 Sept.; marches to Candahar; about 8 Sept. "
 Ayoub defeated at Old Candahar chiefly through desertion of his troops, flees to Herat. . . 22 Sept. "
 The ameer enters Candahar . . . 30 Sept. "
 His army under Abdul-Kndus Khan twice defeats Ayoub's adherents, Oct.; again . . . 2 Oct. "
 Enters Herat . . . 4 Oct. "
 Ayoub flees to Persia . . . 4 Oct. "
 Abdur-Rahman now virtual ruler of all Afghanistan Oct. "
 Afzul Khan chosen by the ameer as British resident in Cabul . . . Feb. 1882
 The ameer defeats the Shinwarris about 27 April, 1883
 Peace made . . . about 21 June, "
 Indian government grants subsidy to the ameer; accepted . . . 21 July, "
 Slight insurrection of the Ghilzais under Mollah Mushki Alum, announced . . . 24 Aug. "
 The proposal of an Afghan frontier commission accepted by the ameer . . . Aug. 1884
 Gen. Sir Peter Lumsden with staff proceeds, and successful progress reported . . . Oct., Dec. "
 Penjdeh assured to Afghanistan by Lord Auckland, 1840; Russian advances resisted up to Nov. 1884. The ameer visits Lord Dufferin, the viceroy, at Rawul Pindi 2-12 April, who declares at a grand durbar, England and Afghanistan will stand side by side, 8 April. . . 1885
 Sir Peter Lumsden arrives in London . . . 6 June, "
 Difference between England and Russia respecting the Zulfikar Pass . . . July, "
 Strong Russian garrison at Askabad . . . July, "
 The Russians relinquish Zulfikar Pass, announced . . . 22 Aug. "
 Anglo-Russian Protocol, closing the dispute, signed in London . . . 10 Sept. "
 Construction of Quetta Railway begun Sept. 1879; stopped Oct. 1880; resumed April 1884. Lower Bolan Railway joining India opened . . . 23 Oct. "
 Penjdeh given up to Russia, July, 1885, entered 13 Feb. 1886
 Joint Commission appointed; First boundary pillar formally erected 12 Nov. 1885; the last, many perils and privations endured, . . . July, "
 Joint Commission dissolved . . . 6 Sept. "
 Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, chief, and the Commission warmly received at Cabul . . . 15 Oct. "
 Rising against taxation (treasure seized in transit) about 30 Oct.; rebellion said to be repressed . . . Nov. "

The ameer's troops defeated by the Ghilzais, announced 19 April; again at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, announced . . . 25 April, 1887
 Meetings of Afghan Frontier Commission at St. Petersburg; temporarily closed 12 May; resumed 6 July; question settled . . . 20 July, "
 Mutiny of Ghilzais at Herat, suppressed with much bloodshed . . . 9 June, "
 General Gholam reported that he defeated the Ghilzais . . . 13 & 16 June, "
 The ameer proclaims peace, amnesty and remission of taxes for two years, announced . . . 8 July, "
 Great defeat of the rebels at Mashakai, announced . . . 15 July, "
 Reported conflicting accounts of victory of Gholam Hyder Khan at Kotablab . . . 26 July, "
 Taimar Shah, chief of the Herat mutineers, executed at Cabul . . . 13 July, "
 Rebellion said to have collapsed 21 Aug.; several tribes return home . . . 29 Aug. "
 Escape of Ayoub Khan from Teheran, 14 Aug.; enters Afghanistan with a few followers and is driven out . . . early Sept. "
 Severe fighting at Mashakai between the ameer's troops and the insurgents . . . 31 Aug. "
 Fighting near Mukur; rebel leader, Jalander Khan captured . . . 7 Sept. "
 Reported fighting with varying success Sept.-Oct. "
 Ayoub Khan surrenders at Meshed to the Indian government, announced . . . 9 Nov. "
 Southern Afghanistan quiet, announced . . . 13 Nov. "
 Reported conflict between ameer's troops and the insurgents, 60 killed . . . 15 Nov. "
 Amnesty proclamation issued by the ameer . . . 10 Dec. "
 Conflict between Afghans and Turcomans, Afghans victorious . . . 9 May, 1888
 Revolt of Ishak Khan, governor of Afghan Turkistan, Ang.; defeated at Tash Kurjan 29 Sept. 1883; at Mazari Sherif 30 Sept.; Ishak Khan a fugitive in Russian territory. "
 The ameer narrowly escapes assassination. 26 Dec. "
 The ameer's troops under Gholam Hyder defeat the Shinwarris . . . 3 Feb. 1889
 Gholam Hyder Khan, made Governor-General 20 Feb. "

AFRICA, called *Libya* by the Greeks, one of the three parts of the ancient world, and the greatest peninsula of the globe; said to have been first peopled by Ham. For its history, see *Egypt, Cape, Carthage, Cyrene, Abyssinia, Algiers, Morocco, Ashantee, South Africa, &c.*

Carthage subdued by the Romans, 146 B.C.; other provinces gained by Pompey, 82.
 Revolts subdued by Diocletian, A.D. 296; by Theodosius, 373.

N. Africa conquered by the Vandals under Genserik, 429-35; re-conquered by Belisarius, 533-55.

The Saracens subdue the north of Africa, 637-709.

Portuguese settlements begun, 1450.

Cape of Good Hope discovered by Diaz, 1487.

Vasco de Gama doubles the Cape and explores the coast, 19 Nov. 1497.

English merchants visit Guinea in 1550; and Elizabeth granted a patent to an African company in 1588.

Dutch colony at the Cape founded, 1650.

Capt. Stubbs sailed up the Gambia, 1723.

Brice commenced his travels in 1768.

Sierra Leone settled by the English, 1787.

Mungo Park made his first voyage to Africa, 22 May, 1795; his second, 30 January, 1804, and never returned (see *Park*).

Africa visited by Salt, 1805 and 1809; Burckhardt, 1812; Campbell, 1813; Hornemann, 1816; Denham and Clapperton, 1822; Laing, 1826; the brothers Lander, 1830.

The great Niger expedition to start a colony in Central Africa (for which parliament voted 60,000*l.*), consisting of the *Albert, Wilberforce, and Soudan* steamships, commenced the ascent of the Niger, 20 Aug. 1841; when they reached Iddah, fever broke out among the crews, and they were successively obliged to return, the *Albert* having ascended the river to Egga, 320 miles from the sea, 28 Sept. The expedition was relinquished owing to disease, heat, and hardships, and all the

vessels had cast anchor at Clarence Cove, Fernando Po, 17 Oct. 1841.

James Richardson explored the great Sahara in 1845-6, and in 1849 (by direction of the Foreign Office) he left England to explore central Africa, accompanied by Drs. Barth and Overweg. Richardson died 4 March, 1851; and Overweg died, 27 Sept. 1852.

Dr. Vogel sent out with reinforcements to Dr. Barth, 20 Feb. 1853; in April, 1857, said to have been assassinated.

Dr. Barth returned to England, and received the Royal Geographical Society's medal, 16 May, 1856. His travels were published in 5 vols. in 1858.

Dr. David Livingstone, a missionary traveller, returned to England in Dec. 1856, after an absence of 16 years, during which he traversed a large part of the heart of S. Africa, and walked about 11,000 miles, principally over country hitherto unexplored. His book was published in Nov. 1857. In Feb. 1858, he was appointed British consul for the Portuguese possessions in Africa, and left England shortly after.

Du Chaillu's travels in central Africa, 1856-59, created much controversy, 1861.

Second expedition of Dr. Livingstone, March, 1858.

Captains Speke and Grant announce the discovery of a source of the Nile in Lake Victoria Nyanza, 23 Feb. 1863.

[Capt. Speke was accidentally shot by his own gun while alone near Bath, 15 Sept. 1864.]

Some Dutch ladies unsuccessfully explore the White Nile, and undergo many privations, July, 1863-1864. (One Miss Tinne said to have been killed; reported 5 Sept. 1869.)

The "Universities Mission to east central Africa," consisting of Charles F. Mackenzie, bishop of central Africa, and six clergymen and others, started Dec. 1860, and arrived at the Zambesi, in Feb. 1861. All died from privations and disease except two, who returned in 1864. The bishop died 31 Jan. 1862; succeeded by Dr. Tozer.

Du Chaillu starts on a fresh expedition, 6 Aug. 1863; after being robbed, and undergoing many privations, returned to London near the end of 1865. He gave an account of his journey at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, 8 Jan. 1866.

Dr. Livingstone returns, 23 July, 1864.

Death of Dr. W. B. Baikie, at Sierra Leone, 30 Nov. 1864. [He was sent as special envoy to the Negro tribes near the Niger by the Foreign Office about 1854. He opened commercial relations with central Africa.]

National African company, 1864.

Mr. (afterwards sir) Samuel Baker discovered a lake, supposed to be another source of the Nile, which he named Lake Albert Nyanza, 14 March, 1864.

Dr. Livingstone appointed British consul for inner Africa, 24 March, 1865.

Narrative of Livingstone's Zambesi expedition 1858-64, published 1866.

Livingstone left Zanzibar to continue his search for the sources of the Nile, March, 1866.

[See his narrative below.]

Reports of the murder of Livingstone near Lake Nyassa, in Sept. 1866-March, 1867; doubted, July, 1867.

Expedition of E. D. Young in search of Livingstone, sailed 9 July, 1867, returned and reported to the Royal Geographical Society his conviction that Livingstone was alive, 27 Jan. 1868.

Letter from Dr. Livingstone dated Bembo, 2 Mar. 1867; heard of down to Dec. 1867.

His despatch to Lord Clarendon, dated 7 July, 1868; read to the Royal Geographical Society, 8 Nov. 1869.

Letter dated 30 May, 1869, published Dec. 1869.

Uncredited reports of his murder by negroes, Jan.; his probable safety reported by Dr. Kirk, 22 June; said to be at Mozambique, Nov. 1870.

Expedition of sir Samuel Baker to put down slave trade on the Upper Nile (see *Egypt*), Jan. 1870.

Expedition in search of Livingstone under lieut. Dawson, organised by the Royal Geographical Society; started 9 Feb. 1872.

[It returned on hearing that Stanley had found Livingstone.]

Dutch Guinea settlements purchased and transferred (see *Elmina*), 6 April, 1872.

Reports current that Livingstone is alive, May, June, 1872.

Expedition sent in search of Livingstone by Mr. James

Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, at a cost of about 8,000l.:-

Mr. Henry M. Stanley, chief of the expedition, left Zanzibar, and, after much opposition from the native chiefs, accidentally fell in with Livingstone at Ujiji, near Unyanyembe, 10 Nov. 1871, and remained with him till 14 March, 1872, when he brought away his diary and other documents. Mr. Stanley reported that Livingstone had arrived at Ujiji in bad condition, having been robbed and deserted by his attendants.

Much controversy ensued between Mr. Stanley, the members of lieut. Dawson's expedition, Dr. Livingstone, Dr. Kirk, the Royal Geographical Society, and others, Aug.-Oct. 1872.

Letter from Dr. Livingstone, at Ujiji, dated Nov. 1871, to Mr. Bennett (printed in *New York Herald*, 26 July, and reprinted in the *Times* 27 July, 1872). He describes his explorations and his painful journey to Ujiji; his meeting with Mr. Stanley; and he speaks of the Nile springs being about 600 miles south of the most southerly part of Lake Victoria Nyanza; and also of about 700 miles of watershed in central Africa, of which he had explored about 600; and of the convergence of the watershed first into four, and then into two, mighty rivers in the great Nile valley (?) between 10° and 12° south latitude. Second letter (dated Feb. 1872) describes the horrors of the slave trade in eastern Africa, printed in the *Times* 29 July, 1872.

Livingstone's despatches, dated Nov. 1 and 15, 1871, received by the Foreign Office, 1 Aug.; letter dated 1 July, received 2 Oct. 1872.

Mr. Stanley described his discovery of Livingstone to the British Association at Brighton in presence of the ex-emperor and empress of the French, 16 Aug., and received a gold snuff-box from the queen about 30 Aug. 1872.

Livingstone died of dysentery in Hala, Central Africa; his pupil, Jacob Wainwright, a young negro missionary, present, 1 May, 1873; his remains interred in Westminster Abbey, 18 April; his last journals published, Dec. 1874.

New Expedition, under sir Bartle Frere, to Zanzibar, to suppress the east African slave trade; lieut. Verney Lovett Cameron's offer to aid in the furtherance of Livingstone's expedition was accepted; sailed 20 Nov. 1872, see *Zanzibar*.

Expedition to explore the upper part of the Congo (Mr. Young, of Kelly, to subscribe 2000l. Royal Geographical Society to supplement it), proposed Nov. 1872.

Lieut. Verney Cameron, after the finding of Livingstone, continued his explorations, 1872-3.

Leaving Ujiji, 14 May, 1874, he followed Livingstone's route; explored 1200 miles of fertile country; arriving at Portuguese settlements, 4 Nov. 1875.

He was received by Royal Geographical Society, and gave account of his journey, 11 April, 1876.

Expedition of Mr. H. M. Stanley (supported by *Daily Telegraph* and *New York Herald*); he surveyed Lake Victoria Nyanza (230 miles by 180), 1875; well and successful, last letter dated 24 April, 1876.

Stanley reports survey of lake Tanganyika; and states that he left Ujiji and crossed Africa from east to west, and identified the Lualaba with the Congo river, which has an uninterrupted course of over 1400 miles, 24 Aug. 1876-6 Aug. 1877.

Arrives at Cape Town, 21 Oct. 1877; in London, 22 Jan.; published "Through the Dark Continent," May, 1878.

Italian expedition under marchese Antinori, well received by king of Seida; announced 2 Dec. 1876; his death reported, Nov. 1877.

Portuguese government grant 20,000l. for expedition into the interior, announced Dec. 1876.

Dr. Güssfeldt, a German, after his exploration into S.W. Central Africa, 1873, declared the difficulties insuperable, 1875.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, with an International Belgian expedition, explored the Congo, 1879-80.

Trade route with 4 stations on the Congo reported to be established by Mr. Stanley (a great work) announced, 14 Aug. 1882.

Expedition of Mr. J. T. Last, supported by the Royal Geographical Society, to S.W. Zanzibar, Sept. 1885.

Italian scientific expedition under count Porto massared, reported 26 April, 1886.

Dr. Junker reports to the Royal Geographical Society his eventful travels in Central Africa in 1885-6, 9 May, 1887.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY grants 2,600*l.* for an expedition to Africa under Joseph Thomson, which starts 13 Dec. 1882; after successful exploration arrives at Zanzibar in June; describes to the B. Geo. Soc. his exceedingly perilous adventures, in beautifully varied country, with vicious escort, among savage tribes of different manners, 3 Nov. 1884. See *Morocco*.

Death of Dr. Moffat, missionary and traveller, aged 37, 9 Aug. 1883.

See under Congo.

Mr. H. H. Johnston arrives at Kilimanjaro (discovered by Reibmann in 1843), June, 1884; builds village at height of 11,000 feet, Oct., ascends to 16,200 feet from summit of Kibō, Nov. 1884. Dr. Hans Meyer ascended 19,350 feet, August, 1887.

Count Telekis' expedition into the Masai country, &c., 23 Jan., 1887—25 Oct., 1888. For Mr. H. M. Stanley's expedition, see *Soudan*, Jan., 1887-9.

R. GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY's successful expedition into Eastern Africa under Mr. A. Keith Johnston leaves England 14 Nov. 1878, starts from Zanzibar about 14 May, 1879; Mr. Johnston dies 28 June, succeeded by Joseph Thomson, who returns to England Aug. 1880.

Alleged massacre of col. Flatters' party (American) by Touaregs, 16 Feb. 1881.

AFRICAN ASSOCIATION, for promoting the exploration of central Africa, was formed in June, 1783, principally by sir Joseph Banks; and under its auspices many additions were made to African geography by Ledyard, Park, Burckhardt, Hornemann, &c. It merged into the Royal Geographical Society, July, 1831.

AFRICAN CHURCH. In 1866 Robert Gray, bishop of Capetown (in consequence of a decision of the privy council: see *Church of England*), established synods of the "Church of South Africa."

AFRICAN COMPANY (merchants trading to Africa), arose out of an association in London, formed in 1538. A charter was granted to a joint-stock company in 1618; a second company was created in 1631; a 3rd corporation in 1662; another was formed by letters-patent in 1672; remodelled in 1695. In 1821 the company was abolished.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION FUND, founded by Royal Geographical Society, May, 1877.

AFRICAN INSTITUTION, founded in London in 1807, for the abolition of the slave trade, and the civilization of Africa. Many schools have been established with success, particularly at Sierra Leone.

NATIONAL AFRICAN COMPANY incorporated in 1832; chartered, 10 July, 1836. To acquire land, to trade, &c.

THE GERMAN EAST AFRICAN COMPANY SETTLEMENTS. See under Zanzibar 1835-9.

THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICAN COMPANY, supported by Mr. Wm. Mackenzie, Lord Brassey, Gen. Donald Stewart, Mr. Burrell-Coutts, and others; charter gazetted 7 Sep. 1833; large territories having been conceded to Mr. W. Mackenzie by the Sultan of Zanzibar; concession signed 9 Oct. 1838.

AFRICAN CONFEDERATION. See *South African Confederation*.

AGAPÆ (*agapē*, Greek for love, charity), "feasts of charity," referred to *Jude* 12, and described by Tertullian, of which the first Christians of all ranks as one family partook, as Christ did with his disciples. Disorders creeping in, these feasts were forbidden to be celebrated in churches by the councils of Laodicea (366) and Carthage (390). They are still recognised by the Greek church, and are held in their original form weekly by the Glasites or Sandemanians, and in some degree by the Moravians, Wesleyans, and others.

AGAPEMONE (Greek, "the abode of love"), an establishment at Charlinch, near Bridgwater, Somersetshire, founded in 1845, where Henry James Prince,* and his deluded followers, formerly per-

sons of property, lived in common, professing to devote themselves to innocent recreation and to maintain spiritual marriage. The Agapemone is described by Mr. Hepworth Dixon in his "Spiritual Wives," published in Jan. 1868. Meetings of the sect were held at Hamp, near Bridgwater, Dec., 1872.

AGAR-TOWN, the name given to a district in St. Pancras parish, N. London. It consisted of hovels, erected on the site of the grounds of councillor Agar, after 1841, which, from their filthy and uncivilised condition, were termed by Charles Dickens, in 1851, the English Connemara. The entire district was cleared by the Midland Railway Company.

AGE. Chronologers have divided the time between the creation and the birth of Christ into ages. Hesiod (about 850 B.C.) described the Golden, Silver Brazen, and Iron Ages; see *Dark Ages*.

FIRST AGE (from the Creation to the Deluge)	B.C.
SECOND AGE (to the coming of Abraham into Canaan)	4004—2349
THIRD AGE (to the Exodus from Egypt)	2348—1922
FOURTH AGE (to the founding of Solomon's Temple)	1921—1491
FIFTH AGE (to the capture of Jerusalem)	1490—1014
SIXTH AGE (to the birth of Christ)	1014—588
SEVENTH AGE (to the present time)	588—4

AGE. In Greece and Rome twenty-five was full age for both sexes, but a greater age was requisite for the holding certain offices: e.g. thirty for tribunes; forty-three for consuls. In England the minority of a male terminates at twenty-one, and of a female in some cases, as that of a queen, at eighteen. In 1547, the majority of Edward VI. was, by the will of his father, fixed at eighteen years; previously to completing which age, his father, Henry VIII., had assumed the reins of government, in 1509.—A male of twelve may take the oath of allegiance; at fourteen he may consent to a marriage, or choose a guardian; at seventeen he may be an executor, and at twenty-one he is of age; but according to the statute of wills, 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 26, 1837, no will made by any person under the age of twenty-one years shall be valid. A female at twelve may consent to a marriage, at fourteen she may choose a guardian, and at twenty-one she is of age.

AGED PILGRIMS' FRIEND SOCIETY, founded 1807; asylums, 1826 and 1871.

AGINCOURT, OR AZINCOUR (N. France), a village, where Henry V. of England, with about 9000 men, defeated about 60,000 French on St. Crispin's day, 25 Oct. 1415. Of the French, there were, according to some accounts, 10,000 killed, including the dukes of Alençon, Brabant, and Bar, the archbishop of Sens, one marshal, thirteen earls, ninety-two barons, and 1500 knights; and 14,000

and finally claimed to be an incarnation of the Deity, with corresponding authority over his followers. On 22 May, 1850, Thomas Robinson sought to recover the possession of his child from the care of its mother (from whom he had separated): the application was refused by the vice-chancellor, to "save the child from the pollution of the parent's teaching."—On 21 Aug. 1853, Miss Louisa Jane Nottidge died, having transferred her property to Mr. H. J. Prince. Her brother, Mr. Prince, by an action, recovered from Prince 572*8*l.**, as having been fraudulently obtained. Extraordinary disclosures were made during the trial, 25 July, 1860. In the autumn of 1860, the Rev. Mr. Price, after several vain attempts, succeeded in rescuing his wife from the Agapemone. They had both been early supporters of it.

* Prince was born in 1811; educated for the medical profession and licensed to practise, 1832; gave it up for the church and entered St. David's college, Lampeter, and there commenced ultra-revivalist movements in 1836;

prisoners, among whom were the dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, and 7000 barons, knights, and gentlemen. The English lost the duke of York, the earl of Suffolk, and about 20 others. St. Rémy asserts with more probability that the English lost 1600 men. Henry V. soon after obtained the kingdom of France.

AGINCOURT iron-clad. See *Navy*, 1871.

AGITATORS (or *Adjutors*), officers appointed by the Parliamentary army in 1647, to take care of its interests: each troop or company had two. The general Cromwell was eventually obliged to repress their seditious power. At a review he seized the ring-leaders of a mutiny, shot one instantly, in the presence of his companions and the forces on the ground, and thus restored discipline. *Hume*.—Daniel O'Connell, the *agitator of Ireland*, was born in 1775. He began to agitate at the elections in 1826; was elected for Clare, 5 July, 1828; the election being declared void, he was re-elected 30 July, 1829. After the passing of the Catholic emancipation bill, he agitated in vain for the repeal of the union, 1834 to 1843. He died 15 May, 1847.—Richard Cobden and John Bright were the chief *Anti-corn-law agitators*, 1841-45.—Mr. Bright became a *Reform agitator* in 1866.

AGNADELLO (N. E. Italy). Here Louis XII. of France gained a great victory over the Venetians, some of whose troops were accused of cowardice and treachery; 14 May, 1509. The conflict is also termed the battle of the Rivolta.

AGNOITÆ (from *agnōia*, Greek, *ignorance*). I. A sect founded by Theophrastus of Cappadocia about 370: said to have doubted the omniscience of God. II. The followers of Themistius of Alexandria, about 530, who held peculiar views as to the body of Christ, and doubted his divinity.

AGNOSTICS, name given to philosophers who assert that we have no knowledge but what we acquire by means of our senses, about 1876. Mr. Herbert Spencer, Professor Huxley, and Mr. John Fiske are said to be agnostics.

AGONISTICI (from *agōn*, Greek, *a conflict*), also termed *circitores*, a branch of the Donatists (*which see*) in the 4th century. They preached with great boldness, and incurred severe persecution.

AGRA (N. W. India), founded by Akbar in 1566, was the capital of the Great Mogul; see *Mausoleums*. In 1658 Aurungzebe removed to Delhi.—The fortress of Agra, "the key of Hindostan," in the war with the Mahrattas surrendered to the British forces, under general Lake, 17 Oct. 1803, after one day's siege: 162 pieces of ordnance and 240,000*l.* were captured.—In June, 1857, the city was abandoned to the mutineers by the Europeans, who took refuge in the fort, from which they were rescued by major Montgomery and colonel Greathed. Visit of the prince of Wales, 25 Jan., 1876.—Allahabad was made capital of the N.W. provinces of India, instead of Agra, in 1861.

AGRAM (formerly Zagrab), a city of Croatia, Hungary, residence of the ban; suffered much by earthquakes, 9—12 Nov. 1880. See *Croatia*.

AGRARIAN LAW (*Agraria lex*), decreed an equal division among the Roman people of all the lands acquired by conquest, limiting the acres which each person should enjoy. It was first proposed by the consul Spurius Cassius, 486 B.C., and occasioned his judicial murder when he went out of office in 485.—An agrarian law was passed by the

tribune Licinius Stolo, 376; and for proposing further amendments Tiberius Gracchus in 133, and his brother Cornelius in 121, were murdered. Livius Drusus, a tribune, was murdered for the same cause, 91. Julius Cæsar propitiated the plebeians by passing an agrarian law in 59.—In modern times the term has been misinterpreted to signify a division of the lands of the rich among the poor, frequently proposed by demagogues, such as Gracchus Babeuf, editor of the *Tribun du Peuple*, in 1794. In 1796 he conspired against the directory with the view of obtaining a division of property, was condemned, and killed himself, 27 May, 1797.

AGRICOLA'S WALL, see *Roman Walls*.

AGRICULTURAL CHILDREN ACT, prohibits employment of children under eight years of age, and provides for the education of older children, 5 Aug. 1873.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington, N. London, chiefly for the meetings of the Smithfield Club. The foundation stone was laid by the president, lord Berners, 5 Nov. 1861. The hall has been much used for industrial exhibitions, public meetings, equestrian and pedestrian performances, concerts, &c.

It was opened for an exhibition of dogs, 24 June, 1862; horses and donkeys exhibited, July, 1864, and annually since.

First Smithfield annual cattle show here, 6 Dec. 1862.

A great reform demonstration was made here, 30 July, 1866.

Grand ball to the Belgian visitors, volunteers and garde civique; prince of Wales present, 18 July, 1867.

Excellent horse-shows held here, May, 1868, *et seq.*

Theatrical bull-fights here stopped, on account of cruelty, 28 Mar. 1870.

Workmen's International exhibition opened by the Prince of Wales, 16 July, 1870.

National Exhibition of machinery, appliances, manufactures, and produce, opened 20 Sept. 1879.

Exhibition by the building trades, opened 12 April, 1880.

Tournaments (*which see*) held here 21 June, 1880, *et seq.*

International food exhibition, opened 13 Oct. 1880.

Milling exhibition (under direction of National Association of British and Irish Millers), 10-18 May, 1881.

"Areadia," rural entertainment, July to Sept. 1887.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, W. Kensington; foundation laid by the Earl of Zetland 21 July 1885; main hall 440 feet long, 250 feet wide and 100 feet high; with a minor hall for offices, &c.; the roof consists of iron and glass; designed by the late Mr. Henry E. Coe; present architect Mr. James Edmeston; contractors Messrs Lucas and others; cost of erection about 131,000*l.*; named *OLYMPIA*. Opened with horse-racing and other diversions 27 Dec. 1886; horse show opened 14 May, 1887; (another 16 May, 1889); opened by the Paris Hippodrome Company 22 Oct. 1887. See *Irish Exhibition*.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT, passed 13 Aug. 1875, relates to compensations of landlords and tenants, for improvements, &c. Two other important acts: for England 46 & 47 Vict. c. 61, for Scotland, c. 62, were passed 25 Aug. 1883, to begin 1 Jan. 1884.

AGRICULTURE. "Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground," *Genesis* iv. 2. The Athenians asserted that the art of sowing corn began with them; and the Cretans, Sicilians, and Egyptians made the same claim.

Cato the Censor (died 149 B.C.) and Varro (died 28 B.C.) were eminent Roman writers on agriculture.

Virgil's *Georgics*, 30 B.C. Agriculture in England improved by the Romans after A.D. 44.

Fitzherbert's "Book of Husbandry," printed 1524.

Tusser's "Five Hundred Points of Husbandry," 1562.

Blythe's "Improver," 1649.

Hartlib's "Legacy," 1650.

Jethro Tull's "Horse-hoeing Husbandry," 1701.

About the end of the 18th century, fallowing was gradually superseded by turnips and green crops.

In Aug. 1855, a committee presented a report on the best mode of obtaining accurate Agricultural Statistics. There were, in 1831, 1,055,982 agricultural labourers in Great Britain, and in Ireland, 1,131,715.

Acreeage of crops, and number of cattle, sheep, and pigs in Great Britain and Ireland, beginning with 1866, published in the annual "Statistical Abstract," since 1869. See p. 22.

It was reckoned 1 by the Agricultural Committee, that the cultivation of waste lands would yield above 20,000,000. a year. It was calculated in 1854 that there were in England 32,160,000 acres in cultivation, of the annual value of 37,412,000. Since that time, much land has been brought into cultivation; see *Wheat*.

"History of Agriculture and Prices in England (1259-1702)," by Professor James T. Rogers, published, June, 1866-1887.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—The earliest mentioned in the British Isles was the Society of Improvers of Agriculture in Scotland, instituted in 1723. A Dublin Agricultural Society (1749) gave a stimulus to agriculture in Ireland; its origin is attributed to Mr. Prior of Rathdowney, Queen's County, in 1731. The Bath and West of England Society established, 1777; and the Highland Society of Scotland, 1784. County Agricultural Societies are now numerous.

London Board of Agriculture established by act of parliament, 1793.

Francis, duke of Bedford, a great promoter of agriculture, died 2 March, 1802.

Royal Agricultural Society of England established in 1838, by noblemen and gentlemen, the chief landed proprietors in the kingdom, and incorporated by royal charter, 26 March, 1840. It holds two meetings annually, one in London the other in the country. It awards prizes, and publishes a valuable journal.

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|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1839. Oxford. | 1856. Chelmsford. | 1872. Carliff. |
| 1840. Cambridge. | 1857. Salisbury. | 1873. Hull. |
| 1841. Liverpool. | 1858. Chester. | 1874. Bedford. |
| 1842. Bristol. | 1859. Warwick. | 1875. Taunton. |
| 1843. Derby. | 1860. Canterbury. | 1876. Birmingham |
| 1844. Southampton. | 1861. Leeds. | 1877. Liverpool. |
| | 1862. Battersea. | 1878. Bristol. |
| 1845. Shrewsbury. | 1863. Worcester. | 1879. London. |
| 1846. Newcastle. | 1864. Newcastle- | 1880. Carlisle. |
| 1847. Northampton. | on-Tyne. | 1881. Derby. |
| | 1855. Plymouth. | 1882. Reading. |
| 1848. York. | 1856. Bury St. Ed- | 1883. York. |
| 1849. Norwich. | munds. | 1884. Shrewsbury. |
| 1850. Exeter. | 1867. No meeting. | 1885. Preston. |
| 1851. Windsor. | 1868. Leicester. | 1886. Norwich. |
| 1852. Lewes. | 1869. Manchester. | 1887. Newcastle- |
| 1853. Gloucester. | 1870. Oxford. | on-Tyne. |
| 1854. Lincoln. | 1871. Wolver- | 1888. Nottingham |
| 1855. Carlisle. | hampton. | 1889. Windsor. |

Jubilee state banquet at St. James's Palace, Prince of Wales in the chair, 26 March, 1889.

Institute of Agriculture; South Kensington; courses of lectures given, Oct. 1883.

International Agricultural Exhibition, promoted by the Society, and held at Kilburn, London, N.W. Occupied 106 acres. It was opened by the Prince of Wales 30 June, visited by the Queen in July, and closed finally, 10 July, 1879.

Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, instituted 1841. "Chambers of Agriculture" were established in France in 1851. In Great Britain, 1863, they had increased from 36 to 70. A journal commenced early in 1863.

Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester organised, 1842; chartered, 1845.

Agricultural College in Wiltshire; its establishment proposed by the Mercers' Company, London, by the gift of 60,000. Oct. 1883.

Suffolk Agricultural College at Bury St. Edmunds opened 1874. Other colleges opened.

British Dairy Farmers' Association.—Inaugurated; first show opened at Agricultural Hall, London, 24-28 Oct. 1876.

Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution.—It relieves farmers and their widows and orphans; founded chiefly by Mr. Mechi, 1860.

The Associated Agriculturists of Great Britain, a limited company, proposed April, 1881.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—Sir Humphry Davy delivered lectures on this subject (afterwards published),

at the instance of the Board of Agriculture, in 1812; but it excited little attention till the publication of Liebig's work in 1840, which made a powerful impression. Liebig's "Letters on Agriculture" appeared in 1859. Boussingault's "Economie Rurale" appeared in 1844; his "Agronomie" in 1860-8. He died May, 1837. Great progress made by the experiments of Lawes, Gilbert, Pasteur, and others.

AGRICULTURAL GANGS.—In the spring of 1867, most painful exposures were made of the prevalence of much cruelty and immorality in the gang system (in which boys and girls are employed) in several of the eastern and midland counties; and in consequence an act was passed 20 Aug. for regulating these gangs, licensing gang-masters, &c.

A Union of Agricultural Labourers, managed chiefly by Joseph Arch, formerly a labourer, afterwards a Methodist preacher (M.P. 1835), was inaugurated at Leamington, Warwickshire, 29 March, 1872. The movement spread, being countenanced by Auberon Herbert, M.P., and others. The Union met in London, Arch re-elected president, 16, 17 May 1877; at Bedford, 16 Sept. 1881.

Lock-out of agricultural labourers belonging to the Union (lasted 18 weeks, costing the Union much money), began at Allderton, Suffolk, March, 1872.

Dispute between Lincolnshire farmers and labourers settled, 18-20 May; Suffolk and Norfolk farmers refuse compromise about 25 May; the Union ceased to support the locked-out labourers, leaving them to emigration, or to seek employment, 27 July, 1872.

The agitation subsided; the labourers were employed autumn, 1875; agricultural return for Great Britain, 1873; reported steady increase in prosperity, 1875.

A partial strike and lock-out of labourers in Kent and Sussex, Oct.—Dec. 1878.

The delegates of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union met, 26 Oct., 1875.

Very great agricultural depression through bad seasons, and foreign importations; many landlords remit large part of rents, 1877-9.

Royal Commission of Inquiry appointed 4 July, 1879. Committee of Council on Agriculture appointed, Earl of Rosebery president, about 27 April, 1883.

The Agricultural Returns of Great Britain were issued for the first time by the newly constituted Agricultural Department, 1883. Second return presented, 27 Oct. 1884, and continued annually.

The Departmental Committee recommend State aid for agricultural education, dairy schools, &c., March, 1888.

The following table, drawn up by Mr. William Couling, C.E., in 1827, is extracted from the Third Report of the Emigration Committee:—

Countries.	Culti- vated.	Wastes capable of improve- ment.	Unpro- fitable.	Total.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
England	25,632,000	3,454,000	3,256,400	32,342,400
Wales	3,117,000	530,000	1,105,000	4,752,000
Scotland	5,265,000	5,950,000	8,523,930	19,738,930
Ireland	12,125,280	4,900,000	2,416,664	19,441,944
Brit. Isles	383,690	166,000	569,469	1,119,159
	46,522,970	15,000,000	15,871,463	77,394,433

At that period it was computed that the soil of the United Kingdom was annually cropped in the following proportions:

	ACRES.
Wheat	7,000,000
Barley and rye	1,950,000
Potatoes, oats and beans	6,500,000
Turnips, cabbages, and other vegetables	1,150,000
Clover, rye-grass, &c.	1,750,000
Fallow	2,800,000
Hop-grounds	60,000
Nursery grounds	20,000
Inclosed fruit, flower, kitchen and other gardens	110,000
Pleasure grounds	100,000
Land depastured by cattle	21,000,000
Hedge-rows, copses, and woods	2,000,000
Ways, water, &c.	2,100,000

Cultivated land . 46,540,000

CROPS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:—

	Corn Crops. Acres.	Green Crops. Acres.	Grasses, do. Acres.
1866. Great Britain .	9,252,784	3,562,434	15,964,553
Ireland	2,174,033	1,481,595	12,006,191
1870. Great Britain .	9,548,041	3,586,730	16,577,740
Ireland	2,173,109	1,498,719	....
1876. Great Britain .	9,194,669	3,571,874	18,056,217
Ireland	1,848,487	1,363,224	....
1883. Great Britain .	8,618,675	3,454,579	19,461,295
Ireland	1,678,125	1,230,253	....
1887. Great Britain .	8,145,894	3,423,706	20,452,422
Ireland	1,562,463	1,229,052	....

AGRIGENTUM (now *Girgenti*), a city of Sicily, built about 582 B.C. It was governed by tyrants from 566 to 470; among these were—Phalaris (see *Brasen Bull*); Alcamaues; Theron who, with his step-father Gelon, defeated the Carthaginians at Himera, 480; and Thrasyldeus, his son, expelled in 470; when a republic was established. It was taken by the Carthaginians in 405 B.C., and held, except during short intervals, till gained by the Romans in 262 B.C. From A.D. 825 till 1086 it was held by the Saracens.

AHMEDNUGGER (W. India), once capital of a state founded by Ahmed Shah, about 1493. After having fallen into the hands of the Moguls and the Mahrattas, it was taken from the latter by Arthur Wellesley, 12 Aug. 1803, and restored to the British dominions, June, 1817.

AID, see *Ayde*.

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED, NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR. On 4 Aug. 1870, soon after the breaking out of the Franco-German war, a meeting was held in London, which established this society under the rules of the Geneva Convention, *which see*.

The Queen, patron; the Prince of Wales, president; col. Loyd-Lindsay, chairman of committees; active supporters, duke of Manchester, earl of Shaftesbury, lords Overstone and Bury, sir Harry Verney, general sir John Burgoyne, surgeon-general Longmore, and captain (aft. sir) Douglas Galton. The operations were chiefly directed by capt. Henry Brackenbury, at the seat of war, and by Mr. John Furley and general sir Vincent Eyre.

A fruitless meeting to promote the incorporation of the society. It was then reported that 266,298l. had been received; together with stores valued at 45,000l. 1 Aug. 1871

Col. Loyd Lindsay conveyed to Versailles and Paris from the society 40,000l., equally divided between the Germans and French (gratefully acknowledged) about 11 Oct. 1870

The crown-prince of Prussia wrote to colonel Loyd Lindsay:—"In this, as on other occasions of distress, the help of the English public has been poured out with a liberal and an impartial hand. The gifts which have been offered in a truly Christian spirit have excited a feeling of heartfelt gratitude among those on whose behalf I speak." 2 Nov. 1870

Subscription Lists published:			
3rd, 17 Aug.	2,377l.	50th, 11 Oct.	243,444l.
10th, 25 Aug.	33,339	60th, 26 Oct.	260,849
20th, 6 Sept.	68,677	70th, 30 Nov.	280,598
30th, 17 Sept.	153,214	78th, 7 Jan. (re-	
40th, 29 Sept.	208,147	ceived to 31 Dec	289,674

The society afforded much help during the Serbian war, July—September, 1876, and the Russo-Turkish war, 1877-8.

The Princess of Wales' branch of the society closed with a surplus of 6,417l. June, 1886.

AILANTINE, see *Silk*.

AIR or ATMOSPHERE. Anaximenes of Miletus (530 B.C.) declared air to be a self-existent deity,

and the first cause of everything created. Posidonius (about 79 B.C.) calculated the height of the atmosphere to be 800 stadia. The pressure of air, about 15 lbs. to the square inch, was discovered by Galileo, 1564, and demonstrated by Torricelli, (who invented the barometer) about A. D. 1643, and was found by Pascal, in 1647, to vary with the height. Halley, Newton, and others, up to the present time have illustrated the agency and influences of this great power by various experiments, and numerous inventions have followed; among others, the AIR-GUN of Guter of Nuremberg about 1656; the AIR-PUMP, invented by Otto von Guericke of Magdeburg about 1650; improved by Robert Boyle in 1657, by Robert Hooke about 1659; * and the AIR-PIPE, invented by Mr. Sutton, a brewer of London, about 1756. The density and elasticity of air were determined by Boyle; and its relation to light and sound by Hooke, Newton, and Derham. The extension of our atmosphere above the surface of the earth, has been long considered as about 45 miles.—Its composition,† about 77 parts of nitrogen, 21 of oxygen, and 2 of other matters (such as carbonic acid, watery vapour, a trace of ammonia, &c.) was ascertained by Priestley (who discovered oxygen gas in 1774), Scheele (1775), Lavoisier, and Cavendish; and its laws of refraction were investigated by Dr. Bradley, 1737. The researches of Dr. Schönbein, a German chemist of Basel, between 1840 and 1859, led to his description of two states of the oxygen in the air, which he calls *ozone* and *antozone*. Dr. Stenhouse's *Air-filters* (in which powdered charcoal is used) were first set up at the Mansion-house, London, in 1854. In 1858, Dr. R. Angus Smith made known a chemical method of ascertaining the amount of organic matter in the air, and published his "Air and Rain" in 1872. See *Oxygen, Nitrogen, Ozone, Atmospheric Railway, Balloons, and Pneumatic Despatch*.

The *Aero-steam Engine*, the invention of George Warsop, a mechanic of Nottingham, who, by employing compressed air united with steam, is said to have effected the saving of 47 per cent. of fuel. The plan was reported to the British Association, at Exeter, in Aug. 1869, and was said to act successfully in a tug steamer (for China) in the Thames, 26 March, 1870.

Col. Beaumont's *air-engine* for propelling railway carriages, tried at Woolwich, reported successful (a little steam is used), 6 Oct. 1880.

Victor Popp applies compressed air as a motive power to clocks, 1881.

An *air-telegraph*, in which the waves of air in a tube are employed instead of electricity, invented by sig. Guattari, was exhibited in London in 1870. It obtained a gold medal in Naples.

Isaac Wilkinson patented a method of compressing air by a column of water in 1757, and William Mann patented stage pumping by compressed air in 1829. The force of compressed air was employed in boring the Cenis tunnel (see under *Alps*).

Tram-cars driven by compressed air on the Mokarski system in N. London, for a time, June, 1883; resumed, after improvements made, for a time, 1885; again for a time, Feb. 1888.

AIR-GAS-LIGHT-COMPANY: proposed to use hydro-carburetted air as a source of light; established 1872.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (Aachen), a Roman city, now in Rhenish Prussia. Several ecclesiastical

* Sprengel's excellent air-pump, in which water or mercury is employed, was invented in 1863.

† Air, as well as its gaseous components, has been compressed into the liquid state by means of great pressure and intense cold, 1877-8, by Raoul Pictet of Geneva, and Cailletet of Paris, Dec. 1877, Jan. 1878. At the Royal Institution, 5 June, 1885, professor James Dewar exhibited Liquid Air obtained at the temperature of -192° cent.

councils held here (799-1165). Here Charlemagne was born, 742, and died, 814; having built the minster (796-804), and conferred many privileges on the city, in which fifty-five emperors have since been crowned. The city was taken by the French in Dec. 1792; retaken by the Austrians, March, 1793; by the French, Sept. 1794: ceded to Prussia, 1814.

First Treaty of Peace signed here was between France and Spain, when France yielded Franche Comté, but retained her conquests in the Netherlands, 2 May, 1668. The second celebrated treaty between Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, Spain, and Genoa. (By it the treaties of Westphalia in 1648, of Nimwegen in 1678 and 1679, of Ryswick in 1697, of Utrecht in 1713, of Baden in 1714, of the Triple Alliance in 1717, of the Quadruple Alliance in 1718, and of Vienna in 1738, were renewed and confirmed.) Signed on the part of England by John, earl of Sandwich, and sir Thomas Robinson, 7 Oct. 1748.

Congress of the sovereigns of Austria, Russia and Prussia, assisted by ministers from England and France, met at Aix-la-Chapelle, and a convention signed, 9 Oct. 1813, which led to the withdrawal of the army of occupation from France.

AIX ROADS, see *Rocheport*.

AIZNADIN or AJNADIN (Syria). Here the Mahometans defeated the army of the emperor Heraclius, 13 July, 633. They took Damascus in 634.

AJACCIO, see *Corsica*.

AKERMAN (Bessarabia). After being several times taken, it was ceded to Russia in 1812. Here the celebrated treaty between Russia and Turkey was concluded, 4 Sept. 1826, which secured for the former the navigation of the Black Sea, recognised the Danubian principalities, &c.

AKHALZIKH (Armenia). Near here prince Paskewitch and the Russians defeated the Turks, 24 Aug., and gained the city, 28 Aug. 1828.

ALABAMA, a Southern state, originally part of Georgia, N. America; made a state in 1819: commercial metropolis, Mobile. It seceded from the union by an ordinance passed 11 Jan. 1861, was reunited in 1865; and readmitted to congress, 1868.

ALABAMA, a steam vessel of 900 tons, with engines of 300 horse power, constructed by Messrs. Laird at Birkenhead, for the confederate service; launched 15 May, 1862. During the judicial enquiries after her character, she sailed from the Mersey, 28 July, the day before the British government telegraphed to detain her. Under the command of capt. Semmes, she did great damage to the American mercantile shipping, until her destruction by the federal ironclad *Kearsage*, capt. Winslow, off Cherbourg, 19 June, 1864. Several of his crew were saved by Mr. John Lancaster, in his yacht. Admiral Semmes died Sept. 1877.

Discussion between the two governments, respecting claims for damage by the *Alabama* 1865
A fruitless convention for their settlement, by a commission signed at London 10 Nov. 1868
Another convention, signed by the earl of Clarendon and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, signed 14 Jan.: rejected by the United States senate 13 April, 1869
Joint commission (British, earl of Grey, sir Stafford Northcote and others; American, secretary Fisk, general Slenk, and others,) to settle fishery disputes, Alabama claims, &c. Announced, 9 Feb., met at Washington, 27 Feb., signed a treaty at Washington 8 May, 1871
Commission for Anglo-American claims, met at Washington 25 Sept. "
Formal meeting of the arbitration commission at Geneva; (adjourns to 15 June) 18 Dec. "
The British and American cases, presented 20 Dec. "
Great excitement in England at the introduction of enormous claims for indirect losses into the American case, loss by transfer of trade from

American to British ships, increased rates of marine insurance, and losses incident to the prolongation of the war. Jan. 1872

Correspondence between the governments: British despatch, 3 Feb.; reply, 1 March; continued; counter cases presented at Geneva 15 April, "

Continued correspondence, draft for a supplementary treaty; by which both nations agree in future to abstain from claims for indirect losses presented to American senate; approved 25 May, "

The British government object to certain modifications; further correspondence; great excitement in parliament; proposed adjournment of the meeting of the arbitration commission; differences about the mode of procedure; congress adjourns, leaving the affair unsettled 10 June, "

The Arbitration tribunal, consisting of count Frederic Sclopis for Italy, president, baron Staempfli for Switzerland; viconte d'Atajuba for Brazil; Mr. G. F. Adams for United States, and sir Alexander E. Cockburn for Great Britain, meet at Geneva; The British government presents a note of the existing differences; the conference adjourns, 15 June, "

Further adjournment, 17 June; the arbitrators voluntarily declare that the indirect claims are invalid, and contrary to international law, 19 June; president Grant consents to their withdrawal 25 June, "

The British government withdraw their application for adjournment of the conference 27 June, "

The Arbitration commission records its decision against the indirect claims, and the proposed long adjournment, and adjourns to 15 July 28 June, "

Final meeting; all the arbitrators agree to award damages for the injuries done by the *Alabama*; four, for those done by the *Florida*; and three for those done by the *Shenandoah*. The judgment not signed by sir A. Cockburn, whose reasons were published; the damages awarded (including interest), about 3,220,166l. 13s. 4d.; those claimed 9,476,166l. 13s. 4d. (Decision based on the admission of a *new ex-post facto* international law, by Great Britain by the treaty of Washington.) 14 Sept. "

The judgment of sir A. Cockburn (a powerful and indignant reply to unjust aspersions, admitting the award for the *Alabama*; opposing the other awards; yet counselling submission to the judgment), signed 14 Sept. and published in *London Gazette* with other documents 20 Sept. "

It is stated, that about 1,250,000l. too much were awarded Feb. 1873
3,200,000l. were voted; the receipt of 3,196,874l. acknowledged by Mr. Secretary Fish 9 Sept. "

All awards made; about 8,000,000 dollars surplus, 21 Dec. 1876
The surplus increasing by interest 1881
About 9,500,000 dollars. 31 March, 1885

ALADJA DAGH, near Kars, Armenia. Here the Turks, under Ahmed Mukhtar, after severe conflicts, were totally defeated by the Russians under the grandduke Michael, and generals Loris Melikoff, Lazareff, and Heimann, 14, 15 Oct. 1877.

The Turkish army was divided and broken up, the strong camp taken, with many prisoners, including 7 pashas and 38 guns. The Russian strategy was highly commended. This overwhelming disaster, which led to the investment of Kars, was attributed to Mukhtar's maintaining too extended lines which were turned (20 miles with only 40,000 men: when 200,000 were required).

ALAND ISLES (Gulf of Bothnia), taken from Sweden by Russia, 1809; see *Bomarsund*.

ALANI, a Tartar race, invaded Parthia, 75. They joined the Huns in invading the Roman empire, and were defeated by Theodosius, 379-382. They were subdued by the Visigoths, 452, and eventually incorporated with them.

ALARCOS (Central Spain). Here the Spaniards under Alfonso IX., king of Castile, were totally defeated by the Moors, 19 July, 1105.

ALASKA, the name given to the Russian possessions in North America, purchased by the United States by treaty, 13 March, 1867, for 7,200,000 dollars, received 1 Aug. 1868. Sitka is the principal station.

ALBA LONGA, an ancient city of Italy, said to have been founded by Ascanius, son of Æneas, 1152 B.C. Its history is mythical.

Ascanius, son of Æneas, 1152 B.C.; Sylvius Posthumus, 1143; Æneas Sylvius B.C. 1114
 Reign of Latinus, 1048; Alba, 1038; Atys, or Capetius, 1002; Capys, 976; Capetus 916
 Reign of Tiberinus, 903; being defeated in battle near the river *Albula*, he throws himself into the stream, is drowned, and hence this river is called the *Tiber* 895
 Agrippa: Romulus Silvius, 864; Aventinus, 845; Procas, 808; Numitor 795
 Amulius, the brother of Numitor, seizes the throne, 794; killed by Romulus, who restores his grandfather Numitor 754
 Romulus builds and fortifies Rome (see *Rome*) 753
 Alba conquered by Tullus Hostilius, and incorporated with Rome (see *Horatii*) 665

ALBANIA, a province in European Turkey, formerly part of the ancient Epirus. The Albanians became independent during the decline of the Greek empire. They were successfully attacked by the Turks in 1388. About 1443, under George Castriot (Scanderbeg), they baffled the efforts of Mahomet II. to subdue them till the siege of Scutari in 1478, when they submitted. Ali Pacha, of Janina, in 1812, defeated the Turkish pachas, and governed Albania ably, but cruelly and despotically, till Feb. 1822, when he and his two sons were slain, after surrendering under a solemn promise of safety. A revolt in Albania was suppressed in 1843.

An Albanian league (favoured by the Turks) formed to resist the cession of any part of the country to Austria and Montenegro in April, said to have caused the death of Mehemet Ali 7 Sept. 1878
 The country semi-independent April, 1879
 Army formed rebels against Turkey April, 1880
 The league forces defeated in an attack on Dervish Pasha in Uskub between Pristina and Priserend 19 April: he reported the country settled, but asked for reinforcements; more fighting; Albanians said to be defeated, and struggle almost over, 12 May, 1881.
 Revolt of chiefs, severe fights, 2, 3, June, 1883. Turks defeated with loss; reported dispersion of the chiefs about 8 June. Continued fighting 12 June et seq. The Turks successful in fight; the Albanians submit, announced 21 June. Unsettled 25 June. Insurrection subsiding about 19 July. Albanians appeal to the Powers for annexation to Greece, about 3 Nov. General disorder and much brigandage reported, Aug. 1884. See *Dulcigno*.

ALBANS, ST. (Hertfordshire), near the Roman Verulam, derived its name from Alban the British protomartyr, said to have been beheaded during the persecution by Diocletian, 23 June, 286. A stately monastery to his memory was erected about 795, by Offa, king of Mercia, who granted it many privileges. Its superior sat as premier abbot in parliament till the dissolution in 1539. A meeting was held 22 June, 1871, to raise a fund for the restoration of the abbey, the earl of Verulam, chairman. The results were favourable, and the work was confided to Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, who issued a report in June, 1872. The work was carried on under the superintendence of Sir Edmund Beckett, who contributed 50,000*l.* towards it. The nave was opened 21 Oct. 1885. Verulam was built on the site of the capital of Cassivelaunus, taken by Julius Cæsar, 54 B.C. It was retaken after much slaughter by Boadicea or Boudicca, queen of the Iceni, A.D. 61. *First Battle of St. Albans*, when the Lancastrians were defeated, their leader, Edmund duke of Somerset

slain, and king Henry VI. taken prisoner, by the duke of York and his partisans, 22 or 23 May, 1455.

Second battle, queen Margaret totally defeated the Yorkists under the earl of Warwick, and rescued the king, Shrove Tuesday, 17 Feb. 1461.

St. Albans incorporated by Edward VI. 1553.

Disfranchised for bribery, 17 June, 1852.

St. Albans Rail, see *United States*, Oct. 1864.

St. Albans Murder, see *Trials*, 1880.

Act passed to make arrangements for erecting a bishopric of St. Albans, 29 June 1875. See constituted, 30 April; made a city, 28 Aug. 1877.

BISHOP.

1877. Thomas Legh Cloughton (trans. from Rochester).

ALBAN'S, ST., CHURCH, Holborn, see under *Church of England*, 1867.

ALBANY OR ALBAINN, the ancient name of the Scottish Highlands. Robert Stewart, the brother of King Robert III., was created the first duke of Albany in 1398, and the title has ever since been connected with the crown of Scotland. The young pretender, prince Charles Edward, and his wife took the title of count and countess of Albany. See *York*.

DUKES OF ALBANY.

1398. Robert; regent; 1406; died 3 Sept. 1420.

1420. Murdoch, son; regent; executed for treason by king James I., 1424.

1452. Alexander, brother of king James II.; acted treasonably; exiled; killed accidentally at Paris, 1485.

1514. John, son; regent; went abroad; died at Paris, 1526.

See *York and Albany, dukes*.

1881. Prince Leopold, fourth son of queen Victoria, was created duke of Albany 24 May, 1881; died 8 March, 1884.

1884. Leopold Charles, son, born 19 July. See under *England*.

ALBERT MEMORIALS. (See *England, Queen*.) The Prince Consort died on 14 Dec. 1861, deeply lamented by the whole civilised world. His remains were transferred to the mausoleum of Frogmore, 18 Dec. 1862. The sarcophagus is composed of the largest known block of granite without flaw. A meeting to organise a method of receiving contributions for a great national memorial was held at the Mansion-house, 14 Jan. 1862; and a large sum was quickly subscribed. 36,000*l.* had been received on 1 March; 50,220*l.* on 11 June, 1862; and parliament voted 50,000*l.*, in addition to the 60,000*l.* received by voluntary contributions, 23 April, 1863.

The nature of the memorial was referred to the queen herself. In a letter to the lord mayor, dated 19 Feb. 1862, sir Charles Grey says, on behalf of her majesty, "It would be more in accordance with her own feelings, and she believes with those of the country in general, that the monument should be directly personal to its object. After giving the subject her maturest consideration, her majesty has come to the conclusion, that nothing would be more appropriate, provided it is on a scale of sufficient grandeur, than an obelisk to be erected in Hyde-park on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851, or on some spot immediately contiguous to it. Nor would any proposal that could be made be more gratifying to the queen herself personally, for she can never forget that the prince himself had highly approved of the idea of a memorial of this character being raised on the same spot in remembrance of the Great Exhibition." In a second letter the queen expressed her intention of personally contributing towards erecting the memorial, that "it might be recorded in future ages as raised by the queen and people of a grateful country to the memory of its benefactor." Shortly after a committee was appointed to fulfil her majesty's desire. As a suitable block of granite could not be obtained, the proposal for an obelisk was given up. The queen approved of the design of Mr. Gilbert G. Scott for an Eleanor Cross, with a spire 150 feet high, ac-

accompanied by statues, &c., 22 April, 1863; work begun, 13 May, 1864.

The sculptors employed were M'Dowell, Foley, Theed, John Bell, and Arnistead: material, Sicilian marble. (Jan. 1865.)

The memorial, complete, except the statue, by Foley (delayed through illness), was given up to her majesty privately, 1 July, 1872. The gilt statue by Foley uncovered 9 March, 1876.

Doyle C. Bell's Descriptive and Illustrated Account of this Monument, published by Mr. John Murray, 1873. Inscription on the "Memorial Cairn" on a high mountain overlooking Balmoral Palace:—"To the beloved memory of ALBERT the great and good Prince Consort, erected by his broken-hearted widow, VICTORIA R., 21 Aug. 1862." Upon another dressed slab, a few inches below the above, is this quotation:—"He being made perfect in a short time, fulfilled a long time: for his soul pleased the Lord, therefore hastened he to take him away from among the wicked."—*Wisdom of Solomon*, chap. iv. 13, 14.

A statue of the prince-consort (by Theed) inaugurated at Rosenau, his birth-place, in the presence of the queen and the royal family, 19 Aug. 1865.

"Early years of the Prince Consort," edited by the Hon. Chas. Grey: published 6 July, 1867.

Statue by Theed at Balmoral, inaugurated 15 Oct. 1867. The Statue at the Holborn Circus, uncovered by the Prince of Wales, 9 Jan. 1874.

The Albert Memorial Chapel at Windsor, opened to the public, 1 Dec. 1875.

Life, by Theodore Martin: 5 vols. published, 1875-80.

The Scottish National Memorial to the Prince, Edinburgh, inaugurated by the Queen, 17 Aug. 1876.

Statue at Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, uncovered by the Prince of Wales, 22 Jan. 1878.

A great statue of the prince proposed to be set up in the Great Park, Windsor, by means of the women's offering, see *Jubilee*, 1887-9.

Many other memorials of the prince have been set up throughout the empire.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES: The erection of a great building for congresses, concerts, &c., was proposed by the prince-consort at the close of the exhibition of 1851, and an estate at Kensington was purchased; a committee, with the prince of Wales at the head, to erect the building, was appointed 6 July, 1865; circulars soliciting subscriptions were issued April, 1866; and the first stone was laid by the queen, 20 May, 1867.

The building was erected by col. Scott, chiefly after designs by capt. Fowke, and cost about 200,000. The organ, by Willis, is said to be the largest in the world. An experimental concert was given to the workmen 25 Feb., and the hall was opened by the queen 29 March, 1871, when a grand concert was given, and many since. The hall is said to contain seats for 10,000 persons (orchestra 2,000, oval arena 1,000, balcony 2,300, and gallery 2,000).

An International Ice Carnival for the West End Hospital for Paralysis, &c., inaugurated by the Duchess of Teck, 14 March, 1889.

ALBERT BRIDGE, Chelsea, opened 23 Aug. 1873; freed from toll 24 May 1879.

ALBERT EMBANKMENT, &c., see *Thames*, 1869; *Docks*.

ALBERT INSTITUTE, Windsor, opened by the prince of Wales, 10 Jan. 1880.

ALBERT MEDALS, to be awarded to persons who endanger their lives by saving others from shipwreck, appointed by royal warrant, 3 March, 1866. The first was given to Samuel Popplestone on 14 May, 1866, for saving life on 23 March previous; medals awarded to Pontypridd miners and others for saving men imprisoned in a mine through inundation (see *Coal: Accidents*.) April, 1877.

ALBERT MEDAL (Gold), founded in 1862, awarded by the Society of Arts to sir Rowland Hill, 1864; Napoleon III., 1865; Michael Faraday, 1866; Charles Wheatstone and William Fothergill Cooke, 1867; Joseph Whitworth, 1868; Justus Liebig, 1869; Ferdinand de Lesseps, 1870; Henry Cole, C.B., 1871; Henry Bessemer, 1872; Michel Eugène Chevreul, 1873; C. William Siemens, 1874; Michel Chevallier, 1875; sir G. B. Airy, 1876; Jean Baptiste Dumas, 1877; sir Wm. G. Armstrong, 1878; sir William Thomson, 1879; James Prescott Joule, 1880; Aug. Wm. Hofmann, 1881; Louis Pasteur, 1882; sir Joseph D. Hooker, 1883; capt. James Buchanan Eads, 1884; Henry Doulton, 1885;

Samuel Cunliffe Lister, 1886; the Queen, 1887 (6 June, presented 8 March, 1888); professor Hermann Louis Helmholz, 1888.

ALBERT EXHIBITION PALACE, BATTERSEA, opened 6 June, 1885, closed 1888.

Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Bagshot; founded 1864.

ALBIGENSES, a name given to various persons who opposed the doctrines and corruptions of the church of Rome, living at Albi, in Languedoc, and at Toulouse in the 12th century. They were persecuted as alleged Manicheans, 1163, and a crusade (proclaimed by pope Innocent III.) against them commenced in 1207. Simon de Montfort commanded 500,000 men and at Beziers, 1209, he and the pope's legate put friends and foes to the sword, saying, "God will find his own!" * At Minerva he burnt 150 of the Albigenses alive; and at La Vaur he hanged the governor, and beheaded the chief people, drowning the governor's wife, and murdering other women. He defeated Raymond, count of Toulouse, but was himself killed in 1218. Louis VIII. and IX., kings of France, patronised the crusade; count Raymond was subdued, and abdicated in 1229; and the heretics were given up to the Inquisition. They had little in common with the *Waldenses*, *which see*.

ALBION. Britain is so called by Aristotle (died 322 B.C.). Julius Caesar and others, are said to have given it the name (from *albus*, white) on account of its chalky cliffs.

ALBUERA OR ALBUHIERA, Estremadura, Spain. Here a battle was fought between the French, commanded by marshal Soult, and the British and Anglo-Spanish army, under marshal, afterwards lord Beresford, 16 May, 1811. The allies obtained a brilliant victory. The French loss exceeded 8000 men previously to their retreat; but the allies lost a large number. The chief brunt of the action fell on the British; colonel Inglis, 22 officers, and more than 400 men, out of 570 who had mounted a hill, fell,—out of the 57th regiment alone; the other regiments were scarcely better off, not one-third being left standing; "1500 unwounded men, the remnant of 6000 unconquerable British soldiers, stood triumphant on this fatal hill." *Napier*.

ALBUFERA (Spain, East Central), a lagoon, near which the French marshal Suchet (afterwards duke of Albufera) defeated the Spaniards under Blake, 4 Jan. 1812: this led to his capture of Valencia on 9 Jan.

ALCALA DE HENARES, Spain, near the Roman Complutum. At the university here was printed the Complutensian Polyglott bible, at the expense of cardinal Ximenes, 1502-15.

ALCANTARA, a town on the Tagus, W. Spain. A fine bridge was built here by Trajan about 104. The duke of Alva acquired Portugal for Spain by defeating the Portuguese army here, 24 June, 1580. The Spanish military order of knighthood of Alcantara was established in 1156. The sovereign of Spain has been grand master since 1495.

ALCAZAR-QUIVER, near Fez, N. W. Africa, where the Moors totally defeated the Portuguese, whose gallant king Sebastian was slain, 4 Aug. 1578. The Portuguese disbelieved his death and long expected his return; this led to the appearance of five impostors.

ALCHEMY, the forerunner of chemistry; its chief objects being the discovery of the philosopher's stone (which was to effect the transmutation of

* Now contradicted.

metals into gold), an alkahest or universal menstruum, and the elixir of life.* The alchemists assert that their founder was Hermes Trismegistus (thrice greatest), an ancient Egyptian king.—Pliny says, the emperor Caligula was the first who prepared natural arsenic, in order to make gold of it, but left it off, because the charge exceeded the profit.

Zosimus wrote on the subject about 410.

The Arabians cultivated alchemy and were followed (in the 13th century) by Roger Bacon, Albertus Magnus, Aquinas, Raymond Lullius, Basil Valentine (born 1394), Paracelsus (died 1541), and others.

In 1404 the craft of multiplying gold and silver was made felony by 5 Hen. IV. c. 4, which act was repealed in 1689.

A licence for practising alchemy with all kinds of metals and minerals was granted to one Richard Carter, 1476. *Rymer's Fœdera*.

Dr. Price, of Guildford, in 1782 published an account of his experiments and brought specimens of gold to the king, affirming that they were made by means of a red and white powder. Being a fellow of the Royal Society, he was required, under pain of expulsion, to repeat his experiments before Messrs. Kirwan and Wolfe (some say Higgins); but after much equivocation and delay he took poison and died, Aug. 1783.

ALCOHOL. Pure spirit of wine or hydrated alcohol is said to have been obtained by the distillation of fermented liquors by Abucasis in the 12th century; and the dehydration of this liquor to have been partially effected by Raymond Lullius in the 13th century by carbonate of potassium. Alcohol has never been reduced to the solid state, but becomes viscid at very low temperatures. In 1820, Faraday and Hennell obtained traces of alcohol by passing olefant gas (bi-carburetted hydrogen) through sulphuric acid; and in 1862 this process was examined and confirmed by Berthelot; see *Distillation, Spirits, Brandy, Gin, Rum*. About 250 medical men, including the president of the Royal College of Physicians, and many hospital officials, issued a cautionary declaration concerning the use of alcohol in medicine, Dec. 1871. See *Temperance*.

ALCOLEA (Andalusia, S. Spain). Near the bridge a sharp engagement took place between the royalists under general Pavia y Lacy, marquis de Novaliches, and the insurgents under marshal Serrano, 27 Sept. 1868. The former was defeated, and, being severely wounded, surrendered 28 Sept. About 600 were killed on both sides.

AL-CORAN OR AL-KORAN, see *Koran, Mahometanism, &c.*

ALDERMAN. The Saxon *ealdorman* was next to the king and frequently a viceroy; but after the settlement of the Danes the title was gradually displaced by that of *earl*. Aldermen in corporations are next in dignity to the mayor. They were appointed in London (where there are twenty-six) in 1242; and in Dublin (where there are twenty-four) in 1323. Aldermen chosen for life, instead of annually, 17 Rich. II. 1394. Present mode of election established, 11 Geo. I. 1725. Aldermen made justices of the peace, 15 Geo. II. 1741.

London aldermen are elected by the wards. In 1877 the court of aldermen exercised their ancient right of veto against Sir John Bennett (thrice chosen alderman for the ward of Cheap), and chose Mr. Edgar Brettitt, 23 Oct. 1877.

Aldermen form part of the County Councils established by the Local Government Act, 1888.

* M. Martin Ziegler patented a method of producing a "vital fluid" by combining nitrogen and carbon in a porous cell containing ammonia, immersed in a vessel filled with molasses. The current was to flow through silk threads attached to the vessel; about 1868.

ALDERNEY (English Channel), with Jersey, &c., was acquired by William the Conqueror, 1066. The "Race" is celebrated for two fatal occurrences; William of Normandy, son of Henry I. of England, and many young nobles (140 youths of the principal families of France and Britain), were overtaken by a storm, and all lost, 25 Nov. 1120. The British man-of-war *Victory*, of 100 guns and 1160 men, was wrecked here, 5 Oct. 1744; the admiral, sir John Balchen, and all his crew perished. Through this strait the French escaped after their defeat at La Hogue by admirals Russell and Rooke, 19 May, 1692. The construction of a breakwater, in order to make Alderney a naval station, was begun in 1852, and after having cost 1,337,100*l.*, was suspended by parliament in 1871. In 1874 the harbour and lands were transferred from the control of the board of trade to that of the admiralty and the war department.

ALDERSHOT CAMP, on a moor near Farnham, about 35 miles from London. In April, 1854, the War office, having obtained a grant of 100,000*l.*, purchased 4000 acres of land for a permanent camp for 20,000 men.

Additional land purchased in 1856.

Barracks since erected for 4000 infantry, 1500 cavalry, and several batteries of artillery. Great improvements in military cookery introduced (see *Cookery*) under the superintendence of captain John Grant, 1857.

Visited by the queen, 18, 19 April, 1856.

The troops returned from the Crimea, reviewed by her, 7, 16 July, 1856.

About 15,000 men were stationed here, 1859.

Cost of the camp, said to be 1,291,531*l.* up to Feb. 1866.

An industrial and fine-art exhibition, furnished by officers and men and their wives, opened, 29 June; closed 14 July, 1864.

Camp set up for 40,000 men to execute military manoeuvres, Aug. Sept. 1871. Many horses broke away through a fright, 30 Aug. 1871.

Review of 14,000, &c. by the queen, 5 July, 1872.

Summer Manœuvres here, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877.

Review by the queen, 13 May, 1878; again (all branches of the service represented), 2 July, 1886.

March of a force equipped for war, 17 Aug. 1886.

Review and sham fight, 23 June, 1887.

The Queen reviews about 60,000 men, about half volunteers; grand march past, 9 July, 1887.

Theatre Royal burned down, 8 Feb. 1889.

ALDINE PRESS, that of Aldo Manuzio (Aldus Manutius), at Venice, where were printed many of the first editions of the Greek, Latin, and Italian classics, commencing in 1494 with *Museus*.

ALE, BEER, and Wine are said to have been invented by Bacchus. Ale was known as a beverage at least in 404 B.C. Herodotus ascribes the first discovery of the art of brewing barley-wine to Isis, the wife of Osiris, and a beverage of this kind is mentioned by Xenophon, 401 B.C. The Romans and Germans very early learned from the Egyptians the process of preparing a liquor from corn by means of fermentation. *Tacitus*. Ale-houses are mentioned in the laws of Ina, king of Wessex. Booths were set up in England, 728, when laws were passed for their regulation. None but freemen were allowed to keep ale-houses in London, 13 Edw. I. 1285. They were further subjected to regulation by 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 25 (1551). By 1 James I. c. 9 (1603), one full quart of the best, and two quarts of small ale were to be sold for one penny. Excise duty on ale and beer was imposed by the parliament in 1643, and continued by Charles II. (1660); repealed, 1 Will. IV. c. 51 (1830); see *Porter, Wine, Victuallers*. Michael Thomas Bass, the eminent brewer of Burton, died 28 April, 1884, aged 84.

Mr. John Bickerdyke's book on "The Curiosities of Ale and Beer" was published in 1826.

ALEMANNI, or **ALL MEN** (i.e. men of all nations), hence *Allemand*, German. A body of Suevi, who took this name, were defeated by Caracalla, 214. After several repulses, they invaded the empire under Aurelian, who subdued them in three battles, 271. They were again vanquished by Julian, 356, 357; by Jovinus, 368. They were defeated and subjugated by Clovis at Tolbiac (or Zulpich), 496. The Suabians are their descendants.

ALEXCON (N. France) gave title to a count and duke.

- 1268-82. Peter, made Count by his father king Louis IX.
 1293. Charles I. of Valois, made Count by his brother king Philip the Fair.
 1325. Charles II. his son, killed at Crecy.
 1346. Charles III. (his son), became a priest.
 1361. Peter, his brother.
 1404. John (his son), made Duke in 1414, killed at Agincourt, 1415.
 1415. John II. (his son), prisoner in England, 1424-9; intrigued against the French king; died in prison, 1470.
 1476. Charles IV. fled after the battle of Pavia in 1525, and died shortly after of chagrin. The duchy was annexed by the crown.

ALEPPO, North Syria, a large town named Beroa by Seleucus Nicator, about 299 B.C. The pachal of Aleppo is one of the five governments of Syria. It was taken by the Saracens, A.D. 638, who restored its ancient name Haleb or Chaleb; by Saladin, 1193; and sacked by Timour, Nov. 1400. Its depopulation by the plague has been frequent; 60,000 persons were computed to have perished by it in 1797; many in 1827. The cholera raged here in 1832. Aleppo suffered severely from the terrible earthquakes in 1822 and 1830; and has often been the scene of fanatical massacres. On 16 Oct. 1850, the Mahometans attacked the Christians, burning everything. Three churches were destroyed, five others plundered, and thousands of persons slain. The total loss of property amounted to about a million sterling; no interference was attempted by the pacha.

ALESSANDRIA, a city of Piedmont, built in 1108 under the name of Caesar by the Milanese and Cremonese, to defend the Tanaro against the emperor, and afterwards named after pope Alexander III. It has been frequently besieged and taken. The French took it in 1796, but were driven out by Suwarro, 21 July, 1799. They recovered it after the battle of Marengo, 14 June, 1800, and held it till 1814, when the strong fortifications erected by Napoleon were destroyed. These have been restored since June, 1856.

ALEUTIAN ISLES, in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered by Behring, 1741, visited by Cook, 1778, and settled by Russians, 1785.

ALEXANDER, ERA OF, dated from the death of Alexander the Great, 12 Nov. 323 B.C. In the computation of this era, the period of the Creation was considered to be 5502 years before the birth of Christ, and, in consequence, the year 1 A.D. was equal to 5503. This computation continued to the year A.D. 284, which was called 5786. In the next year (A.D. 285), which should have been 5787, ten years were discarded, and the date became 5777. This is still used in the Abyssinian era (*which see*). The date is reduced to the Christian era by subtracting 5502 until the year 5786, and after that time by subtracting 5492.

"**ALEXANDRA CASE**," see *Trials*, 1862-64.

ALEXANDRA PARK, Muswell Hill, London, N. purchased by a company, and named after

the princess of Wales, was opened with a flower show, 23 July, 1863. A portion of the Exhibition building of 1862 was erected here. The work proceeded rapidly in 1864, was suspended in 1865, recommenced in 1866, and completed in 1873.

Horse-races first held here . . . 30 June, 1 July, 1868
 The prospectus of a scheme to organise an institution resembling the South Kensington Museum and the Crystal Palace, by means of a tontine (to cease 30 June, 1886), was issued . . . 22 July 1871
 The affairs were to be managed by "The Alexandra Palace and Muswell Hill Estate Management Company (limited)." Public lectures on the subject, Aug. 1871; the company's affairs were wound up . . . Feb. 1872

The purchase of the land and buildings for the public proposed by the lord mayor and others July
 The palace was opened with a grand concert, &c. . . 24 May; destroyed by fire . . . 9 June, 1873
 Two women, incautiously viewing the ruins, buried, 25 June; bodies found . . . 21 Aug.
 The new building (386 by 184 feet); opened 1 May, 1875
 94,125 persons said to have entered the park, Whit-Monday . . . 17 May,
 Balfie memorial festival . . . 29 July, 1876
 Petition for winding-up 24 Oct. 1876; carried out . . . Jan. 1877

The palace re-opened (annual subscription, 10s. 6d.), 10 May, "
 Arrival of Nubian hunters, with elephants, rhinoceroses, camels, dromedaries, buffaloes, zebras, ostriches, &c. (imported by Carl Hagenbeck), 7 Sept.—13 Oct. "

Opened by new proprietors (Mr. Willing and others) with new attractions . . . 17 May, 1880
 107,852 visitors (bank holiday) . . . 2 Aug. "
 Taken by Jones and Barber . . . Nov.
 Put up for sale: unsold . . . 11 Feb. 1881
 Varied entertainments . . . 1881-2
 Act for relieving the London Financial Association from charge of the Palace (withdrawn March et seq.) . . . 1883, again 1884
 Proposals for purchasing the land for recreation . . . June, 1883

Put up for sale: no bidders . . . 20 July, "
 London Financial Association v. Sir John Kelk, Lucas & Co. (contractors), and others (directors, &c.), 400,000l. claimed as misappropriated; about 25 days' trial; Vice-Chancellor Bacon dismisses case with costs . . . 8 Mar. 1884

The Palace let to Mr. George Collins Levy, for International Exhibition announced . . . 25 July,
 Temporary Industrial Exhibition opened 31 March, 1885
 Palace closed in 1886; re-opened for the season, 11 April, 1887, Mr. H. W. Hayward, lessee; 54,720 visitors on Whit Monday, 30 May, 1887; reported unsuccessful, Feb. 1888; re-opened with a grand concert (1,000 performers), 12 May; second grand concert . . . 9 June, "
 Celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the organization of the Salvation Army . . . 9 July, 1888
 For Professor Baldwin's ascents and descents see under *Balloons* . . . "

ALEXANDRIA (Egypt), the walls whereof were six miles in circuit, was founded by Alexander the Great, 332 B.C. who was buried here, 322. It became the residence of the Greek sovereigns of Egypt, the Ptolemies, 323; seventeen councils were held here, A.D. 231-633. Population, with its suburbs, in 1883, 208,775.

Ptolemy Soter erects the Museum, the Serapeum, the Pharos, and other edifices, and begins the library about . . . B.C. 298
 These works completed by his son P. Philadelphus and his grandson P. Euergetes . . . 283-222
 Alexandria taken by Julius Caesar; when a library is burnt . . . 47
 Which Antony replaces by one brought from Pergamus . . . 36
 The city restored by Adrian . . . A.D. 122
 Massacre of the youth by Caracalla, in revenge for an insult . . . 215
 Alexandria supporting the usurper Achilleus is taken by Diocletian after a long siege . . . 297

Alexandria disturbed by the feuds between the Athanasians and Arians	321
George of Cappadocia was killed, 362, and Athanasius finally restored	363
50,000 persons perish by an earthquake	365
Paganism suppressed by Theodosius, when a second library is burnt	390
Alexandria captured by Chosroes II. of Persia	616
And by Amrön, the general of the caliph Omar,* who ordered the library to be burnt, whereby the baths were supplied with fuel for six months	22 Dec. 640
Recovered by the Greeks; retaken by Amrön.	644
Cairo founded by the Saracens; which tends to the decay of Alexandria	969
Alexandria plundered by the Crusaders	1365
The French capture Alexandria	July, 1798
Battle of Alexandria or Canopus: the British under gen. sir Ralph Abercromby defeat the French under Menou	21 March, 1801
Abercromby dies of his wounds, 28 March; Menou and 10,000 French surrender it to Hutchinson	2 Sept. 1801
Alexandria taken by the British under Fraser, 20 March; evacuated by them	23 Sept. 1807
By the convention of Alexandria, Egypt was guaranteed to Mehemet Ali and his successors (and greatly favoured by them)	1841
Railway to Cairo formed	1851
New port, first stone laid by the khedive	15 May, 1871
Fierce riots against Europeans (see Egypt)	11 June, 1882
Panic and great emigration of Europeans	June, 1882
Bombardment of the forts, conflagration and abandonment of the city (see Egypt)	11-13 July, 1882

ALEXANDRIAN CODEX, a MS. of the Septuagint translation of the Bible in Greek, said to have been transcribed by a lady named Thecla, in the 6th century, and to have belonged to the patriarch of Alexandria in 1098. It was presented to Charles I. of England in 1628 by Cyrillus Leucaris, patriarch of Constantinople, and was placed in the British Museum in 1753. It was printed in facsimile, 1786-1821.

ALEXANDRIAN ERA, see *Mundane*.

ALEXANDRIAN LIBRARY, see under *Alexandria*.

ALEXANDRIAN SCHOOLS OF PHILOSOPHY. The first school arose soon after the foundation of Alexandria, 332 B.C. It flourished under the patronage of the Ptolemies till about 100 n.c. It included Euclid (300), Archimedes (287-212), Apollonius (250), Hipparchus (150), and Hero (150). The second school arose about A.D. 140, and lasted till about 400. Its most eminent members were Ptolemy, the author of the Ptolemaic system (150), Diophantus the arithmetician (200), and Pappus the geometer (350).

ALEXANDRINES, verses of twelve syllables, first written by Alexander of Paris, about 1164, and since called after him. The last line of the Spenserian stanza is an Alexandrine. In Pope's *Essay on Criticism*, this verse is thus happily exemplified:—

"A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length
along."

The longest English poem wholly in Alexandrine verse is Drayton's *Polyolbion*, published 1612-22.

ALEXINATZ, a town in Servia. Severe fighting took place here between the Turks and Servians, Aug.-Sept. 1876. The town, head-quarters of the Servians, was captured 31 Oct. This led to an armistice and peace. See *Turkey*.

* The saying of Omar—"That if the books agreed with the book of God, they were useless; if they disagreed, they were pernicious"—is denied by Mahometans. It is also attributed to Theophilus, archbishop of Alexandria (390), and to cardinal Ximenes (1500).

ALFORD (N. Scotland), **BATTLE OF**. General Baillie, with a large body of covenanters, was defeated by the marquis of Montrose, 2 July, 1645.

ALGEBRA: Diophantus, said to be the inventor, wrote upon it probably between the 3rd and 5th centuries. It was cultivated in the 9th century by the Arabs, who brought it into Spain; and in Italy by Leonardo Bonaccio of Pisa, in 1220. In 1494 Luca Pacioli published the first printed book on algebra in Europe. *Serret*. Some of the algebraic signs were introduced either by Christophe Rudolph (1522-26) or Michael Stifelius of Nuremberg, 1544, and others by Francis Vieta, in 1590, when algebra came into general use. *Moreri*. Jerome Cardan published his "Ars Magna," containing his rule, 1545. Thos. Harriot's important discoveries appeared in his "Artis Analyticæ Praxis," 1631. Descartes applied algebra to geometry about 1637. The binomial theorem of Newton, the basis of the doctrine of fluxions, and the new analysis, 1668. Dean Peacock's "Algebra" is a first-class work.

ALGERIA, see *Algiers*.

ALGESIRAS, or **OLD GIBRALTAR** (S. Spain). Here the Moors entered Spain in 711, and held it till taken by Alfonso XI. March, 1344.—Two engagements took place here between the English fleet under sir James Saumarez and the United French and Spanish fleets, 6 and 12 July, 1801. In the first the enemy was victorious; but the British honour was redeemed in the latter conflict, the *San Antonio*, 74 guns, being captured. Two Spanish ships fired on each other by mistake, and took fire; of 2000 men on board, 250 were saved by the English. *Alison*.

ALGIERS, now **ALGERIA**, N.W. Africa; part of the ancient Mauritania, which was conquered by the Romans, 46 B.C.; by the Vandals, A.D. 439; recovered for the empire by Belisarius, 534; and subdued by the Arabs about 690. Population of Algeria in 1866, 2,921,146; 1872, 2,146,225; 1875, 2,448,691; 1886, 3,910,399.

The town Algiers founded by the Arabs near the site of Icessium . . . about 935
Becoming the seat of the Barbary pirates captured by Ferdinand of Spain, 1509; retaken by Horne and Hayreddin Barbarossa, and made the capital of a state; governed by a dey, nominally subject to Turkey . . . 1516-20
The emperor Charles V. loses a fine fleet and army in an expedition against Algiers . . . 1541
Algiers terrified into pacific measures by Blake, 1655; by Du Quesne . . . 1683-4
For continued piracy, the city successfully bombarded by the British fleet, under lord Exmouth . . . 27 Aug. 1816

A new treaty followed, and Christian slavery was abolished . . . "
Algiers surrendered to a French armament under Bourmont and Duperré, after severe conflicts; the dey deposed, and the barbarian government wholly overthrown . . . 5 July, 1830
The Arab chief Abd-el-Kader preaches a holy war, becomes powerful, and attacks the French, at first successfully . . . 1833
He is recognised as emir of Mascara, by treaty with the French . . . 1834
The French ministry announce their intention to retain Algiers permanently . . . 20 May, 1834
War renewed . . . 1835-6
The French take Mascara . . . 5 Dec. 1835
Marshal Clausel defeats the Arabs in two battles, and enters Mascara . . . 8 Dec. 1836
Gen. Damremont killed in taking Constantina . . . 13 Oct. 1837

Abd-el-Kader, thoroughly defeated, recognises the French supremacy . . . 30 May, "
War renewed; French defeated . . . Dec. 1839
Algeria annexed to France, and the emir declared a rebel . . . Feb 1842

He is defeated by Bugeaud at Isly . . . 14 Aug. 1844
 500 Arabs in a cave at Khartani refuse to surren-
 der; suffocated by smoke; said to have been
 ordered by general Pelissier . . . 18 June, 1845
 After a long struggle Abd-el-Kader surrenders to
 Lamoriciere . . . 23 Dec. 1847*
 Fresh revolts, 1849; subdued . . . 1850
 An insurrection of the Kabyles subdued by the
 French, after several sharp engagements . . . 1851
 Another insurrection suppressed . . . 1857
 The government entrusted (for a short time) to
 prince Napoleon . . . 1858
 The Arab tribes attack the French; defeated,
 31 Oct. and 6 Nov. 1859
 Algiers visited by Napoleon III. . . Sept. 1860
 Marshal Pelissier, duke of Malakhoff, appointed
 governor-general of Algeria . . . Nov. "
 The emperor promises a constitution securing the
 rights of the Arabs, saying: "I am as much
 emperor of the Arabs as of the French." . . Feb. 1863
 Insurrection of the Arabs, May; submission, June, 1864
 Death of marshal Pelissier, 22 May; M'Mahon, duke
 of Magenta, succeeds him . . . 8 Sept. "
 Fresh revolts; insurgents defeated by Jolivet 2 Oct. "
 The emperor well received during his visit,
 3 May—June, 1865
 More rights and privileges promised to the natives,
 July, "
 The emperor publishes his letter on the policy of
 France in Algeria (20 July) . . . Nov. "
 4000 Arabs defeated by col. Sonnis . . . 2 Feb. 1869
 Algeria proclaimed in a state of siege . . . 15 Aug. 1870
 State of siege raised . . . 24 June, 1871
 Gen. Chanzy accused of governing despotically; his
 resignation not accepted by Marshal M'Mahon,
 July; replaced by Albert Grévy . . . 1878
 An insurrection soon quelled . . . June, 1879
 Dispute with Tunis; outrages of the savage tribes,
 Kroumirs, &c. (see *Tunis*) . . . April, 1881
 Arab insurrection, headed by Bou Ameema, June;
 he is said to be defeated, and a fugitive 13 July, "
 Insurrection dreaded; troops sent from France
 about 26 Aug. "
 Bou Ameema defeated by the French, 13th July;
 said to be preparing for a fresh revolt; three
 French columns advancing against him, Aug.;
 indecisive skirmishes . . . Aug. "
 Resignation of the governor, A. Grévy, announced
 6 Nov. "
 M. Tirnan appointed . . . Dec. "
 Topographical expedition attacked, 40 said to be
 killed . . . April, 1882
 The province Mزاب annexed to Algeria, announced
 Dec. "
 Submission of insurgents announced . . . 13 June, 1883
 Plague of locusts . . . July, 1888

ALHAMA, a town of Granada, S. Spain, de-
 stroyed by an earthquake, 25 Dec. 1884; 5 churches,
 5 convents, and other buildings thrown down; re-
 ported deaths above 300.

ALHAMBRA, a Moorish palace and fortress
 near Granada, S. Spain, founded by Mohammed I.
 of Granada about 1253. It was surrendered to the
 Christians about Nov. 1491. The remains have been
 described in a magnificent work by Owen Jones and
 Jules Goury, published 1842-5. A fac-simile of a
 part of this palace in the Crystal Palace at Syden-
 ham, was destroyed by the fire, 30 Dec. 1866.—The
 Panopticon (*which see*) was opened as a circus, &c.,

* He, with his suite, embarked at Oran, and landed at
 Toulon on 28 Dec. following. He was removed to the
 castle of Amboise, near Tours, 2 Nov. 1848, and released
 from his confinement by Louis Napoleon, 16 Oct. 1852,
 after swearing on the Koran never to disturb Africa
 again; he was to reside henceforward at Broussa, in Asia
 Minor; but in consequence of the earthquake at that
 place, 28 Feb. 1855, he removed to Constantinople. In
 July, 1860, Abd-el-Kader held the citadel of Damascus,
 and there protected many of the Christians whom he
 had rescued from the massacres then in perpetration by
 the Turks. He received honours from the English,
 French, and Sardinian sovereigns. He visited Paris and
 London in Aug. 1865. He offered to serve in the French
 army in July, 1870. He died May, 1883, aged 76.

under the name of Alhambra, in March, 1858. The
 Alhambra Palace Company, incorporated in July
 1863, applied for dissolution in Jan. 1865. The
 Royal Alhambra Theatre was destroyed by fire, 7
 Dec. 1882: 2 firemen lost their lives; reopened, 3
 Dec. 1883.

ALI, SECT OF (Shiites, or Fatimites). Ali, born
 about 598, married Mahomet's daughter Fatima, about
 619; became vizier, 614; and caliph, 656. Ali was
 called by the prophet, "the lion of God, always
 victorious;" and the Persians follow the interpre-
 tation of the Koran according to Ali, while other
 Mahometans adhere to that of Abubeker and Omar.
 Ali was assassinated 23 Jan. 661.*

ALIENS or FOREIGNERS, were banished in
 1155, being thought too numerous. In 1343 they
 were excluded from enjoying ecclesiastical benefices.
 By 2 Rich. II. st. 1, 1378, they were much relieved.
 When they were to be tried criminally, the juries
 were to be half foreigners, if they so desired, 1430.
 They were restrained from exercising any trade or
 handicraft by retail, 1483, a prohibition which was
 relaxed in 1663.

Alien priories (cells and estates belonging to foreign per-
 sons) suppressed in England, 1414.

The Alien Act passed, Jan. 1793.

Act to register aliens, 1795.

Barou Geramb, a fashionable foreigner, known at court,
 ordered out of England, 6 April, 1812.

Bill to abolish naturalisation by the holding of stock in
 the banks of Scotland, June, 1820.

New registration act, 7 George IV. 1826. This last act
 was repealed and another statute passed, 6 Will. IV.
 1836.

The rigour of the alien laws was mitigated by acts passed in
 1844 and 1847.

"*Foreigners* have reclaimed our marshes, drained our
 fens, fished our seas, and built our bridges and har-
 bours." *Smiles*, 1861.

Their status defined by the Naturalisation Act, passed
 12 May, 1870. See under *Law*.

The votes of some Hanoverians at the Stepney Parlia-
 mentary Election disallowed by the judges 5 April,
 1886.

The prohibition of aliens holding land in the United
 States of North America adopted by several western
 states; and also stringent restrictions on the employ-
 ment of aliens in manufactures, 1885, *et seq.*

A decree respecting aliens and immigrants with restric-
 tions was issued in France by President Carnot 2 Oct.
 1888.

ALI WAL, a village N. W. India, the site of a
 battle, 28 Jan. 1846, between the Sikh army under
 sirdar Runjoor Singh Majethea, 19,000 strong,
 supported by 68 pieces of cannon, and the British
 under sir Harry Smith, 12,000 men with 32 guns.
 The contest was obstinate, but ended in the defeat
 of the Sikhs, who lost nearly 6000 killed or
 drowned.

ALIZARINE, a crystalline body, the colour-
 ing principle of madder, discovered in it by Robi-
 quet and Colin in 1831. Schunck showed that all
 the finest madder colours contained only alizarine
 combined with alkalies and fatty acids. Graebe
 and Liebermann obtained anthracene from alizarine
 in 1868, and alizarine from anthracene in 1869.
 The crystalline body anthracene was discovered in
 coal oils by Dumas and Laurent in 1832. See
Madder.

ALJUBARROTA, Portugal. Here John I. of
 Portugal defeated John I. of Castile, and secured
 his country's independence, 14 Aug. 1385; see
Batalha.

* The first four successors of Mahomet—Abubeker,
 Omar, Othman, and Ali, his chief agents in establishing
 his religion and extirpating unbelievers, and whom on
 that account he styled the "cutting swords of God"—all
 died violent deaths; and his family was wholly extir-
 pated within thirty years after his own decease.

ALKAHEST, see *Alchemy*.

ALKALIES (from *kali*, the Arabic name for the plant from which an alkaline substance was first procured) are ammoniac, potash, soda, and lithia. Black discovered the nature of the difference between caustic and mild alkalies in 1736.

The fixed alkalies, potash and soda, decomposed, and the metals potassium and sodium formed, by Humphry Davy at the Royal Institution, London, 1807.

Dr. Ure invented an alkaliometer, 1816.

The manufacture of alkalies, very extensive in Lancashire and Cheshire, is based on the decomposition of common salt (chloride of sodium), by a process invented by a Frenchman named Niclas Le Blanc, about 1792; his statue set up in Paris, summer, 1835.

Mr. Losh obtained crystals of soda from brine about 1814. Various modifications of these processes are now in use.

"*Alkali works*," are defined as works for the manufacture of alkali, sulphates of soda, sulphate of potash, and in which muriatic gas is evolved.

Mr. Wm. Gossage's process for condensing muriatic acid gas patented in 1836.

The "ammonia process" of making soda, invented by Dyer and Henning, in 1838; patents respecting it taken out by Solvay, 1863, 1867, 1872; Gossage, 1854; Schloesing, 1854, 1858; Young, 1871, 1872; Weldon, 1872, 1873; and by others.

Mr. Walter Weldon received the French Lavoisier medal for his most important improvements in the alkali manufacture, July, 1877. He died of overwork, 20 Sept. 1885, aged 53.

In consequence of the injury to vegetation produced by the alkali works in Lancashire and Cheshire, the Alkali Works act "for the more effectual condensation [of 95 per cent.] of muriatic acid gas" (or hydrochloric acid) was passed, 28 July, 1863. It came into operation 1 Jan. 1864, proved successful; was re-enacted, 1868; and amended, 1874 & 1881. See *Chemical Works*.

ALKMAER, see *Bergen*.

ALLAHABAD (N. W. Hindostan), the "holy city" of the Indian Mahometans, situated at the junction of the rivers Jumna and Ganges. The province of Allahabad was successively subject to the sovereigns of Delhi and Oude, but in 1801 was partially and in 1803 wholly incorporated with the British possessions. By treaty here, Bengal, &c., was ceded to the English in 1765.—During the Indian mutiny several sepoy regiments rose and massacred their officers, 4 June, 1857; colonel Neil marched promptly from Benares and suppressed the insurrection. In Nov. 1861, lord Canning made this city the capital of the N. W. provinces. Visit of the Prince of Wales, 7 March, 1874.

ALLEGIANCE, see *Oaths*.

ALLEGORY abounds in the Bible and in Homer: see Jacob's blessing upon his sons, *Genesis* xlix. (1689 n.c.), *Psalms* lxxx., and all the prophets. Spenser's *Faerie Queene* (1590) and Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* (1678) are allegories throughout. The *Spectator* (1711), by Addison, Steele, and others, abounds in allegories. The allegorical interpretation of the scriptures is said to have begun with Origen in the 3rd century; but see *Gal.* iv. 24.

ALLEYN, see *Alms-houses* and *Dulwich*.

ALLIA (Italy), a small river flowing into the Tiber, where Brennus and the Gauls defeated the Romans, 16 July, 390 b.c. The Gauls sacked Rome and committed so much injury that the day was thereafter held to be unlucky (*nefastus*), and no public business was permitted to be done thereon.

ALLIANCE, TREATIES OF, between the high European powers. The following are the principal: see *Coalitions, Conventions, Treaties, United Kingdom, &c.*

ALLIANCE.	
Of Leipsic	9 April, 1631
Of Vienna	27 May, 1657
The Triple	28 Jan. 1668
Of Warsaw	31 March, 1683
The Grand	12 May, 1689
The Hague	4 Jan. 1717
The Quadruple	2 Aug. 1718
Of Vienna	16 March, 1731
Of Versailles	1 May, 1756
Germanic	23 July, 1785
Of Paris	16 May, 1795
Of St. Petersburg	8 April, 1805
Austrian	14 March, 1812
Of Sweden	24 March, "
Of Toplitz	9 Sept. 1813
Holy Alliance	26 Sept. 1815
Of England, France, and Turkey (at Constantinople)	
	12 Mar. 1854
Of England and France ratified	3 April, "
Of Sardinia with the Western Powers (at Turin)	
	26 Jan. 1855
Of Sweden with the Western Powers	19 Dec. "
Of Prussia and Italy	June, 1866

ALLISON ISLAND, in the Pacific, discovered early in 1887.

ALL NIGHT SITTINGS, see *Parliament*, 1877 and 1881.

ALL SAINTS' DAY (Nov. 1), or All-Hallows, a festival said to have been begun by pope Boniface IV. about 607, celebrated in the Pantheon at Rome, and established by pope Gregory IV. (about 830) for the commemoration of all those saints and martyrs in whose honour no particular day is assigned. The reformers of the English church, 1549, struck out of their calendar a great number of anniversaries, leaving only those which at their time were connected with popular feeling or tradition.

ALL SOULS' COLLEGE, Oxford; see *Oxford*.

ALL SOULS' DAY (2 Nov.), a festival of the Roman Catholic church to commemorate the souls of the faithful, instituted, it is said, at Cluny about 993 or 1000.

"**ALL THE TALENTS**" ADMINISTRATION, see *Grenville Administrations*.

ALLOBROGES, Gauls, defeated by Q. Fabius Maximus, near the confluence of the Rhone and Saone, 121 b.c.

ALLOTMENTS, see *Land*.

ALMA, a river in the Crimea, near which was fought a great battle on 20 Sept. 1854. (See *Russo-Turkish War and Crimea*.) The English, French, and Turkish army (about 57,000 men) moved out of their first encampment in the Crimea on 19 Sept., and bivouacked for the night on the left bank of the Bulganak. The Russians (commanded by prince Menschikoff), mustering 40,000 infantry, had 180 field-pieces on the heights, and on the morning of 20 Sept. were joined by 6000 cavalry from Theodosia (or Kaffa). The English forces under lord Raglan, consisted of 26,000 men; the French of 24,000, under marshal St. Arnaud. At 12 o'clock the signal to advance was made; the river Alma was crossed, while prince Napoleon took possession of the village under the fire of the Russian batteries; and at 4, after a sanguinary fight, the allies were completely victorious. The enemy, utterly routed, threw away their arms and knapsacks in their flight, having lost about 5000 men, of whom 900 were made prisoners, mostly wounded. The loss of the British was 26 officers and 327 men.

killed, and 73 officers and 1539 men wounded (chiefly from the 23rd, 7th, and 33rd regiments); that of the French, 3 officers and 233 men killed, and 54 officers and 1033 men wounded. Total loss of the allies about 3400.

ALMACK'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, London, at first very exclusive, were erected by a Scotchman named Almack, and opened 12 Feb. 1765. They are now termed Willis's rooms from the name of the present proprietors.

ALMANACS (from the Arabic *al manah*, to count; or better, the Coptic *al*, computation, and *men*, memory). The Egyptians computed time by instruments; the Alexandrians had almanacs, and log calendars are ancient. In the British Museum and universities are specimens of early almanacs. Michael Nostradamus the astrologer, wrote an almanac in the style of Merlin, 1556. *Dufresnoy*. Professor Augustus De Morgan's valuable "*Book of Almanacs*," with an index of reference, by which the almanac may be found for every year," was published in March, 1851.* Among the earlier and more remarkable almanacs were

John Somer's Calendar, written in Oxford	1380
One in Lambeth Palace, written in	1460
First printed one, published at Buda	1472
"Shepherd's Calendar," (first printed in England)	
by Richard Pynson	1497
Tybal's Prognostications	1533
Almanac Liégeois	1636
Lilly's Ephemeris	1644
Poor Robin's Almanac	1652
British Merlin	1658
Connaissance des Temps (by Picard)	1679
Edinburgh Almanac	1683
Moore's Almanac	1698 or 1713
Lady's Diary	1705
Season on the Seasons	1735
Gentleman's Diary	1741
Nautical Almanac, begun by Dr. Neville Maskelyne	
(materially improved, 1834)	1767
British Imperial Calendar	1809
Hone's Every Day Book	1826
British Almanac and Companion	1828
Anniversary Calendar, published by W. Kidd	1832
Chambers' Book of Days	1862-63
Whitaker's Almanack	1869

The Stationers' company claimed the exclusive right of publishing almanacs in virtue of letters patent from James I., granting the privilege to them and the two Universities; but the monopoly was broken up by a decision of the Court of Common Pleas in 1775. A bill to renew the privilege was lost in 1779.

The *Stamp Duty* on English almanacs first imposed in 1710, was abolished in August, 1834; since when almanacs have become innumerable, being issued by tradesmen with their goods.

Of Moore's (under the management of Henry Andrews, the able computer of the *Nautical Ephemeris*) at one time upwards of 430,000 copies were annually sold. He died in 1820.

Of *Foreign Almanacs*, the principal are the "*Almanach de France*," first published in 1699, and the "*Almanach de Gotha*," 1764.

ALMANZA (S. E. Spain). Here on 25 April (o. s. 14), 1077, the English, Dutch, and Portuguese forces under the earl of Galway, were totally defeated by the French and Spanish commanded by James Fitzjames, duke of Berwick (illegitimate son of James II.). Most of the English were killed or made prisoners, having been abandoned by the Portuguese at the first charge.

* *Murphy's Almanack* for 1838 predicted correctly a frost on 7 Jan.; thaw and frost 14th; severe frost 21st, and then thaw. A great sale of the almanac ensued. Afterwards the predictions failed.

ALMEIDA (Portugal), a frontier town, captured by Massena, 27 Aug. 1810. The French entered Spain, leaving a garrison at Almeida, blockaded by the English, 6 April, 1811. Almeida was retaken by Wellington (11 May), and Massena retired from Portugal.

ALMENARA, a village N. E. Spain, where on 28 July, 1710, an English and German army defeated the Spanish army supporting Philip V., the grandson of Louis XIV. of France. Stanhope, the English general, killed the Spanish general, Amézaga, in single conflict; an act almost unexampled in modern warfare.

ALMOHADES, Mahometan partisans, followers of Mohammed ben Abdalla, surnamed El-Mehedi, in Africa, about 1120. They subdued Morocco, 1145; entered Spain and took Seville, Cordova, and Granada, 1146-56; and founded a dynasty and ruled Spain till 1232, and Africa till 1278.

ALMONER, an office anciently allotted to a dignified clergyman who gave the first dish from the royal table to the poor, or an alms in money. By an ancient canon all bishops were required to keep almoners. The grand almoner of France was the highest ecclesiastical dignity in that kingdom before the revolution, 1789. Queen Victoria's almoner (Very Rev. lord Alwyne Compton, dean of Worcester, appointed in 1882) or the sub-almoner distributes the queen's gifts on *Maundy Thursday* (which see).

ALMORAVIDES, Mahometan partisans in Africa, rose about 1050; entered Spain by invitation, 1086; were overcome by the Almohades in 1147.

ALMSHOUSES for aged and infirm persons have been erected by many public companies and benevolent individuals, particularly since the abolition of religious houses at the Reformation in the 16th century. A list of them, with useful information, will be found in "*Low's Charities of London*," 1862; frequently re-published.

Armourers' almshouses, Bishopsgate	1551
Cornelius Van Dun founded the Red Lion almshouses, Westminster	1577
Emmanuel College, Westminster, founded by Lady Dacre	1594
Alley's almshouses, near City road, founded by E. Alley	1620
Whittington's almshouses founded in 1621, were rebuilt near Highgate-hill by the Mercers' company	1826
The Fishmongers' company founded almshouses in 1618, and rebuilt them on Wandsworth common	1850
Haberdashers' almshouses, Hoxton, founded by Robert Aske	1692
Dame Owen's almshouses, Islington, built in 1613, (in gratitude for her escape from an arrow-shot), were rebuilt by the Brewers' company	1839
Bancroft's almshouses, Mile End, were erected	1735
The London almshouses, in commemoration of the passing of the Reform Bill, built at Brixton	1833
Numerous almshouses since erected for printers, bookbinders, &c.	

ALNEY, an island in the Severn, near Gloucester. Here a combat is asserted to have taken place between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Great, in sight of their armies, 1016. The latter was wounded, and proposed a division of the kingdom, the south part falling to Edmund. Edmund was murdered at Oxford shortly after, it is said by Ædric Streon; and Canute obtained possession of the whole kingdom.

ALNWICK (Saxon *Ealwice*), on the river Alne in Northumberland, was given at the conquest to Ivo de Vesci. It has long belonged to the Percies. Malcolm, king of Scotland, besieged Alnwick, and he and his sons were killed 13 Nov. 1093. It was taken by David I. in 1136, and attempted in July, 1174 by William the Lion, who was defeated and taken prisoner. It was burnt by king John in 1215, and by the Scots in 1448. Since 1854 the castle has been repaired and enlarged with great taste and at unsparring expense.

ALPACA (or *Paco*), a species of the S. American quadruped, the Llama, the soft hairy wool of which is now largely employed in the fabrication of cloths. It was introduced into this country about 1836, by the earl of Derby. An alpaca factory (covering 11 acres), with a town, park, almshouses, &c., for the workpeople, was erected at Saltaire, near Shipley, Yorkshire, by Mr. (afterwards sir) Titus Salt in 1852. A statue of him at Bradford was unveiled 1 Aug. 1874. He died 29 Dec. 1876. Saltaire visited by the prince and princess of Wales 22 June, 1882.

The Royal Yorkshire Jubilee Exhibition at Saltaire opened by the Princess Beatrice . . . 6 May, 1887

ALPHABET. Athotes, son of Menes, is said to have been the author of hieroglyphics, and to have written thus the history of the Egyptians, 2122 B.C. *Blair*. But Josephus affirms that he had seen inscriptions by Seth, the son of Adam: this is deemed fabulous. Dr. Isaac Taylor's learned work, "The Alphabet," was published May, 1883.

The Egyptian alphabet is ascribed to Menoun 1822 B.C. The first letter of the Phœnician and Hebrew alphabet was *aleph*, called by the Greeks *alpha*, and abbreviated by the moderns to *A*. The Hebrew is supposed to be derived from the Phœnician.

Cadmus the founder of Cadmea, 1493 B.C., is said to have brought the Phœnician letters (fifteen in number) into Greece, viz.—A, B, Γ, Δ, I, K, A, M, N, O, II, P, Σ, T, T. These letters were originally either Hebrew, Phœnician, or Assyrian characters, and changed gradually in form till they became the ground of the Roman letters, now used all over Europe. Palamedes of Argos invented the double characters, Θ, X, Φ, Ξ, about 1224 B.C.; and Simonides added, Ζ, Ψ, Η, Ω, about 489 B.C. *Arundelian Marbles*.—When the E was introduced is not precisely known. The Greek alphabet consisted of 16 letters till 399 (or 403) B.C., when the Ionic of 24 characters was introduced. The small letters are of later invention. The alphabets of the different nations contain the following number of letters:—

English	26	Arabic	28
French	25	Persian	32
Italian	22	Turkish	28
Spanish	27	Sanscrit	44
German	46	Chinese radical characters	214
Slavonic	35	Chinese alphabet said to be invented by bishop Eligius Cœsi of Canton (1880)	33
Russian	22		
Latin	24		
Greek	22		
Hebrew	22		

ALPHONSINE TABLES, astronomical tables, composed by Spanish and Arab astronomers, and collected in 1253 under the direction of Alfonso X. of Castile, surnamed the Wise, who is said to have expended upwards of 400,000 crowns in completing the work; he himself wrote the preface. The Spanish government ordered the work of Alfonso to be reprinted from the best MSS.; the publication begun in 1863.

ALPS, European mountains. Those between France and Italy were passed by Hannibal, 218 B.C., by the Romans, 154 B.C., and by Napoleon I. May, 1800. Roads over Mont Cenis and the Simplon, connecting France and Italy, were constructed by order of Napoleon, between 1801-6; see

Simplon. The "Alpine Club," which consists of British travellers in the Alps, was founded in 1858, and published its first work, "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," 1859; and a journal since. See *Jungfrau*, *Matterhorn*. An International Alpine Congress opened at Salzburg 14 Aug. 1882.

Mont Cenis or Col de Fréjus Tunnel.—A tunnel, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles long through mont Cenis, connecting Savoy and Piedmont, was proposed by M. Medail, and, after long lying dormant, was discussed and plans drawn up in 1848. The execution was prevented by the war of 1849.

The work of excavation was begun by king Victor Emmanuel, 31 Aug. 1857.

The boring was at first effected by ordinary piercing machinery; steam power was employed in 1860; and latterly compressed air.

Engineers—Grattoni, Grandis, and Sonmeiller; the boring was completed, 25 Dec. 1870.

The total cost was about 2,600,000*l*. As the Italians had executed the work within the given time, the French government bore the chief expense.

The first experimental trip was made in 40 minutes, 13 Sept., and the tunnel was solemnly inaugurated by the passage of 22 carriages in 20 minutes, 17 Sept. 1871; regular trains pass through, 16 Oct. 1871.

A railway for locomotives over mont Cenis was constructed upon Mr. Fell's plan in 1867 (see *Railways*), and opened for traffic, 15 June, 1868.

The overland mail first travels through the tunnel to Brindisi, saving 24 hours, 5 Jan. 1872.

St. Gothard Tunnel (part of a railway system to connect the North Sea and the Mediterranean), about 64 miles; compressed air employed in boring; begun June, 1872; completed 29 Feb. 1880; through failure in vaulting, May, 1880, opening deferred.

The first complete train, carrying one hundred passengers, passed through the St. Gothard Tunnel in 50 minutes, 1 Nov. 1881; partially opened 1 Jan. 1882; completely opened June, 1882.

ALRESFORD, battle of, or Cheriton, *which see*.

ALSACE, ELSSASS, formerly part of the kingdom of Austrasia, afterwards the French departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine. It was incorporated with the German empire in the 10th century. A portion was restored to France, 1648, and the whole, including Strasburg, in 1697. Alsace was re-conquered by the Germans, Aug.-Sept. 1870; and annexed to their empire, May, 1871; by law, 9 June, 1871. The Alsatians were permitted to choose their nationality, before 30 Sept. 1872. Many emigrated into France, with much regret.—**ALSACE-LORRAINE** was constituted a province of the German empire, having been ceded by France by the treaty of peace concluded 10 May, 1871, see *Belfort*. The province sends 15 members to the German parliament. Administrators, prince Bismarck, 1871; field-marshal Manteuffel, 1 Oct. 1879; prince Hohenlohe, July, 1885. Population of Alsace-Lorraine, 1885, 1,564,355. See *Germany*, 1887.

ALSATIA, a name given to the precinct of Whitefriars, London, is described in Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel." Its privilege of sanctuary was abolished in 1697.

ALSEN (Denmark), besieged by the Prussians, and heroically defended, 26 June; taken, 29 June, 1864.

ALTAR. One was built by Noah, 2348 B.C. (*Gen.* viii. 20); others by Abraham, 1921 (*Gen.* xii. 8). Directions for making an altar are given, *Exod.* xx. 24, 1491 B.C. Altars were raised to Jupiter, in Greece, by Cærops, 1556 B.C. He introduced among the Greeks the worship of the deities of Egypt. *Herodotus*. The term "altar" was applied to the Lord's table for the first three centuries after Christ (*Ileb.* xiii. 10). Christian altars in churches were instituted by pope Sixtus I. A.D. 135; and were

first consecrated by pope Sylvester. The Church of England terms the table on which the elements are placed an *altar*. Since the time of Elizabeth there has been much controversy on the subject, and the Puritans in the civil war destroyed many of the ancient stone altars, substituting wooden tables. In Jan. 1835 it was decided in the Arches Court that *stone altars* were not to be erected in English churches.

ALTENKIRCHEN (Prussia). The French, who had defeated the Austrians here, 4 June, 1796, were themselves defeated, and their general, Marceau, killed, 19 Sept. following.

ALTER EGO (*another or second I*), a term applied to Spanish viceroys when exercising regal power; used at Naples when the crown prince was appointed vicar-general during an insurrection in July, 1820.

ALTONA (Holstein, N. Germany), acquired by the Danes, 1660, and made a city, 1664. It was occupied first by the German federal troops, 24 Dec. 1863, and then by the Prussians (the federal diet protesting) 12 Feb. 1864.

ALT-RANSTADT (Prussia), where the treaty of peace dictated by Charles XII. of Sweden, to Frederick Augustus of Poland, was signed, 24 Sept. 1706, o.s. Frederick, deposed in 1704, regained the throne of Poland after the defeat of Charles XII., in 1709.

ALUM, a salt, is said to have been first discovered at Roeha, in Syria, about 1300; it was found in Tuscany about 1470; its manufacture was brought to perfection in England by sir T. Chaloner, who established large alum works near Whitby in 1608; it was discovered in Ireland in 1757; and in Anglesey in 1790. Alum is used as a mordant in dyeing, to harden tallow, to whiten bread, and in the paper manufacture.

Messrs. Peter Spence & Sons produced a colossal crystal of alum weighing over eight tons. April, 1886

ALUMBAGH, a palace with other buildings near Lucknow, Oude, India, taken during the mutiny from the rebels, 23 Sept. 1857, and heroically defended by the British under sir James Outram. He defeated an attack of 30,000 sepoys on 12 Jan. 1858, and of 20,000 on 21 Feb., and was relieved by sir Colin Campbell in March.

ALUMINIUM, a metal, the base of the earth alumina, which is combined with silica in clay, and which was shown to be a distinct earth by Marggraf in 1754, having been previously confounded with lime. Oerstedt in 1826 obtained the chloride of aluminium; and in 1827 the metal itself was got from it by F. Wöhler, but was long a scientific curiosity, the process being expensive. The mode of production was afterwards simplified by Bunsen and others, more especially by H. Ste.-Claire Deville, who in 1856 succeeded in procuring considerable quantities of this metal by the aid of the metal sodium.* It is very light (sp. g. 2.25), malleable, and sonorous; when pure does not rust, and is not acted on by sulphur or any acid except hydrochloric. In March, 1856, it was 3*l.* the ounce; in June, 1857, 11*s.* or 12*s.*, and it gradually became much cheaper. The eagles of the French colours have been made of it, and many other ornamental and useful articles. Deville's work, "*De l'Aluminium*," was published in 1859. An aluminium manufactory was established at Newcastle in 1860, by Messrs. Bell. They obtain the

* A cheaper method of procuring this metal was patented by Mr. Webster, of Hollywood, near Birmingham, in 1882.

metal from a French mineral, bauxite. Their aluminium bronze, an alloy of copper and aluminium, invented by Dr. John Percy, F.R.S., was made into watch cases, &c., by Messrs. Reid of Newcastle, in 1862. The production of aluminium has been very greatly increased by the use of Mr. Eugene Cowles' electric furnace and the use of powerful dynamo-machines: aluminium bronze is thus largely produced, 1886-9. A company for the purpose was formed in the United States.

Mr. H. Y. Castner's aluminium works at Oldbury near Birmingham in successful operation, May 1889. Price of aluminium 20*s.* a pound (1889). See *Sodium*.

AMADIS OF GAUL, a Spanish or Portuguese romance, stated to have been written about 1342 by Vasco de Lobeira. It was enlarged by De Montalvo, about 1485; and first printed (in Spanish) 1519; in French, 1540-56.

AMALEKITES (descendants of Amalek, grandson of Esau, brother of Jacob) attacked the Israelites, 1491 B.C., when perpetual war was denounced against them. They were subdued by Saul about 1079, by David, 1058 and 1056; and by the Simeonites about 715 B.C.

AMALFI, a city on the gulf of Salerno, Naples, in the 8th century became the seat of a republic, and flourished by its commerce till 1075, when it was taken by Roger Guiscard, and eventually incorporated with Naples. The Pisans, in their sack of the town in 1135, are said to have found a copy of the Pandects of Justinian, and thus to have induced the revival of the study of Roman law in Western Europe; the story is now doubted. Flavio Gioia, a native of Amalfi, is the reputed discoverer of the mariner's compass, about 1302.

AMATEUR MECHANICAL SOCIETY (89, Stamford Street), issued its first prospectus, 1 Jan. 1869.

AMATONGALAND, between Zululand and the Portuguese possessions, South Africa. A deputation from Queen Zambila solicits protection of England from the Boers, and the prohibition of the liquor traffic, Nov.-Dec. 1887.

AMAZON, West India mail steam ship, left Southampton on her first voyage, Friday, 2 Jan. 1852, and on Sunday morning, Jan. 4, was destroyed by fire at sea, about 110 miles W.S.W. of Scilly (ascribed to the spontaneous ignition of combustible matter placed near the engine-room). Out of 161 persons on board, 102 persons must have perished by fire or drowning. 21 persons were saved by the life-boat of the ship; 25 more were carried into Brest harbour by a Dutch vessel passing by; and 13 others were picked up in the bay of Biscay, also by a Dutch galliot. Eliot Warburton, a distinguished writer in general literature, was among those lost.

AMAZON, a river (S. America), was discovered by Pinzon, in 1500, and explored by Francisco Orellana, in 1540. Coming from Peru, he sailed down the Amazon to the Atlantic, and observing companies of women in arms on its bank, he called the country Amazonia, and gave the name of Amazon to the river, previously called Marañon.

AMAZONS. Three nations of Amazons have been mentioned—the Asiatic, Scythian, and African. They are said to have been the descendants of Scythians inhabiting Cappadocia, where their husbands, having made incursions, were all slain, being surprised in ambuscades by their enemies. Their widows formed a female state, and decreed that matrimony was a shameful servitude. *Quintus Curtius*. They were said to have been conquered by

Theseus, about 1231 B.C. The Amazons were constantly employed in wars; and that they might throw the javelin with more force, their right breasts were burned off, whence their name from the Greek, *a*, no, *mazos*, breast. Others derive the name from *maza*, the moon, which they are supposed to have worshipped. About 330 B.C. their queen, Thalestris, visited Alexander the Great, whilst he was pursuing his conquests in Asia, with three hundred females in her train. *Herodotus*.

AMBASSADORS. Accredited agents, and representatives from one court to another, are referred to in early ages. In most countries they have great privileges; and in England, they and their servants are secured against arrest. England has seven *ambassadors* (at Berlin, Constantinople, Madrid, Paris, Rome, St. Petersburg, Vienna), twenty-six ministers, and about thirty chief consuls, resident at foreign courts, exclusive of inferior agents; the ambassadors and other chief agents from abroad at the court of London in 1865, were 47; in 1868, 43; in 1872, 42; in 1878, 39; in 1889, 43.

The Russian ambassador being imprisoned for debt by a lace-merchant, 27 July, 1708, led to the passing the statute of 7 Anne, for the protection of ambassadors, 1708.

Two men, convicted of arresting the servant of an ambassador, were sentenced to be conducted to the house of the ambassador, with a label on their breasts, to ask his pardon, and then one of them to be imprisoned three months, and the other fined, 12 May, 1780.

The first ambassador from the United States of America to England, John Adams, presented to the king, 3 June, 1785; the first from Great Britain to America was Mr. Hammond, in 1791.

A Japanese minister received by the queen, 3 March, 1875.

The first accredited ambassador from China, Kus-ta-Jên, landed at Southampton, 21 Jan. 1877.

AMBER, a carbonaceous mineral,* principally found in the northern parts of Europe, of great repute in the world from the earliest time; esteemed as a medicine before the Christian era: Theophrastus wrote upon it; 300 B.C. Upwards of 150 tons of amber have been found in one year on the sands of the shore near Pillau. *Phillips*.

AMBLEF, near Cologne, Germany. Here Charles Martel defeated Chilperic II., and Raginfrói, mayor of the Neustrians, 716.

AMBOISE (Central France). A conspiracy of the Huguenots against Francis II., Catherine de Medicis, and the Guises, was suppressed at this place in Jan. 1560. On 19 March, 1563, the Pacification of Amboise was published, granting toleration to the Huguenots. The civil war was however soon renewed.

AMBOYNA, chief of the Molucca isles, discovered about 1512 by the Portuguese, but not wholly occupied by them till 1580. It was taken by the Dutch in 1605. The English factors at this settlement were cruelly tortured and put to death, 17 Feb. 1623-4, by the Dutch, on an accusation of a conspiracy to expel them from the island, where the two nations jointly shared in the pepper trade of Java. Cromwell compelled the Dutch to give a sum of money to the descendants of the sufferers. Am-

boyna was seized by the English, 16 Feb. 1796, but was restored by the treaty of Amiens, in 1802. It was again seized by the British, 17-19 Feb. 1810; and again restored at the peace of May, 1814.

AMBROSIAN CHANT, see *Chant, Liturgy, &c.*

AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, see under *John's, St.*

First "ambulance ship" (for small-pox convalescents), *Red Cross*, constructed for Metropolitan Asylums Board, launched at Millwall, 8 Aug. 1883.

AMEN, an ancient Hebrew word meaning *true, faithful, certain*, is used in the Jewish and Christian assemblies, at the conclusion of prayer: see 1 Cor. xiv., 16 (A.D. 59). It is translated "*verily*" in the Gospels.

AMENDE HONORABLE, in France, in the 9th century, was a punishment inflicted on traitors and sacrilegious persons: the offender was delivered to the hangman: his shirt was stripped off, a rope put round his neck, and a taper in his hand; he was then led into court, and was obliged to beg pardon of God and the country. Death or banishment sometimes followed. These words also denote a recantation in open court, or in presence of the injured person.

AMERCEMENT, in Law, a fine assessed for an offence done, or pecuniary punishment at the *mercy* of the court: thus differing from a fine directed and fixed by a statute. By Magna Charta, 1215, a freeman cannot be amerced for a small fault, but in proportion to the offence he has committed; the mode was determined by 9 Hen. III., 1225.

AMERICA,* the great Western Continent, is about 9000 miles long, with an area of about 13,668,000 square miles. It is now believed to have been visited by the Norsemen or Vikings in the 10th and 11th centuries; but the modern discovery is due to the sagacity and courage of the Genoese navigator, Christopher Columbus.†

Columbus sailed on his first expedition from Palos in Andalusia on Friday, with vessels supplied by the sovereigns of Spain. 3 Aug. 1492

He lands on the island of Guanahani, one of the Bahamas; takes possession of it in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile, and names it San Salvador. Friday, 12 Oct. „

* The name is derived from Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine merchant, who died in 1512. He accompanied Ojeda in his voyage on the eastern coast in 1498; and described the country in letters sent to his friends in Italy. He is charged with presumptuously inserting "*Tierra de Amerigo*" in his maps. Irving discusses the question in the Appendix to the Life of Columbus, but comes to no conclusion. Humboldt asserts that the name was given to the continent in the popular works of Waldseemüller, a German geographer, without the knowledge of Vespucci. To America we are indebted, among other things, for maize, the turkey, the potato, Peruvian bark, and tobacco.

† Christophoro Colombo was born about 1445; first went to sea about 1460; settled at Lisbon in 1470, where he married Felipa, the daughter of Perestrello, an Italian navigator; whereby he obtained much geographical knowledge. He is said to have laid the plans of his voyage of discovery before the republic of Genoa, in 1485, and other powers, and finally before the court of Spain, where at length the queen Isabella became his patron. After undergoing much ingratitude and cruel persecution from his own followers and the Spanish court, he died on 20 May, 1506; and was buried with much pomp at Valladolid. His remains were transferred, in 1513, to Seville; in 1536 to San Domingo; and in Jan. 1796 to the Havanna, Cuba. The original inscription on his tomb is said to have been: "A Castilla y a Leon Nuevo Mundo dió Colon." "To Castile and Leon Colon gave a New World." Humboldt says beautifully, that the success of Columbus was "*a conquest of reflection*!"

* Much diversity of opinion still prevails among naturalists and chemists respecting the origin of amber. It is considered by Berzelius to have been a resin dissolved in volatile oil. It often contains delicately-formed insects. Sir D. Brewster concludes it to be indurated vegetable juice. When rubbed it becomes electrical, and from its Greek name, *elektron*, the term Electricity is derived.

He discovers Cuba, 28 Oct. : and Hispaniola (now Hayti), where he builds a fort, La Navidad 6 Dec. 1492
 He returns to Spain. 15 March, 1493
 He sails from Cadiz on his *second* expedition, 25 Sept. : discovers the Caribbee Isles,—Dominica, 3 Nov. : Guadaloupe, 4 Nov. : Antigua, 10 Nov. : founds Isabella in Hispaniola, the first Christian city in the New World. Dec. "
 He discovers Jamaica, 3 May; and Evangelista (now Isle of Pines), 13 June; war with the natives of Hispaniola. 1494
 He visits the various isles, and explores their coasts 1495-6
 Returns to Spain to meet the charges of his enemies 11 June, 1496
 Cabot (sent out by Henry VII. of England) discovers Labrador on the coast of North America [he is erroneously said to have discovered Florida, and also Newfoundland, and to have named it Prima Vista] 24 June, 1497
 Columbus sails on his *third* voyage, 30 May : discovers Trinidad, 31 July : lands on Terra Firma, without knowing it to be the new continent, naming it Isla Santa. 1 Aug. 1498
 Ojeda discovers Surinam, June; and the gulf of Venezuela. 1499
 Vicente Yañez Pinzon discovers Brazil, *South America*, 26 Jan. : and the river Marañon (the Amazon); Cabral the Portuguese lands in Brazil (see *Brazil*) 3 May, 1500
 Gaspar Cortereal discovers Labrador. "
 Columbus is imprisoned in chains at San Domingo by Bobadilla, sent out to investigate into his conduct, May : conveyed to Spain, where he is honourably received. 17 Dec. "
 Columbus sails on his *fourth* voyage, 9 May : discovers various isles on the coast of Honduras, and explores the coast of the isthmus, July, &c. : discovers and names Porto Bello. 2 Nov. 1502
 Negro slaves imported into Hispaniola. 1501-3
 Worried by the machinations of his enemies, he returns to Spain, 7 Nov. : his friend, queen Isabella, dies. 20 Nov. 1504
 He dies while treated with base ingratitude by the Spanish government. 20 May, 1506
 Solis and Pinzon discover Yucatan. "
 Ojeda founds San Sebastian, the first colony on the mainland. 1510
 Subjugation of Cuba by Velasquez. 1511
 The coast of Florida discovered by Ponce de Leon. 1512
 Vasco de Balboa crosses the isthmus of Darien, and discovers the South Pacific Ocean. 1513
 Mexico discovered by Fernando de Cordova. 1517
 Grijalva penetrates into Yucatan, and names it New Spain. 1518
 Passage of Magellan's Straits by him. 1520
 Conquest of Mexico by Fernando Cortes. 1519-21
 Pizarro discovers the coast of Quito. 1526
 He invades and conquers Peru. 1532-5
 Cartier, a Frenchman, enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and sails up to Montreal. 1534-5
 Grijalva's expedition, equipped by Cortes, discovers California. 1535
 Mendoza founds Buenos Ayres, and conquers the adjacent country. "
 Orellana sails down the Amazon to the sea. 1540-1
 Louisiana conquered by De Soto. "
 Chili conquered by Valdivia. 1541
 Rebellion in Peru—tranquillity established by Gasca. 1548
 Davis's Straits discovered by him. 1585
 Raleigh establishes the first English settlement—at Roanoke, Virginia. "
 Falkland isles discovered by Davis. 1502
 De Monts, a Frenchman, settles in Acadia, now Nova Scotia. 1604
 Jamestown, in Virginia, the first English settlement on the mainland, founded by lord de la Warr. 1607
 Quebec founded by the French. 1608
 Hudson's bay discovered by him. 1610
 The Dutch build Manhattan, or New Amsterdam (now New York) on the Hudson. 1614
 Settlement in New England begun by capt. Smith. "
 New Plymouth built by the English nonconformist exiles. 1620
 Nova Scotia settled by the Scotch under sir Wm. Alexander. 1622

Delaware settled by the Swedes and Dutch. 1627
 Massachusetts, by sir H. Boswell. 1628
 Maryland, by lord Baltimore. 1633
 Connecticut granted to lords Say and Brooke in 1630; but no English settlement was made here till. 1635
 Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams and his brethren, driven from Massachusetts. "
 New Jersey settled by the Dutch, 1614, and Swedes, 1627; granted to the duke of York, who sells it to lord Berkeley. 1664
 New York captured by the English. 1666
 South Carolina settled by the English. 1666
 Pennsylvania settled by William Penn, the celebrated Quaker. 1682
 Louisiana settled by the French. 1699
 The Mississippi explored. 1699
 The Scotch settlement at Darien (1698-9) abandoned. 1700
 New Orleans built. 1717
 Georgia settled by general Oglethorpe. 1732
 Kentucky, by colonel Boon. 1754
 Canada conquered by the English, 1759-60; ceded to Great Britain. 1763
 American war—declaration of independence by the United States, 1776; recognised by Great Britain. 1783
 Louisiana ceded to Spain, 1763; transferred to France, 1800; sold to the United States. 1803
 Florida ceded to Great Britain, 1763; taken by Spain, 1781; to whom it is ceded, 1783; ceded to the United States. 1820
 Revolution in Mexico—declaration of independence. 1821
 Revolutions in Spanish America; independence established by Chili, 1810; Paraguay, 1811; Buenos Ayres, and other provinces, 1816; Peru, 1826.
 [See *United States, Mexico*, and other states, throughout the volume.]

AMERICA, BRITISH, see *British America*.

AMERICA, CENTRAL, REPUBLIC OF, include. Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica (*which see*). They declared their independence, Sept. 21, 1821, and separated from the Mexican confederation, 21 July, 1823. The state made a treaty of union between themselves, 21 March 1847. There has been among them since much anarchy and bloodshed, aggravated greatly by the irruption of American filibusters under Kenny and Walker. 1854-5. In Jan. 1863, a war began between Guatemala (afterwards joined by Nicaragua) and San Salvador (afterwards supported by Honduras). The latter were defeated at Santa Rosa, 16 June, and San Salvador was taken, 26 Oct.; the president of San Salvador, Barrios, fled; and Carrera, the dictator of Guatemala, became predominant over the confederacy. Gen. Barrios, president of Guatemala, attempts the union of the five states, himself to be dictator; opposed by all except Honduras, Feb. He is defeated and killed in a prolonged battle at Chalchuapa, 2 April; peace with the states signed 16 April 1885. See *Darien*, and *Panamá*.

AMERICA, RUSSIAN, sold to the United States for about 400,000*l.*, March, 1867. See *Alaska*.

AMERICA, SOUTH, see *Brazil*, *Argentine*, *Peru*, *Paraguay*, *Uruguay*, &c.

"AMERICA," see *Yacht*.

"AMERICAN" steamer; see *Wrecks*, 1880.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, resembling the British Association, held its first meeting at Philadelphia 20 Sept. 1848, 28th Saratoga, 27 Aug. 1879; 29th at Boston, 23-28 Aug. 1880; met at Cincinnati, 17 Aug. 1881; at Montreal, 26 Aug. 1882; at Minneapolis, Minnesota, 15 Aug. 1883; Philadelphia, 4 Sept. 1884; Ann Arbor, 1885; Buffalo, 1886; New York, 1887; Cleveland, 1888.

AMERICAN BASEBALL, a game resembling cricket and rounders, introduced into this country by teams from Philadelphia and Boston, in 1875 without success. The American teams (Chi-

eago and All America) after a tour round the world played a game at Kennington Oval in the presence of the Prince of Wales and many distinguished spectators 12 March 1889 and since.

AMERICAN CLUB, London, for Anglo-Saxons interested in the Western Hemisphere, established autumn 1887.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION of the Arts, Inventions, Manufactures, Products, and Resources of the United States—Earls' Court, West Brompton, and West Kensington. (A private speculation.) It included works of art, specimens of manufacture, a "Wild West" section, feats of horsemanship by Buffalo Bill (the hon. col. Wm. F. Cody), Red Shirt, a Sioux chief, and other Indians; buffalo hunts, horse catching, &c. Visited by the prince and princess of Wales 5 May 1887. Opened by colonel Russell the president, Lord Ronald Gower, archdeacon Farrar and others 9 May. Visited by the Queen 11 May. Closed by a meeting advocating the establishment of an International Court of Arbitration, the marquis of Lorne in the chair, 31 Oct. 1887.

AMERICANISMS: a dictionary of these expressions was compiled by John R. Bartlett, and first published in 1848; 4th edition, 1877. Another by John S. Farmer appeared in 1889.

AMERICANISTS, a name assumed by some persons devoted to the study of the archaeology, ethnology, &c., of North and South America, who held their first international congress at Nancy in July 1875; one at Luxembourg, Sept. 1877; at Brussels, Sept. 1879; at Madrid, 27 Sept. 1881; Copenhagen, 21 Aug. 1883; Turin, 1886; Berlin, 2 Oct. 1888.

AMERICAN ORGAN, a free-reed keyed wind instrument, resembling the harmonium, with important differences; the principle was discovered about 1835 by a workman employed by Alexandre of Paris. The invention was taken to America, where instruments were made by Mason and Hamlin, of Boston, about 1860.

AMETHYST, the ninth stone upon the breast-plate of the Jewish high priest, 1491 B.C. It is of a rich violet colour. One worth 200 rix-dollars, having been rendered colourless, equalled a diamond in lustre, valued at 18,000 gold crowns. *De Boot*.—Amethysts discovered at Kerry, in Ireland, in 1775.

AMIENS, a city in Picardy (N. France); the cathedral was built in 1220. It was taken by the Spanish, 11 March, and retaken by the French, 25 Sept. 1597. The preliminary articles of the peace between Great Britain, Holland, France, and Spain, were signed in London by lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto, on the part of England and France, 1 Oct. 1801; and the definitive treaty was subscribed at Amiens, on 27 March, 1802, by the marquis of Cornwallis for England, Joseph Bonaparte for France, Azara for Spain, and Schimmelpenninck for Holland. War was declared again in 1803.—After a conflict, in which the French were defeated, 27 Nov. 1870, the German general, Von Gœben entered Amiens, 28 Nov.

AMMERGAU PASSION PLAY, see *Drama*.

AMMONIA, the volatile alkali, mainly produced by the decomposition of organic substances. Its name is ascribed to its having been procured from heated camels' dung near the temple of Jupiter Ammon in Libya. The discovery of its being a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen is ascribed to Joseph Priestley in 1774. By the recent labours of chemists both the oxide of the hypothetical metal ammonium, and ammonium amalgam, have been formed; and specimens of each were shown at the

Royal Institution in 1856 by Dr. A. W. Hofmann, who has done very much for the chemical history of ammonia.

Ammoniphone. An apparatus for the improvement of the voice and lungs, by inhaling combinations of ammonia, hydrogen, &c., invented by Dr. Carter Moffat, of Edinburgh, 1883. He asserted that this mixture resembles Italian air. The successful effects of inhaling the gas were shown at St. James's Hall, 6 Nov. 1884.

AMMONITES, descended from Ben-Ammi, the son of Lot (1897 B.C.), invaded Canaan and made the Israelites tributaries, but were defeated by Jephthah, 1143 B.C. They again invaded Canaan, intending to put out the right eye of all they subdued; but Saul overthrew them, 1095 B.C. They were afterwards many times vanquished; and Antiochus the Great took Rabbah their capital, and destroyed the walls, 198 B.C. *Josephus*.

AMNESTY (a general pardon after political disturbances, &c.) was granted by Thrasybulus, the Athenian patriot, after expelling the thirty tyrants, 403 B.C. Acts of amnesty were passed after the civil war in 1651, and after the two rebellions in England in 1715 and 1745.—After his victorious campaign in Italy, Napoleon III. of France granted an amnesty to all political offenders, 17 Aug. 1859. An amnesty, with certain exemptions, was granted to the vanquished southern states of North America by president Johnson, 29 May, 1865. An amnesty for political offences was granted by the emperor of Austria at his coronation as king of Hungary, 8 June, 1867; a rather sweeping amnesty bill was passed in the United States regarding the rebellion, 10 April, 1871. An amnesty association on behalf of the Fenians was active in Britain, Oct. 1873. 2245 French communists pardoned by decree, published 17 Jan. 1879; many others during the year: a general amnesty for political offences passed by the chamber (333-140) 21 June, 1880.

AMOAFUL, near Coomassie, West Africa. After a severe conflict, 31 Jan. 1874, the Ashantes were defeated at this place by Sir Garnet Wolseley. Captain Buckle was killed, and about 20 officers and 200 men were wounded. The 42nd Highland Regiment was very energetic.

AMOEBA, see *Protoplasm*.

AMOY, see *China*, 1853-5.

AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL, asserted traditionally to have been established at Thermopylæ by Amphictyon, for the management of all affairs relative to Greece. This celebrated council, composed of twelve of the wisest and most virtuous men of various cities of Greece, began 1498 [1113, *Clinton*] B.C., and existed 31 B.C. Its immediate office was to attend to the temples and oracles of Delphi. Its calling on the Greek States to punish the Phocians for plundering Delphi caused the Sacred wars, 595-586, and 356-346.

AMPHION, a British frigate, of 38 guns, blown up while riding at anchor in Plymouth Sound, and the whole of her crew then on board, consisting of more than two hundred and fifty persons, officers and men, perished, 22 Sept. 1796.

AMPHIPOLIS, Macedon (N. Greece). A city founded here by the Athenians, 437 B.C.; was seized by Brasidas the Spartan, 424; both he and the Athenian general, Cleon, were killed in a fruitless attempt at the capture of the city by the Athenians, 422.

AMPHITHEATRES, round or oval buildings said to have been first constructed by Curio, 76 B.C., and by Julius Cæsar 46 B.C. In the Roman amphit-

theatres, the people witnessed the combats of gladiators with wild beasts, &c. They were generally built of wood, but Statilius Taurus made one of stone, under Augustus Cæsar; see *Coliseum*. The amphitheatre of Vespasian (capable of holding 87,000 persons) was built between A.D. 70 and 80; and is said to have been a fortress in 1312. The amphitheatre at Verona was next in size, and then that of Nîmes.

AMPHITRITE, THE SHIP, see *Wrecks*, 30 Aug. 1835.

AMPUTATION, in surgery was greatly aided by the invention of the tourniquet by Morel, a French surgeon in 1674, and of the flap-method by Lowdham of Exeter in 1679.

AMSTERDAM (Holland). The castle of Amstel was commenced in 1100; the building of the city in 1203. Its commerce was greatly increased by the decay of that of Antwerp after 1609. The exchange was built in 1634; and the noble stadthouse in 1648; the latter cost three millions of guilders, then a large sum. It was built upon 13,659 piles. Amsterdam surrendered to the king of Prussia, when that prince invaded Holland, in favour of the stadtholder, in 1787. The French were admitted without resistance, 18 Jan. 1795. The Dutch government was restored in Dec. 1813. A crystal palace for an industrial exhibition was opened by prince Frederick of the Netherlands, 16 Aug. 1864. The canal, from Amsterdam to the North Sea, was inaugurated by the king, 1 Nov. 1876. A new university was opened, Dec. 1877. International exhibition opened by the king, 1 May, 1883. International Agricultural exhibition opened 26 Aug. 1884.

Violent rioting through prohibition of eel-baiting on the canal; 35 killed, 90 wounded; suppressed 25-26 July, 1886.

AMULETS OR CHARMS, employed from the earliest times. Amulets were made of the wood of the true cross, about 328.

AMYL, a chemical alcohol radical (first isolated by professor Edward Frankland in 1849).

AMYLENE, a colourless, very mobile liquid, first procured by M. Balard of Paris in 1844, by distilling fusel oil (potato-spirit) with chloride of zinc. The vapour was employed instead of chloroform first by Dr. Snow in 1856. It has since been tried in many hospitals here and in France. The odour is more unpleasant than chloroform, and more vapour must be used.

ANABAPTISTS, those who baptize at full age, and reject infant baptism; see *Baptists*. The name was first given to Thomas Münzer, Storek, and other fanatics who preached in Saxony in 1521, and excited a rebellion of the lower orders in Germany, which was quelled with bloodshed in 1525. A similar insurrection took place in Westphalia, headed by Matthias, 1533, and, after his assassination, by John Boccold of Leyden, who was crowned "king of Sion" in Münster, 24 June, 1534. Münster was taken in June, 1535; and John was executed 13 Feb. 1536. Several anabaptists were executed in England in 1535, 1538, and 1540. On 6 Jan. 1661, about 80 anabaptists in London appeared in arms, headed by their preacher, Thomas Venner, a wine-cooper. They fought desperately, and killed many of the soldiers brought against them. Their leader and sixteen others were executed, 19 and 21 Jan. *Annals of England*.

ANACHORETS, see *Monachism*.

ANACREONTIC VERSE, of the bacchalian strain, named after Anacreon of Teos, the Greek lyric poet, whose odes are much prized. He is said to have been choked by a grape-stone in his eighty-fifth year, about 514 B.C. His odes have been frequently translated; Thomas Moore's version was published in 1800.

ANADOLIA (Asia Minor), comprises the ancient Lycia, Caria, Lydia, Mysia, Bithynia, Paphlagonia and Phrygia (*which see*).

ANÆSTHETICS, see *Opium*, *Chloroform*, *Ether*, *Amylene*, *Kerosolene*, *Nitrous acid*. Intense cold has been also employed in deadening pain.

ANAGRAMS, formed by the transposition of the letters of a word or sentence (as *army* from *Mary*), are said to have been made by ancient Jews, Greeks, &c. On the question put by Pilate to Our Saviour, "*Quid est veritas?*" (what is truth?) we have the anagram, "*Est vir qui adest*" (the man who is here); from "*Horatio Nelson*," is "*Honor est a Nilo*" (Honour from the Nile).

ANALYSTS, Society of Public, founded by Professor Redwood, Dr. Dupré, and others, 7 Aug. 1874. See *Adulteration*.

ANAM, see *Annam*.

ANARCHY (Greek *an*, no, *archos*, chief), described *Judges* xvii. 6, "In those days there was no king in Israel, but every man did that which was right in his own eyes" about B.C. 1406. Anarchy frequently prevailed in ancient times. Similar principles, now termed socialism, have been eminently advanced by P. J. Proudhon 1809-65, to whom is ascribed the maxim, "la propriété c'est le vol." See *France*, Oct. 1882. Many Anarchists tried and punished in Austria and other countries, 1883-5. And expelled from Switzerland, 1885.

ANASTATIC PRINTING, see *Printing*, 1841.

ANATHÆMA, the sentence of excommunication (1 Cor. xvi. 22), used by the early churches, 365; see *Excommunication*. Pope Pius IX. pronounced a series of anathemas, Feb. 1870.

ANATOMY (Greek, cutting up). The human body was studied by Aristotle about 350 B.C., and became a branch of medical education under Hippocrates, about 420 B.C. Erasistratus and Herophilus first dissected the human form, having been previously confined to animals: it is said that they practised upon the bodies of living criminals, about 300 and 293 B.C. Galen, who died A.D. 193, was a great anatomist. In England, the schools were long supplied with bodies unlawfully exhumed from graves; and until 1832, the bodies of executed murderers were ordered for dissection.* Pope Boniface VIII. forbade the dissection of dead bodies, 1297.—The first anatomical plates, designed by Titian, were employed by Vesalius, about 1538.

* By 32 Hen. VIII. c. 42 (1540), surgeons were granted four bodies of executed malefactors for "*anatomomes*," which privilege was extended in following reigns: but in consequence of the crimes committed by resurrection-men in order to supply the surgical schools (robbing churchyards and even committing murder, see *Burking*), a new statute was passed in 1832, which abated the ignominy of dissection by prohibiting that of executed murderers, and made provision for the wants of surgeons by permitting, under certain regulations, the dissection of persons dying in workhouses, &c. The act also appointed inspectors of anatomy, regulated the schools, and required persons practising anatomy to obtain a licence. It repeated the clauses of the act of 1828, which directed the dissection of the body of an executed murderer.

Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Michael Angelo, studied anatomy. The great discoveries of Harvey were made in 1616. William and John Hunter were great anatomists: William died 1783, and John, 1793. Quain's and Wilson's large anatomical plates were published 1842, and Bourguery's great work by Jacob, 1830-55. *Comparative anatomy* has been treated systematically in the present century by Cuvier, Owen, Müller, Huxley, and others.—The anatomy of plants has been studied since 1680; see *Botany*.

ANATOMICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN founded 1887

ANCHORITES, see *Monachism*.

ANCHORS were invented by the Tuscans. *Pliny*. The second tooth, or fluke, was added by Anacharsis the Scythian (592 B.C.). *Strabo*. Anchors said to have been forged in England A.D. 578. The Admiralty anchor was introduced about 1841. Improved anchors were made by Pering and Rodgers about 1828; by Porter, 1838; by Costell, 1848; by Trotman, 1853; and by several other persons. Trotman's is attached to the Queen's yacht the *Fairy*. The anchors of the *Great Eastern* were of enormous size. Acts for the proving and sale of chain cables and anchors were passed in 1864 and 1871.

ANCIENT BUILDINGS: a society for their protection from injudicious restoration, &c., was established in 1877; Lord Houghton, Professor S. Colvin, Thomas Carlyle, and many eminent artists, members. It issued a report in Feb. 1888.

ANCIENT CONCERTS, or "King's Concerts," London. "The Concert of Antient Music" was established in 1776 by the earls of Sandwich and Exeter, and others. Sir Henry Bishop was sole conductor from 1843 to 1848, when the concerts ceased.

ANCIENT HISTORY commences in the Holy Scriptures 4004 B.C. and in the history of Herodotus about 1687 B.C., and is considered to end with the destruction of the Roman empire in Italy, A.D. 476. Modern history begins with Mahomet (A.D. 622), or with Charlemagne (768).

ANCIENT MONUMENTS in Britain. Bills for their preservation (especially of prehistoric) have been brought into parliament in vain. One by sir John Lubbock, read 2nd time, 7 March, 1877, was withdrawn; again read 2nd time, 19 Feb. 1878; read 2nd time in the lords, 11 Mar. 1880. An act for their better preservation was passed 18 Aug. 1882.

ANCIENTS, see *Councils, French*.

ANCONA, an ancient Roman port on the Adriatic. The mole was built by Trajan, 107. After many changes of rulers (Lombards, Saracens, Greeks, and Germans) Ancona was annexed to the papal states in 1532. It was taken by the French, 1797; retaken by the Austrians, 1799; reoccupied by the French, 1801; restored to the pope, 1802. It was occupied by the French in 1832; evacuated in 1838, and after an insurrection was bombarded and captured by the Austrians, 18 June, 1849. The Marches (comprising this city) rebelled against the Papal government in Sept. 1860. Lamoricière, the papal general, fled to Ancona after his defeat at Castelfidardo, but was compelled to surrender himself, the city, and the garrison, on 29 Sept. The king of Sardinia entered soon after.

ANCYRA, now Angora or Engour, a town in ancient Galatia, Asia Minor. Councils were held here, 314, 358, 375. It was taken by the Persians, 616; by the Saracens, 1085; by the crusaders, 1102.

Near this city, on 28 July, 1402, Timour or Tamerlane defeated and took prisoner the sultan Bajazet, and is said to have conveyed him to Samarcand in a cage.

ANDALUSIA (S. Spain), a province once part of the ancient Lusitania and Bætica. The name is a corruption of Vandalitia, it having been held by the Vandals from 419 to 429, when it was acquired by the Visigoths. The latter were expelled by the Moors in 711, who established the kingdom of Cordova, and retained it till 1236. Andalusia suffered much by the earthquakes of Dec. 1884.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, in the Bay of Bengal. The inhabitants are dwarfs, and in the lowest state of barbarism. At Port Blair, on South Island, made a penal settlement for the Sepoy rebels in 1858, the earl of Mayo, viceroy of India, was assassinated by Shere Alee, a convict, 8 Feb. 1872, when going on board the *Glasgow*.

ANDERNACH, Rhenish Prussia, once an imperial city. Near here, the emperor Charles I., while attempting to deprive his nephews of their inheritance, was totally defeated by one of them, Louis of Saxony, 8 Oct. 876.

ANDES, CORDILLERA DE LOS, the great mountain system of South America.

Chimborazo, perpetually snowclad, was ascended by Alexander Von Humboldt to the height of 19,286 feet, 23 June 1802; by Boussingault and Hall, 19,695 feet, 16 Dec. 1831; by Edward Wymper, 20,545 feet, 3 Jan.; and 20,489 feet 3 July, 1880. *Cotopaxi*, volcanic; ascended by Edward Wymper, 19,600 feet 18 Feb. " He also first ascended Antisana, 19,260 feet, 10 March; and Cayambe, 19,200 feet 4 April, " - [All these mountains are in Ecuador.]

ANDORRA, a small republic in the Pyrenees, bearing the title of "the valleys and sovereignties of Andorra," was made independent by Charlemagne about 778, certain rights being reserved to the bishop of Urgel. The feudal sovereignty, which long appertained to the counts of Foix, reverted to the French king, Henry IV., in 1589; but was given up in 1790. On 27 March, 1806, an imperial decree restored the old relations between Andorra and France. The republic is now governed by a council elected for four years; but the magistrates are appointed alternately by the French government and the Spanish bishop of Urgel, to both of whom tribute is paid. The population 1875 about 5,800. Andorra, though neutral, was attacked by the Carlists in Sept. 1874. Disputes between the French government and the bishop, respecting arrears, &c., made by him, March; amicably settled, April, 1884.

ANDRÉ'S EXECUTION, see *United States*, 1780.

ANDREW, ST., said to have been martyred by crucifixion, 30 Nov. 69, at Patræ, in Achaia. His festival was instituted about 359. The Royal Society's anniversary is kept on St. Andrew's day. The Russian order of St. Andrew was instituted in 1698 by Peter I. For the British order, see *Thistle*.

ANDREW'S, ST. (E. Scotland), made a royal burgh in 1140. Here Robert Bruce held his first parliament in 1309; and here Wishart was burnt by archbishop Beaton, 1545, who himself was murdered here in 1546. The university was founded in 1411 by bishop Wardlaw. The cathedral (built 1159-1318), was destroyed by a mob, excited by a sermon of John Knox, June, 1559. Sir R. Sibbald's list of the bishops commences with Killach, 872. The see became archiepiscopal in 1470, ceased soon

after 1689; was re-instituted in 1841; see *Bishops*. Sir William Taylor Thomson bequeathed 30,000*l.* to the university, announced Oct. 1833.

ANDRUSSOV, PEACE OF (30 Jan. 1667), between Russia and Poland, for 13 years, with mutual concessions, although the latter had been generally victorious.

ANEMOMETER (Greek, *anemos*, the wind), a measurer of the strength and velocity of the wind, was invented by Wolhus, in 1709. The extreme velocity was found by Dr. Lind to be 93 miles per hour. Osler's and Whewell's anemometers were highly approved of in 1844. "Robinson's anemometer is the simplest and best," *Buchan*, 1867.

ANEROID, see *Barometer*.

ANGEL, a gold coin, impressed with an angel, weighing four pennyweights, valued at 6*s.* 8*d.* in the reign of Henry VI., and at 10*s.* in the reign of Elizabeth, 1562. The *Angelot*, a gold coin, value half an angel, was struck at Paris when held by the English, 1431. *Wood*.

ANGELIC KNIGHTS OF ST. GEORGE. This order is said to have been instituted by Constantine, who died 337. The *Angelici* were instituted by the emperor Angelus Comnenus, 1191.—The *Angelicæ*, an order of nuns, founded at Milan by Louisa Torelli, 1534.

ANGERS (W. Central France), the Roman Juliomagus, possessing an amphitheatre; afterwards Andegavum, the capital of Anjou (*which see*). It was frequently besieged, and many councils were held in it between 453 and 1448, relating to ecclesiastical discipline.

ANGERSTEIN GALLERY, see *National Gallery*.

ANGLESEY, called by the Romans Mona (N. Wales), the seat of the Druids, who were massacred in great numbers, when Suetonius Paulinus ravaged the isle, 61. It was conquered by Agricola in 78; occupied by the Normans, 1090; and with the rest of Wales annexed by Edward I. in 1284. He built the fortress of Beaumaris in 1295. The Menai suspension bridge was erected 1818-25, and the Britannia tubular bridge 1840-50.

ANGLICAN CHURCH, see *Church of England*.

ANGLING. Allusion is made to it in the Bible; *Amos* iv. 2 (787 B.C.).

Oppian wrote his "Halientics," a Greek epic poem on Fishes and Fishing, about A.D. 108.

In the book on "*Hawkynde and Huntynge*," by Juliana Berners or Barnes, prioress of Sopwell, near St. Albans, "emprynted at Westmestre by Wynkyn de Worde," in 1496, is "*The treatise of fysshynge with an Angle*."

Izaak Walton's "*Compleat Angler*" was first published in 1653.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, to cultivate more cordial relations between Great Britain and the United States, established 25 Jan. 1871.

ANGLO-CONTINENTAL SOCIETY founded in 1853 to diffuse the principles of the Church of England abroad: 20th anniversary kept at St. Paul's, 27 Oct. 1874.

ANGLO-DANISH EXHIBITION, South Kensington, opened by the Princess (and Prince) of Wales, 14 May 1888, comprising theatrical and musical entertainments. The profits of the exhibition were to be devoted to the rebuilding of the British Home for Incurables.

ANGLO-SAXONS or ANGLES, derive their name from a village near Sleswick, called *Anglen*, whose population (called *Angli* by Tacitus) joined the first Saxon freebooters. East Anglia was a kingdom of the heptarchy, founded by the Angles, one of whose chiefs, Uffa, assumed the title of king, 571; the kingdom ceased in 792. See *Britain*. Cædmon paraphrased part of the Bible in Anglo-Saxon about 680; a translation of the gospels was made by abbot Egbert, of Iona, 721; of Boethius, Orosius, &c., by Alfred, 883. The Anglo-Saxon laws were printed by order of government, in 1840.

A professorship of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford was founded by Dr. Richard Rawlinson in 1795; one at Cambridge by Dr. Joseph Bosworth in 1867.

ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION, see *Turkey*, 4 June, 1878.

ANGOLA (S. W. Africa), settled by the Portuguese soon after the discovery, by Diego Cam, about 1484. Loando, their capital, was built 1578.

ANGORA, see *Ancyra*.

ANGOULEME, (the Roman Iculisma,) capital of the province of Angoumois, Central France, W., was a bishopric in 260. Angoulême became an independent country about 856; was united to the French crown in 1308; was held by the English, 1360 to 1372, in the reign of Edward III. The count of Angoulême became king of France as Francis I. in 1515.

ANGRA PEQUEÑA; the German settlement here, north of the Orange river, South Africa, declared by prince Bismarck to be under the protection of the empire, 24 April, 1884; after alleged vacillating British diplomacy, 1882-3.

ANGRIA'S FORT, see *India*, 1756.

ANGUILLA, Snake Island, West Indies, settled by the British, 1666. Valuable deposits of phosphate of lime were found here in 1859.

ANHALT, HOUSE OF, in Germany, deduces its origin from Berenthobaldus, who made war upon the Thuringians in the sixth century. In 1606, the principality was divided among the four sons of Joachim Ernest, by the eldest, John-George. Thus began the four branches—Anhalt-Dessau (descended from John-George); Zerbst, extinct, 1793; Plotsgau or Coethen, extinct, 1847; and Bernburg, extinct, 1863; (the last duke died without issue, 22 Aug. 1863.) The princes of Anhalt became dukes in 1809. Anhalt is an hereditary constitutional monarchy (by law 19 Feb. 1872); population in 1871, 203,437; in 1875, 213,565; in 1885, 248,166.

Anhalt joined the North German Confederation, 18 Aug. 1866.

Leopold (born Oct. 1, 1794), became duke of Anhalt-Dessau, 9 Aug. 1817, and of Anhalt-Bernburg, 30 Aug. 1863; died 22 May, 1871.

Frederic, duke of Anhalt; born 29 April, 1831.

Heir: Leopold; born 18 July, 1855.

ANHOLT, ISLAND OF, Denmark, was taken possession of by England, 18 May, 1809, in the French war, on account of Danish cruisers injuring British commerce. The Danes made a fruitless attempt to regain it, 27 March, 1811.

ANILINE, an oily alkaline body, discovered in 1826 by Unverdorben among the products of distillation of indigo. From benzole (*which see*) Bechamp, in 1856, obtained it by successive treatment with concentrated nitric acid and reducing agents. The scientific relations of aniline have been carefully examined by several chemists,

especially by Dr. A. W. Hofmann. It was long known to yield a series of coloured compounds, but it was not till 1856 that Mr. W. H. Perkin showed how a violet oxidation-product (mauve) could be applied in dyeing. Aniline is now manufactured on a large scale for the commercial production of "Mauve" and "Magenta" (rosaniline) (*which see*), and several other colouring matters, aniline blue, 1861; violet, 1863; "night" green, &c. The patent of Simpson, Maule, and Nicholson, for aniline colours, was annulled by the house of lords, 27 July, 1866. See *Alizarine*.

ANIMALCULES, Leeuwenhoek's remarkable microscopical discoveries were published in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, for 1677, in his "Arcana Nature," at Leyden, 1696. The great works of Ehrenberg of Berlin on the Infusorial Animalcule, &c., were issued 1838-57. Pritchard's *Infusoria*, ed. 1861, and Mr. W. Savile Kent's *Manual of Infusoria*, 3 volumes, 1880-2, are valuable. The Rev. W. H. Dallinger and Dr. Drysdale, by their unwearied continuous microscopical observations of bacteria and other low forms of life, have greatly increased our knowledge: 1873-89.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM (to cure diseases by *sympathetic affection*) was introduced by father Hehl, a Jesuit, at Vienna, about 1774, and had its dupes in France and England about 1788-89. Hehl for a short time associated with Mesmer, but they soon quarrelled.—Mr. Perkins (who died in 1799) invented "Metallic Tractors for collecting, condensing, and applying animal magnetism," but Drs. Falconer and Haygarth put an end to his pretensions by performing many wonders with a pair of wooden tractors. *Brande*. See *Mesmerism*. Animal magnetism disapproved by commissions of the French Academy of Sciences, 1837-8; investigation closed as of a "dead letter," 1840.

ANIMALS, CRUELTY TO. Mr. Martin, M.P., as a senator, zealously laboured to repress it; and in 1824, the *Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals* was instituted. Its new house in Jermyn-street, London, was founded 4 May, 1869. It opposed vivisection in 1860, in unison with a French society, and in Oct. 1873, offered premiums for improved trucks for conveying cattle. A jubilee congress of this and similar societies met in London 17 June, 1874. Convictions obtained by the society 1835 to June, 1876, 28,209. The society prosecuted 4,618 grosser cases in 1887. See *Vivisection*. Mr. Martin's act was passed 1822, and similar acts were passed in 1827, 1835, 1837, 1849, and 1854. Dogs were forbidden to be used for draught in 1839.

"*Fellowship of Animals' Friends*," organised about 7 July, 1879; earl of Shaftesbury, president. With similar object Mr. Ruskin founded St. George's Guild. The Dicky Birds Society in the northern counties numbered 8,000 members in 1883.

ANIMISM, the doctrine that the soul is the only cause of life, and that the functions of animals and plants depend upon vitality, and not on mere chemical and mechanical action, was opposed by Descartes (died 1650) and others; see *Materialism*.

ANJOU, a province, W. France, was taken by Henry II. of England from his brother Geoffrey, in 1156; their father Geoffrey Plantagenet, count of Anjou, having married the empress Matilda in 1127. It was taken from king John by Philip of France in 1205; was reconquered by Edward III.; relinquished by him at the peace of Brétigny in 1360, and given by Charles V. to his brother Louis with

the title of duke. The university was formed in 1349.

1360. Louis I. duke, invested by the pope with the dominions of Joanna of Naples, 1384; his invading army destroyed by the plague, 1383; he dies, 1384.

1384. Louis II., his son, receives the same grant, but is also unsuccessful.

Louis III., adopted by Joanna; dies 1434.

1434. Regnier or René le bon (a prisoner) declared king of Naples, 1435; his daughter, Margaret, married Henry VI. of England, 1445; he was expelled from Anjou by Louis XI., 1474, and his estates confiscated. Francis, duke of Alençon, brother to Henry III. of France, became duke of Anjou; at one time he favoured the Protestants, and vainly offered marriage to Elizabeth of England, 1581-82; died 1584.

ANJOU or BEAUGÉ, BATTLE OF, between the English and French; the latter commanded by the dauphin of France, 22 March, 1421. The English were defeated: the duke of Clarence was slain by sir Allan Swinton, a Scotch knight, and 1500 men perished on the field; the earls of Somerset, Dorset, and Huntingdon were taken prisoners. Beaugé was the first battle that turned the tide of success against the English.

ANNAM or ANAM, an empire of Asia, to the east of India, nominally subject to China, comprising Tonquin, Cochinchina, part of Cambodia, and various islands in the Chinese Sea; said to have been conquered by the Chinese, 234 B.C., and held by them till A.D. 263. In 1406 they reconquered it, but abandoned it in 1428. After much anarchy, bishop Adran, a French missionary, obtained the friendship of Louis XVI. for his pupil Gia-long, the son of the nominally reigning monarch, and with the aid of a few of his countrymen established Gia-long on the throne, who reigned till his death in 1821, when his son became king. In consequence of the persecution of the Christians, war broke out with the French, who defeated the army of Annam, 10,000 strong, about 22 April, 1859, when 500 were killed. On 3 June, 1862, peace was made; three provinces were ceded to the French, and toleration of the Christians granted. An insurrection in these provinces against the French, begun about 17 Dec. 1862, was suppressed in Feb. 1863. Ambassadors sent from Annam with the view of regaining the ceded provinces arrived at Paris in Sept. 1863, had no success. Cochinchina and other provinces were annexed to the French empire by proclamation, 25 June, 1867. Several native Christians were massacred by order of a bonze, July, 1868.

By a treaty concluded 15 March, 1874, at Saigon, the independence of the king of Annam was recognised by France, the ports were opened to commerce, and toleration of the Christian religion was secured.

Tu Duc, emperor, 34 years, resists the French in Tonquin, (which see), 1883; dies aged 54, 17 July, 1883; Heipha succeeds.

The French protectorate recognized by treaty signed at Hué 25 Aug. 1883.

The king assassinated by enemies of the French, Dec., succeeded by Yoe-Duc about 14 Dec. "

The prince who promoted massacres of Christians in December and January executed about 26 Mar. 1884.

The king dies, succeeded by his brother Kienphuc (a boy) announced 2 Aug. "

Treachurous attack of the Regent Thu-Hong, with 30,000 men, on General de Courcy with 1,000 men at the French camp at Hué; repulsed with heavy loss, and the Regent captured 5-6 July, 1885.

Sudden attack on the French in Hué citadel, announced 8 Sept. "

Chaul Mong, adopted son of Tu Duc, proclaimed king, 14 Sept.; crowned 19 Sept.; named Douck Hanh 19 Sept. "

Reported great massacre of Christians Oct. "

The king dies; Bien Lanh, his son, 10 years old (called Than Khai), proclaimed Emperor 31 Jan. 1889.

ANNAPOLIS, see *Port Royal*.

ANNATES, see *First Fruits*.

ANNO DOMINI, A.D., the year of Our Lord, of Grace, of the Incarnation, of the Circumcision, and of the Crucifixion (Trabeationis). The Christian era commenced 1 Jan. in the middle of the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year of the building of Rome, and in 4714 of the Julian period. This era was invented by a monk, Dionysius Exiguus, about 532. It was introduced into Italy in the 6th century, and ordered to be used by bishops by the council of Chelsea, in 816, but was not generally employed for several centuries. Charles III. of Germany was the first who added "in the year of our Lord" to his reign, in 879. It was formerly held that Christ was born Friday, 5 April, 4 B.C.

ANNO MUNDI, see *Creation*.

"ANNOYANCE JURIES," of Westminster, chosen from the householders in conformity with 27 Eliz. c. 17 (1585), were abolished in 1861.

ANNUAL REGISTER, a summary of the history of each year (beginning with 1758, and continued to the present time), was commenced by R. & J. Dodsley. (Edmund Burke at first wrote the whole work, but afterwards became only an occasional contributor. *Prior*.) A similar work, "Annuaire des Deux Mondes," began in Paris 1850.

ANNUALS, a name given to richly bound volumes, containing poetry, tales, and essays, by eminent authors, illustrated by engravings, published annually, at first in Germany, and also in London in 1823. The duration of the chief of these publications is here given :

Forget-me-not (Ackerman's)	1823-48
Friendship's Offering	1824-44
Literary Souvenir (first as "the Graces")	1824-34
Amulet	1827-34
Keepsake	1828-56
Hood's Comic Annual	1830-42

ANNUITIES or PENSIONS. In 1512, 20*l.* a year were given to a lady of the court for services done; and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the maintenance of a gentleman, 1536. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* deemed competent to support a gentleman in the study of the law, 1554. An act was passed empowering the government to borrow one million sterling upon an annuity of fourteen *per cent.*, 4-6 Will. & Mary, 1691-3. This mode of borrowing soon afterwards became general among governments. An annuity of 1*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* *per annum*, accumulating at 10 *per cent.*, compound interest, amounts in 100 years to 20,000*l.* The Government Annuities and Life Assurances Act was passed in 1864, for the benefit of the working classes; since it enables the government to grant deferred annuities for sums payable in small instalments. New system of government annuities came into operation 3 June, 1884. Works on annuities were published by De Witt, 1671; De Moivre, 1724; Simpson, 1742; Tables by Price, 1792; Milne, 1815; Jones, 1843; Farre, 1864; Institute of Actuaries, 1872 and 1882-7.

ANNUITY TAX: a tax levied to provide stipends for ministers in Edinburgh and Montrose, and which caused much disaffection, was abolished in 1860, and other provisions made for the purpose. These, however, proved equally unpalatable, and their abolition was provided for by an act passed 9 Aug. 1870.

ANNUNCIATION OF THE VIRGIN MARY, 25th of March, Lady-day (*which see*), a festival

commemorating the tidings brought to Mary by the angel Gabriel (*Luke* i. 26): its origin is referred to the 4th or 5th century. The *religious order* of the Annunciation was instituted in 1232, and the *military order*, in Savoy, by Amadeus, count of Savoy about 1362, in memory of Amadeus I., who had bravely defended Rhodes against the Turks, 1355. New statutes, 1869.

ANOINTING, an ancient ceremony observed at the inauguration of priests, kings, and bishops. Aaron was anointed as high priest, 1491 B.C.; and Saul, as king, 1095 B.C. Alfred the Great is said to have been the first English king anointed, A.D. 871; and Edgar of Scotland, 1098.—The *religious rite* is derived from the epistle of *James* v. 14, about A.D. 60. Some authors assert that in 550, dying persons, and persons in extreme danger of death, were anointed with consecrated oil, and that this was the origin of Extreme Unction (one of the sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church).

ANONYMOUS LETTERS, see *Threatening Letters*.

ANORTHOSCOPE, a new optical apparatus, described by Dr. Carpenter in 1868. In it distorted figures lose their distortion when put into rapid motion.

"ANTAGONISM," was demonstrated to be a universal principle throughout Nature with beneficial results by Sir W. R. Grove in a discourse at the Royal Institution, London, 20 April 1838.

ANTALCIDAS, PEACE OF. In 387 B.C. Antalcidas the Laedæmonian made peace with Artaxerxes of Persia, on behalf of Greece, but principally in favour of Sparta, giving up the cities of Ionia to the king.

ANTARCTIC POLE, &c., the opposite to the north or *arctic pole*; see *Southern Continent*.

Antarctic Expedition proposed by the Australian Colonies; the support of the British Government invited by Sir Graham Berry. A committee of the Royal Society formed, including Professor Stokes, president, Lord Rayleigh, Mr. Christie, the Astronomer Royal, Sir Joseph Hooker, Professor Huxley, and others. Nov. 1887.

ANTEDILUVIAN HISTORY, *Genesis* iv., v., vi. According to the tables of Mr. Whiston, the number of people in the ancient world, previous to the Flood, reached to 549,755 millions in the year of the world 1482.

ANTHEMS were originally antiphons—short pieces of plain-song sung before the psalms. Generally responsive antiphonic music was used in Jewish and early Christian worship. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, and St. Ambrose composed such about the middle of the 4th century. *Lenglet*. The modern anthem, a passage of scripture set to music, was introduced into the Reformed churches in queen Elizabeth's reign, about 1560.

ENGLISH ANTHEM WRITERS: 1520-1625, Tre, Tallis, Byrd, Gibbons; 1650-1720, Humphrey, Blow, Purcell, Croft, Clarke; 1720-1845, Greene, Boyce, Hayes, Kent, Battishill, Attwood, Walmisley.

ANTHOLOGY, GREEK, a collection of popular epigrams and small poems written by Archilochus, Sappho, Simonides, Meleager, Plato, and others, between 680 and 95 B.C. They were collected by Meleager, Philippus, Agathias, and others, especially by Maximus Planudes, a monk in the 14th century A.D., and a MS. collection by Constantine Cephalas was found at Heidelberg by Salmassius in 1606; and published by Brunek

1772-6. Translations have been made by Bland, Merivale, and others.

ANTHRACENE, see *Alizarine*.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY (*anthropos*, Greek for man), for promoting the science of man and mankind, held its first meeting on 24 Feb. 1863; Dr. James Hunt, president, in the chair. The "Anthropological Review" first came out in May, 1863. The Anthropological and Ethnological Societies were amalgamated 17 Jan. 1871, and styled "The Anthropological Institute," Sir John Lubbock, president. The London Anthropological Society established 1873, ceased 1875. An Anthropological congress at Paris was opened 16 Aug. 1878; others since. The Anthropometrical Committee reported to the British Association the results of measuring about 53,000 persons in the United Kingdom, Sept. 1883.

ANTHROPOMORPHITES, a name given to the Audiani, *which see*.

ANTHROPOPHAGI (eaters of human flesh), see *Cannibals*.

ANTI-AGGRESSION LEAGUE (opposing interference in foreign affairs) formed by Mr. John Morley and others, Feb. 1882.

ANTIBURGHERS, see *Burghers*.

ANTICHRIST (opposed to Christ), 1 *John* ii. 18, termed the "Man of sin," 2 *Thess.* ii. 3; of these passages many interpretations have been given, and many myths were current in the middle ages, respecting the incarnation of the devil, &c. The term is applied to each other by Roman Catholics and Protestants.

ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE (for procuring the repeal of the laws charging duty on the importation of corn), sprung from various metropolitan and provincial associations, was founded at Manchester, 18 Sept. 1838, and supported by Messrs. Charles Villiers, Richard Cobden, John Bright, &c.; John Benjamin Smith, 1st chairman, d. 15 Sept. 1879. See *Corn Laws*, and *Protectionists*.

Meetings held in various places . . . March & April, 1841
 Excited meeting at Manchester . . . 18 May, "
 A bazaar held at Manchester, at which the League realised 10,000l. . . 2 Feb. 1842
 About 600 deputies connected with provincial associations assemble in London. . . Feb.-Aug. "
 The League at Manchester proposed to raise 50,000l., to depute lecturers throughout the country, and to print pamphlets . . . 20 Oct. "
 First meeting at Drury-lane Theatre . . . 15 March, 1843
 Monthly meetings at Covent-Garden, commenced 28 Sept.; great free-trade meetings at Manchester 14 Nov. 1843, and 22 Jan. 1845
 Bazaar at Covent-Garden opened . . . 5 May, "
 Great Manchester meeting, at which the League proposed to raise 250,000l. . . 23 Dec. "
 The Corn Importation Bill having passed, 26 June, the League is formally dissolved; Mr. Cobden was rewarded by a national subscription, nearly 80,000l. . . 2 July, 1846
 On the accession of the Derby ministry, a revival of the Anti-Corn-Law League was proposed at Manchester, and a subscription was opened, which produced within half an hour 27,520l. (soon proved unnecessary) . . . 2 Mar. 1852
 Death of Richard Cobden, 2 April, 1865; John Bright . . . 27 Mar. 1889

ANTIETAM CREEK, near Sharpsburg, Maryland, U. S. Here was fought a terrible battle on 17 Sept. 1862, between the Federals under general McClellan and the Confederates under Lee. After his victory at Bull Run or Manassas, 30 Aug., Lee invaded Maryland, and was immediately followed by McClellan. On 16 Sept. Lee was joined

by Jackson, and at five o'clock next morning the conflict began. About 100,000 men were engaged, and the battle raged till night. The Federals were repeatedly repulsed; but eventually the Confederates retreated and repassed the Potomac on 18 and 19 Sept. The loss of the Federals was estimated at 12,469; of the Confederates, 14,000. A national cemetery here, was dedicated 17 Sept. 1867.

ANTIGUA, a West Indian Island, discovered by Columbus in Nov. 1493; settled by the English in 1632; made a bishopric, 1842. Population in 1874, 35,642. Governor, sir B. C. C. Pine, 1869; hon. H. T. Irving, 1873; hon. Geo. Berkeley, 1874-80; sir J. H. Glover, 1881; sir Charles Cameron Lees, 1883. See *Leeward Isles*.

ANTILLES, or **CARIBBEE ISLANDS**, an early name of the West Indies (*which see*).

ANTIMONY, a white brittle metal, compounds of which were early known. It was, and is still, used to blacken both men's and women's eyes in the east (2 *Kings* ix. 30, and *Jeremiah* iv. 30). Mixed with lead it forms printing type metal. Basil Valentine wrote on antimony about 1410. *Priestley*. See *Bravo Case*.

ANTINOMIANS (from the Greek *anti*, against, and *nomos*, law), a name given by Luther (in 1538) to John Agricola, who is said to have held "that it mattered not how wicked a man was if he had but faith." (Opposed to *Rom.* iii. 28, & v. 1, 2.) He retracted these doctrines in 1540. The Antinomians were condemned by the British parliament, 1638.

ANTIOCH, now **ANTAKIEH**, Syria, built by Seleucus, 300 B.C. after the battle of Ipsus, 301, acquired the name "Queen of the East." Here the disciples were first called Christians, A.D. 42 (*Acts* xi. 26). Antioch was taken by the Persians, 540; by the Saracens about 638; recovered for the Eastern emperor, 966; lost again in 1086; retaken by the Crusaders in June, 1098, and made capital of a principality, 1099; and held by them till June, 1268, when it was captured by the sultan of Egypt. It was taken from the Turks in the Syrian war, 1 Aug. 1832, by Ibrahim Pacha, but restored at the peace. Antioch suffered much by an earthquake, and about 1600 persons were killed, 3 April, 1872.—The ERA of Antioch is much used by the early Christian writers of Antioch and Alexandria; it placed the Creation 5492 years B.C. 31 councils were held at Antioch, 252-1161.

ANTIPHONS, see *Anthems*.

ANTIPODES. Plato is said to be the first who thought it possible that antipodes existed (about 388 B.C.). Boniface, archbishop of Mentz, legate of pope Zachary, is said to have denounced a bishop as a heretic for maintaining this doctrine, A.D. 741. The antipodes of England lie to the south-east of New Zealand, near Antipodes Island.

ANTI-POPES, rival popes elected at various times, especially by the French and Italian factions, from 1305 to 1439. In the article *Popes*, the Antipopes are printed in *italics*.

ANTIPIRYNE, an artificial alkaloid obtained from coal tar, discovered in 1883 by Knorr, of Erlangen, is said to be a remedy for sea sickness; substitute for quinine and a source of aniline colours.

ANTI-PYROGENE, or **FIRE PREVENTIVE**. A chemical preparation tried at Berlin 30 Dec. 1881. A company for its use has been formed.

ANTIQUARIES. A college of antiquaries is said to have existed in Ireland, 700 B.C. The annual International Congress of Prehistoric Archaeology, originated at La Spezzia in 1865; meetings have been held since at Paris, Norwich, &c.

A society was founded by archbishop Parker, Camden, Stow, and others in 1572. *Spelman*.

Application was made to Elizabeth for a charter, her death ensued, and her successor, James I., was far from favouring the design.

The "Antiquaries' feast," mentioned by Ashmole, 2 July, 1659.

The Society of Antiquaries revived, 1707; received its charter of incorporation from George II., 2 Nov. 1751; met in Chancery Lane, 1753; apartments in Somerset-house (granted 1776) occupied, 15 Feb., 1781; removed to Burlington House, 1874; first meeting 14 Jan., 1875. Memoirs, entitled "Archæologia," first published in 1770; President, earl Stanhope, elected, 1846; died 24 Dec., 1875; succeeded by Frederic Ouvry; by the earl of Carnarvon, 1878.

British Archaeological Association founded Dec. 1843.

Archæological Institute of Great Britain formed by a seceding part of the Association, 1845. Annual Meetings held in the Provinces by both bodies.

Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh founded in 1780.

Since 1845 many county archæological societies have been formed in the United Kingdom.

The Society of Antiquaries of France (1814) began in 1805 as the Celtic Academy.

"The Antiquary," a magazine, began 1880.

British School of Archaeology (first director, F. C. Penrose) opened at Athens Nov. 1886.

ANTISANA, see *Andes*.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. See under *Slave Trade*.

ANTI-TRINITARIANS. Theodotus of Byzantium, at the close of the 2nd century, is supposed to have been the first who advocated the simple humanity of Jesus. See *Arians*, *Socinians*, *Unitarians*.

ANTIUM, maritime city of Latium, now Porto d'Anzio, near Rome, after a long struggle for independence, became a Roman colony, at the end of the great Latin war, 340-338 B.C. It is mentioned by Horace, and was a favourite retreat of the emperors and wealthy Romans, who erected many villas in its vicinity. The treasures deposited in the temple of Fortune here were taken by Octavius Cæsar during his war with Antony, 41 B.C.

ANTIVARI, a seaport on the Adriatic, ceded to Montenegro by the Berlin treaty, 13 July, 1878.

ANTONELLI CASE, see *Italy*, 1877-9.

ANTONINUS' WALL, see *Roman Walls*.

ANTWERP (French, *Anvers*), the principal port of Belgium, is mentioned in history in 517. It was a small republic in the 11th century, and was the first commercial city in Europe till the wars of the 16th and 17th centuries.

Its fine exchange built 1531

Taken after 14 months' siege by the prince of Parma 17 Aug. 1585

Trace of Antwerp (between Spain and United Provinces) for 12 years, concluded 29 Mar. 1609

Much injured by the imposition of a toll on the Scheldt by the treaty of Münster 1648

After Marlborough's victory at Ramillies, Antwerp surrenders at once 6 June, 1706

The Barrier treaty concluded here 16 Nov. 1715

Taken by marshal Saxe 9 May, 1740

Occupied by the French 1792-3, 1794-1814

Civil war between the Belgians and the House of Orange. (See *Belgium*.) 1830-31

The Belgian troops, having entered Antwerp, were opposed by the Dutch garrison, who, after a dreadful conflict, being driven into the citadel, cannonaded the town with red-hot balls 27 Oct. 1830

The citadel bombarded by the French, 4 Dec.; surrendered by gen. Chasse 23 Dec. 1832

Exchange burnt; archives, &c., destroyed 2 Aug. 1858

A fine-art field held 17-20 Aug. 1861

Great Napoleon wharf destroyed by fire; loss 25 lives and about 400,000. 2 Dec. "

Great fête at the opening of the port by the abolition of the Scheldt dues 3 Aug. 1863

Fortifications constructed 1860-70

Statue of Leopold I. uncovered 2 Aug. 1868

Tercentenary of Rubens' birth, celebrated 18 Aug. 1877

Plantin-Moretus Museum, containing collections of about 300 years, viz.: 12,000 old letters, printing types, portraits, &c., made by the Plantins (descendants of Charles de Tiercelin, seigneur de la Roche du Maine), who were printers to the kings of Spain; opened about 20 Aug. 1877

International Exhibition, opened by the king 2 May, 1885; closed 15 Oct. 1885

New quays opened by the King 26 July, "

ANVAR-I-SUHAILI, or the Lights of Canopus, the ancient Persian version of the ancient Fables of Pilpay, Bidpai, or Vishnu Sarma, made by Husain Vaiz, at the order of Nushirvan, king of Persia. The English translation by E. B. Eastwick, published 1854. See *Fables*.

ANZIN COAL MINES, near Valenciennes, N. France: first tapped 24 June, 1734. The company formed has become immensely rich: cabinet ministers generally directors. Output, in 1790, 300,000 tons: in 1872, 2,200,000 tons.

APATITE, mineral phosphate of lime. About 1856 it began to be largely employed as manure. It is abundant in Norway, and in Sombrero, a small West India Island.

APOCALYPSE or **REVELATION**, written by St. John in the isle of Patmos about A.D. 95.*

APOCRYPHA. In the preface to the Apocrypha it is said, "These books are neyther found in the Hebrue nor in the Chalde." *Bible*, 1539. The history of the Apocrypha ends 135 B.C. The books were not in the Jewish canon, were rejected at the council of Laodicea about A.D. 366, but were received as canonical by the Roman Catholic church at the council of Trent on 8 April, 1546. Parts of the Apocrypha were admitted to be read as *lessons* by the church of England, by the 6th article, 1563. Many of these were excluded by the act passed 1871.

1 Esdras from about B.C. 623-445

2 Esdras " " 734-678

Tobit " " 656

Judith " " 510

Esther " " *

Wisdom of Solomon " " *

Ecclesiasticus B.C. 300 or 180

Baruch " " *

Song of the Three Children " " *

History of Susannah " " *

Bel and the Dragon " " *

Prayer of Manasses B.C. 676

1 Maccabees about 323-135

2 Maccabees from about 187-161

There are also Apocryphal writings in connection with the New Testament.

APOLLINARISTS, followers of Apollinaris, a reader in the church of Laodicea, who taught (366) that the divinity of Christ was instead of a soul to him; that his flesh was pre-existent to his appearance upon earth, and was sent down from

* Some ascribe the authorship to Cerinthus, the heretic, and others to John, the presbyter, of Ephesus. In the first centuries many churches disowned it, and in the 4th century it was excluded from the sacred canon by the council of Laodicea, but was again received by other councils, and confirmed by that of Trent, held in 1545, *et seq.* Although the book had been rejected by Luther, Michaelis, and others, and its authority questioned in all ages, from the time of Justin Martyr (who wrote his first Apology for Christians in A.D. 139), yet its canonical authority is still almost universally acknowledged.

heaven, and conveyed through the Virgin; that there were two sons, one born of God, the other of the Virgin, &c. These opinions were condemned by the council of Constantinople, 381.

APOLLO, the god of the fine arts, medicine, music, poetry, and eloquence, had many temples and statues, particularly in Greece and Italy. His most splendid temple at Delphi was built 1263 B.C.; see *Delphi*. His temple at Daphne, built 434 A.C., during a period in which pestilence raged, was burnt A.D. 362, and the Christians were accused of the crime. *Legend*. The statue of Apollo Belvedere, discovered at Antium, in Italy, in 1503, was purchased by pope Julius II., who placed it in the Vatican.

APOLLONICON, an elaborate musical instrument, constructed on the principle of the organ (keys and barrel), was invented by Messrs. Fligitt and Robson, of St. Martin's lane, Westminster, and exhibited by them first in 1817. *Times*.

APOLOGIES FOR CHRISTIANITY were addressed by Justin Martyr to the emperor Antoninus Pius about 139, and to the Roman senate about 164. Other apologies were written by Quadratus, Aristides, and other early fathers of the Church.

APOSTLES (Greek, *apostolos*, one sent forth). Twelve were appointed by Christ, A.D. 31; viz. Simon Peter and Andrew (brothers), James and John (sons of Zebedee), Philip, Nathanael (or Bartholomew), Matthew (or Levi), Thomas, James the Less (son of Alphaeus), Simon the Canaanite and Jude or Thaddeus (brothers), and Judas Iscariot. Matthias was elected in the room of Judas Iscariot, A.D. 33 (*Acts* i.); and Paul and Barnabas were appointed by the Holy Spirit, A.D. 45 (*Acts* xiii. 2).

"*The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles*," a small vellum volume in Greek, dated about 1056, discovered by Philotheos Bryennios, metropolitan of Nicomedia, in the library of the Holy Sepulchre monastery at Constantinople in 1873; and published by him in 1875. The composition is ascribed to the first century. The text, with English translation and introduction, was published by R. D. Hitchcock and Francis Brown in 1884; improved edition, spring, 1885.

APOSTLES' CREED, erroneously attributed to the apostles, is mentioned as the Roman creed by Rufinus, died about 410. Irenæus, bishop of Lyons, died 202, gives a creed resembling it. Its repetition in public worship was ordained in the Greek church at Antioch, and in the Roman church in the 11th century, whence it passed to the church of England.

APOSTOLICAL, see *Canons and Fathers*.

APOSTOLICI, a sect, at the end of the 2nd century, which renounced marriage, wine, flesh, &c. A second sect, founded by Sagarelli about 1261, wandered about, clothed in white, with long beard, dishevelled hair, and bare heads, accompanied by women called spiritual sisters, preaching against the growing corruption of the church of Rome, and predicting its downfall. They renounced baptism, the mass, purgatory, &c., and by their enemies were accused of gross licentiousness. Sagarelli was burnt alive at Parma in 1300, and his followers were dispersed in 1307, and extirpated about 1403.

APOTHECARY (literally, a keeper of a store-house). On 10 Oct. 1345, Edward III. settled sixpence *per diem* for life on Coursus de Gangeland, *Apothecarius Londoni*, for taking care of him during his severe illness in Scotland. *Rymer's Fœdera*; see *Pharmacy and Medical Council*.

Apothecaries exempted from serving on juries or other civil offices 1712
London Apothecaries' Company separated from the Grocers' and incorporated 1617; hall built 1570

Their practice regulated and their authority extended over all England, by the Apothecaries act, 55 Geo. III. c. 19 (1815), amended by 6 Geo. IV. c. 133, 1825; and by 37 & 38 Viet. c. 34 1874
Botanical Garden at Chelsea left by sir Hans Sloane to the company, Jan. 1753, on condition of their introducing every year fifty new plants, until their number should amount to 2000 Jan. 1755
The Dublin guild incorporated 1745

APOTHEOSIS, a ceremony of the ancient nations of the world, by which they raised their kings and heroes to the rank of deities. The deifying a deceased emperor was begun at Rome by Augustus, in favour of Julius Cæsar, 13 B.C. *Tillemont*.

APPEAL or ASSIZE OF BATTLE. By the old law of England, a man charged with murder might fight with the appellant, thereby to make proof of his guilt or innocence. In 1817, a young maid, Mary Ashford, was believed to have been violated and murdered by Abraham Thornton, who, on trial, was acquitted. In an appeal, he claimed his right by wager of battle, which the court allowed; but the appellant (the brother of the maid) refused the challenge, and the accused was discharged, 16 April, 1818. This law was struck off the statute-book, by 59 Geo. III. c. 46 (1819).

In 1631 lord Rea impeached Mr. David Ramsey of treason and offered battle in proof: a commission was appointed, but the duel was prohibited by king James I.

APPEALS. In the time of Alfred (869-901), appeals lay from courts of justice to the king in council; but being soon overwhelmed with appeals from all parts of England, he framed the body of laws which long served as the basis of English jurisprudence. The house of lords is the highest court of appeal in civil causes. *Courts of appeal at the Exchequer Chamber*, in error from the judgments of the superior and criminal courts, were regulated by statutes in 1830 and 1848. *Appeals from English tribunals to the pope* were first introduced about 1151, were long vainly opposed, and were abolished by Henry VIII. 1534; restored by Mary, 1554; again abolished by Elizabeth, 1559. A proposition for establishing an imperial court of appeal submitted to the house of lords by the lord chancellor Hatherley, 15 April; was referred to a select committee, 30 April, 1872. A similar proposition by lord chancellor Selborne, 13 Feb. 1873. See *Privy Council*, and *Justices, Lord*.

The jurisdiction of the House of Lords as a court of appeal was abolished by the Judicature Act, 1873. The abolition was suspended in 1875; and a provisional court established, which first sat 8 Nov. 1875: present the Lord Chancellor, Lord Coleridge, Baron Bramwell, and Justice Brett.

The House of Lords was reconstructed as a court of final appeal by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act introduced by Lord Cairns, 11 Feb., and passed 11 Aug. 1876; amended, 1887.

Two Lords of Appeal were to be appointed; to be peers for life. Appeals may be heard during prorogation or dissolution of Parliament.

The new Supreme Court of Appeal first sat 21 Nov. 1876.

A criminal appeal bill introduced; with drawn 21 Aug. 1883.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION, see under *Appeals*.

APPENZELL, a Swiss canton, threw off the supremacy of the abbots of St. Gall early in the 15th century, and became the thirteenth member of the Swiss confederation, 1513.

APPIAN WAY, a Roman road, made by Appius Claudius Cæcus, while censor, 312 B.C.

APPLES. Several kinds are indigenous to England; but those in general use have been brought at various times from the continent. Richard Harris, fruiterer to Henry VIII., is said to have planted a great number of the orchards in Kent, and lord Scudamore, ambassador to France in the reign of Charles I., planted many of those in Herefordshire. Ray reckons 78 varieties of apples in his day (1688). In 1866 there were 1500 varieties in the collection of the Royal Horticultural Society, many not worth cultivation. Grand Apple congress at Chiswick, 5-25 Oct. 1883.

APPORTIONMENT ACT (for rents) passed 1 Aug. 1870.

APPRAISERS. The valuation of goods for another was an early business in England; and so early as 1283, by the statute of merchants, or of Acton Burnel, "it was enacted that if they valued the goods of parties too high, the appraisers should take them at such price as they have limited." In 1845 their annual licence was raised from 10s. to 40s.

APPRENTICES. Those of London were obliged to wear blue cloaks in summer, and blue gowns in winter, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, 1558. Ten pounds was then a great apprentice fee. From twenty to one hundred pounds were given in the reign of James I. *Stow's Surrey*. The apprentice tax enacted 43 Geo. III. 1802. The term of seven years, not to expire till the apprentice was 24 years old, required by the statute of Elizabeth (1563), was abolished in 1814. An act for the protection of apprentices, &c., was passed in 1851. The apprentices of London have been at times very riotous; they rose into insurrection against foreigners on *Evil May-day* (which see) 1 May, 1517.

Exhibition of apprentices' work at the People's Palace opened by the prince of Wales 10 Dec. 1887.

APPROPRIATION CLAUSE, of the Irish Tithe Bill of 1835, brought forward by lord John Russell, whereby any surplus revenue that might accrue by the working of the act was to be appropriated for the education of all classes of the people. The principle was adopted by the commons, but rejected by the lords in 1835 and 1836, and was abandoned.

APPROPRIATIONS (property taken from the church), began in the time of William I. The parochial clergy, then commonly Saxons, were impoverished by the bishops and higher clergy (generally Normans) to enrich the monasteries possessed by the conqueror's friends. Where the tithes were so appropriated, the vicar had only such a competency as the bishop or superior thought fit to allow. Pope Alexander IV. complained of this as the bane of religion, the destruction of the church, and a poison that had infected the whole nation. Lay appropriations began after the dissolution of the monasteries, 1536.

APRICOT (*præcox*, early ripe), *Prunus Armeniaca*, from Asia Minor, said to have been first planted in England about 1540, by the gardener of Henry VIII.

APRIL, the fourth month of our year, the second of the ancient Romans.

APTERYX (wingless), a bird, a native of New Zealand, first brought to this country in 1813, and deposited in the collection of the earl of Derby. Fossil specimens of a gigantic species of this bird (named *Diornis*) were discovered in New Zealand by Mr. Walter Mantell in 1843 and since, and much studied and many papers written on it by Professor Owen.

APULIA, a province in S.E. Italy. The people favoured Hannibal, and were severely punished by the Romans at his retreat, 207 B.C. Apulia was conquered by the Normans, whose leader Guiscard received the title of duke of Apulia from pope Nicholas II. in 1059. After many changes of masters, it was absorbed into the kingdom of Naples, in 1265.

AQUACULTURE, see under *Fisheries*.

AQUARII, a sect said to have been founded by Tatian in the 2nd century, who forebore the use of wine even in the sacrament; during persecution they met secretly at night. For this they were censured by Cyprian (martyred, 258).

AQUARIUM or **AQUAVIVARIUM**, a vessel containing water (marine or fresh) in which animals and plants may co-exist, mutually supporting each other; snails being introduced as *scavengers*. In 1849, Mr. N. B. Ward succeeded in growing seaweeds in artificial sea-water; in 1850, Mr. R. Warington demonstrated the conditions necessary for the growth of animals and plants in jars of water; and in 1853 the glass tanks in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, were set up by Mr. D. Mitchell. In 1854, Mr. Gosse published "The Aquarium." Mr. W. Alford Lloyd, late of Portland-road, London, who by his enterprise in collecting specimens did much to increase the value and interest of aquaria, has been much employed in erecting aquaria. The great aquarium (50 yards long and 12 wide) at the Jardin d'Acclimatation at Paris, was constructed under his direction in 1860. He also constructed the aquarium at Hamburg and others. That at Brighton was inaugurated by prince Arthur, 30 March, and publicly opened by the mayor, 10 Aug. 1872. That at the Crystal Palace was opened, Jan. 1872.

The Royal AQUARIUM and SEMMER and WINTER GARDEN SOCIETY was established 1874; the building at Westminster, planned by Mr. Wybrow Robertson and Mr. A. Bedford-John, was opened by the duke of Edinburgh, 22 Jan. 1876.

A woman surnamed "Zazel" permitted herself to be safely shot from a cannon (by a spring or other mechanical contrivance); summer of 1877, *et seq.*

Living whales shown here soon died; see *Whale*; Sept., 1877; June, 1878.

The Imperial theatre added, 1879.

The site of the Aquarium to be sold for building purposes, July, 1888.

AQUATINT, see *Engraving*.

AQUEDUCT, an artificial watercourse on an inclined plane. Appian Claudius advised and constructed the first Roman aqueduct, as well as the *Appian way*, about 312 B.C.* There are now some remarkable aqueducts in Europe: that at Lisbon is of great extent and beauty; that at Segovia has 129 arches; and that at Versailles is three miles long, and of immense height, with 242 arches in three stories. The stupendous aqueduct on the Ellesmere canal, in England (1007 feet in length, and 126 feet high) was completed by T. Telford, and opened 26 Dec. 1805. The Lisbon aqueduct was completed in 1738, and the Croton aqueduct, near New York, was constructed between 1837 and 1842. The aqueduct to supply Marseilles with water was commenced in 1830. An aqueduct to supply London with water from the Welsh lakes was proposed by Mr. J. F. Bateman in 1865.

AQUIDABAN, Paraguay. Here the war with Brazil was ended with the defeat and death of president Lopez, 1 March, 1870.

* Remains of these and other noble aqueducts, constructed by emperors, still remain, and some supply water to the city.

AQUILA, S. Italy. Near here the Arragonee under the condottiere Braccio Forte-Braccio were defeated by the allied Papal, Neapolitan, and Milanese army under Jacob Caldora, 2 June, 1424. Braccio, a wounded prisoner, refused to take food, and died, 5 June.

AQUILEIA (Istria), made a Roman colony about 180 B.C. and fortified A.D. 168. Constantine II. was slain in a battle with Constans, fought at Aquileia towards the close of March, 340. Maximus defeated and slain by Theodosius, near Aquileia, 28 July, 388. Theodosius defeated Eugenius and Arbogastes, the Gaul, near Aquileia, and remained sole emperor, 6 Sept. 394. Eugenius was put to death, and Arbogastes died by his own hand, mortified by his overthrow. St. Ambrose held a synod here in 381. In 452 Aquileia was almost totally destroyed by Attila the Hun, and near it in 489 Theodoric and the Ostrogoths totally defeated Odoacer, the king of Italy. Aquileia was an early patriarchal see.

AQUITAINE, the Roman province Aquitania (S. W. France), conquered by the Romans 28 B.C.; by the Visigoths, A.D. 418; taken from them by Clovis in 507. Henry II. of England obtained it with his wife Eleanor, 1152. It was erected into a principality for Edward the Black Prince in 1362; but was annexed to France in 1370. The title of duke of Aquitaine was taken by the crown of England on the conquest of this duchy by Henry V. in 1418. The province was lost in the reign of Henry VI.

ARABIA (W. Asia). The terms *Petræa* (stony), *Felix* (happy), and *Deserta* are said to have been applied to its divisions by Ptolemy, about A.D. 140. The Arabs claim descent from Ishmael, the eldest son of Abraham, born 1910 B.C. *Gen.* xvi. Arabia was unsuccessfully invaded by Gallus, the Roman governor of Egypt, 24 B.C. In A.D. 622, the Arabians under the name of Saracens, followers of Mahomet (born at Mecca, 570), their general and prophet, commenced their course of conquest; see *Mahometanism*. Arabia was conquered by the Ottomans 1518-39. The Arabs greatly favoured literature and the sciences, especially mathematics, astronomy, and chemistry. The Koran was written in Arabic (622-632). The Bible was printed in Arabic in 1671. See *Wahabees*.

The aggression of the Turks on the South Arabs excited jealousy in England, and was checked by the sultan . . . Nov. 1873
Insurrection in Yemen or Arabia Felix; 5 Jan.—7 Feb. 1882
Egyptian commission for preservation of Arab monuments appointed . . . Jan. "
Revolts in Yemen, much fighting announced . . . 17 Mar. 1883
Conflicts reported . . . Sept. 1884

ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS (or 1001 Tales) were translated into French by Galland, and published in 1704; but their authenticity was not acknowledged till many years after. The best English translation from the Arabic is that of Mr. E. W. Lane, published in 1839, with valuable notes and beautiful illustrations.

ARABIC FIGURES (1, 2, 3, &c.), see *Arithmetical*. **ARABIC NEWSPAPER**, "*Mar-âtu'l-Ahwâl*" ("Mirror of Passing Events"), published in London end of 1876.

ARABICI, a sect which sprung up in Arabia, about 207, whose distinguishing tenet was, that the soul dies with the body, and will rise again with it.

ARAGON, part of the Roman *Tarraconensis*, a kingdom, N.E. Spain, was conquered by the Carthaginians, who were expelled by the Romans about 200 B.C. It became an independent monarchy in A.D. 1035; see *Spain*.

ARAM, the ancient name of Syria (*which see*).

ARANJUEZ (Central Spain), contains a fine royal palace, at which several important treaties were concluded. On 17 March, 1808, an insurrection broke out here against Charles IV. and his favourite, Godoy, the prince of the peace, who received that title for concluding the treaty of Basle. The former was compelled to abdicate in favour of his son, Ferdinand VII., 19 March.

ARARAT, a mountain in Armenia (about 17,112 feet above the sea-level), on which Noah's ark is supposed to have rested, B.C. 2349, now termed by the Persians, *Koh-i-Nuh* (Noah's mountain); by the Armenians, *Masis*; by the Turks, *Agri-Dagh*.

It was ascended by Dr. Parrot, 27 Sept., 1829; by Major Stuart, 1856, and by others since. Mr. James Bryce, who ascended 11, 12 Sept., 1876, described the summit as a little plain of snow, silent and desolate, with a bright, green sky above; the view stern, green, and monotonous. Ascended by professor Mackoff and M. Popoff, Russians, Aug. 1888.

ARAUCANIA, a province in S. America. Its inhabitants maintained almost unceasing war with the Spaniards from 1537 to 1773, when their independence was recognised. They are now nominally subject to Chili.

ARAUSIO (now ORANGE), S. E. France. Through the jealousy of the Roman proconsul Q. Servilius Cæpio, who would not wait for the arrival of the army of the consul C. Manlius, both were defeated here by the Cimbri with much slaughter, 105 B.C.

ARBELA. The third and decisive battle between Alexander the Great and Darius Codomanus decided the fate of Persia, 1 Oct. 331 B.C., on a plain in Assyria, between Arbela and Gaugamela. The army of Darius consisted of 1,000,000 foot and 40,000 horse; the Macedonian army amounted to only 40,000 foot and 7000 horse. *Arrian*. The gold and silver found in the cities of Susa, Persepolis, and Babylon, which fell to Alexander from this victory, amounted to thirty millions sterling; and the jewels and other precious spoil, belonging to Darius, sufficed to load 20,000 mules and 5000 camels. *Plutarch*.

ARBITRATION. Submission to arbitration was authorised and made equivalent in force to the decision of a jury, by 9 & 10 Will. III. (1698). Submissions to arbitration may be made rules of any court of law or equity, and arbitrators may compel the attendance of witnesses, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42 (1833); see *Ouzel Galley*. The Common Law Procedure Act (1854) authorises the judges of superior courts to order compulsory arbitration; and, by an act passed in 1859, railway companies may settle disputes with each other by arbitration. The Arbitration (Masters and Workmen) Act was passed 6 Aug. 1872. See *Prud'hommes*.

For Arbitration between Nations, see under *Peace*.

Codification of the Arbitration Acts and establishment of Courts recommended by lord Bramwell at the London Chamber of Commerce, 21 Oct. 1884.

Address in favour of arbitration presented by eminent British M.P.s and politicians at Washington, U.S., 1837.

ARBUTUS. The *Arbutus Andrachne*, oriental strawberry-tree, was brought to England from the Levant about 1724.

ARC DE TRIOMPHE, Paris, began in 1806 in honour of the Grande Armée, continued in 1823, and completed in 1836. The list of battles, &c. (158), begins with Volmy, 20 Sept. 1792, and the last Ligny, 16 June, 1815. The Arc de Triomphe is 165 feet high, 150 feet broad and 75 feet thick.

ARCADES, or walks arched over. The principal in London are the Burlington-arcade, opened 20 March, 1819; the Lowther-arcade, Strand, opened 1831; between Old Bond-street and Albemarle-street, opened May, 1830; see *Strand*, and *Exeter Change*. The Royal-arcade, Dublin, opened June, 1820, was burnt to the ground, 25 April, 1837. The Great Western-arcade, Birmingham, opened 28 Sept. 1876.

ARCADIA, in the centre of the Peloponnesus, Greece, named after Arcas, a king. The Arcadians regarded their nation as the most ancient of Greece, and older than the moon (*Proseleini*, which word Döderlein conjectures to mean Pre-Hellenic). Pelagus is said to have taught them to feed on acorns, as being more nutritious than herbs, their former food; for which they honoured him as a god, 1521 B.C. Arcadia had twenty-five kings, whose history is altogether fabulous.

Magna Grecia, in S. Italy, said to have been colonised by Arcadians under Enotrus, about 1710 B.C.; and under Evander . . . B.C. 1240
Pelagus begins his reign . . . 1521
Supposed institution of the Lupercalia, in honour of Jupiter by Lycaon, who reigned . . . 1514
Arcas taught his subjects agriculture and to spin wool . . . 1514
Lycæan games instituted, in honour of Pan . . . 1320
Agapenor appears at the head of the Arcadians at the siege of Troy (*Homer*) . . . 1194
The Lacedæmonians invade Arcadia, and are beaten by the women of the country in the absence of their husbands (?) . . . 1102
Aristocrates I. (of Orchomenus) put to death for offering violence to the priestess of Diana . . . 715
Aristocrates II. stoned; a republic founded . . . 681
Supremacy of Sparta (acknowledged 560) abolished by the Thebans; Megalopolis founded by Epaminondas . . . 371
The Arcadians make alliance with Athens, and are defeated by Archidamus . . . 367
Arcadia, having joined the Achean league, on its suppression is annexed by Rome . . . 146

ARCADIANS, an ultra-conservative French political club, composed of a section of the majority in the chambers, and opposed to liberal measures, even when emanating from the emperor (such as the new press law). It derived its name from Rue de l'Arcade, where its meetings were held: Feb. 1868.

ARCH. It appears in early Egyptian and Assyrian architecture. The oldest arch in Europe is probably in the Cloaca Maxima, at Rome, constructed under the early kings, about 588 B.C. The Chinese bridges, which are very ancient, are of great magnitude, and are built with stone arches similar to those that have been considered a Roman invention.*—The TRIUMPHAL arches of the Romans formed a leading feature in their architecture. The

* The bridge of Chester, whose span is 200 feet, was commenced in 1829. The central arch of London Bridge is 152 feet; and the three east iron arches of Southwark Bridge, which rest on massive stone piers and abutments are, the two side ones 210 feet each, and the centre 240 feet: thus the centre arch exceeds the admired bridge of Sunderland by four feet in the span, and the long-famed Rialto at Venice, by 167 feet; see *Bridges*.

arch of Titus (A.D. 80), that of Trajan (114), and that of Constantine (312), were magnificent. The arches in our parks in London were erected about 1828. The Marble Arch, which formerly stood before Buckingham Palace (whence it was removed to Cumberland-gate, Hyde Park, in 1851) was modelled from the arch of Constantine; see *Hyde Park*.

ARCHÆOLOGY, the science of antiquities; see *Antiquaries*.

ARCHÆOPTERYX (ancient bird); the name given to the earliest known remains of a bird, found in the lithographic slate of Solenhofen, by Herman von Meyer and Dr. Häberlein in 1861. Its structure approximated more to that of a reptile than that of modern birds does. It was described by Owen in 1863.

ARCHANGEL (N. Russia), a city, is thus named from a monastery founded here, and dedicated to St. Michael in 1584. The passage to Archangel was discovered by the English navigator Richard Chancellor in 1553, and it was the only seaport of Russia till the formation of the docks at Cronstadt, and foundation of St. Petersburg in 1703. The dreadful fire here, by which the cathedral and upwards of 3000 houses were destroyed, occurred in June, 1793.

ARCHBISHOP (Greek *archiepiscopus*), a title given in the 4th and 5th centuries to the bishops of chief cities, such as Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, and Constantinople, who presided over the other metropolitans and bishops in the districts attached to those places. The word is first found in the Apology against the Arians by Athanasius, who died 373. Four archbishops of the Eastern church are styled *patriarchs*. *Riddle*.

Before the Saxons came to England, there were three archbishops: London, York, and Caerleon-upon-Usk; but soon after St. Augustin settled the metropolitan see at Canterbury, 602; see *Canterbury*. York continued archiepiscopal; but London and Caerleon lost the dignity; see *St. David's*.

The bishoprics in Scotland were under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of York until the erection of the archiepiscopal sees of St. Andrew's and Glasgow in 1470 and 1491; these last were discontinued at the Revolution; see *Glasgow* and *St. Andrew's*.

The bishop of Brechin was chosen *Primus*, 1886, the title being conferred on one of the bishops by election.

The rank of archbishop was early in Ireland; see *Ferns*. Four archbishops were constituted, Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam; (until then the archbishop of Canterbury had jurisdiction over the Irish as well as English bishops, in like manner as the archbishop of York had jurisdiction over those of Scotland), 1151. Of these four archbishoprics two were reduced to bishoprics (Cashel and Tuam) conformably with the stat. 3 & 4 Will. IV. by which also the number of sees in Ireland was to be reduced from twenty-two to twelve (see *Bishops, Cashel, Tuam; Pallium, &c.*), 1833.

ARCH-CHAMBERLAIN. The elector of Brandenburg was appointed the hereditary arch-chamberlain of the German empire by the golden bull of Charles IV. in 1356, and in that quality he bore the sceptre before the emperor.

ARCH-CHANCELLORS were appointed under the two first races of the kings of France (418-986), and when their territories were divided, the archbishops of Mentz, Cologne, and Treves became arch-chancellors of Germany, Italy, and Arles.

ARCHDEACON, a name early given to the first or eldest deacon, who attended on the bishop without any power; but since the council of Nice, his function has become a dignity above a priest.

The appointment in these countries is referred to the eighth century. There are seventy-five archdeacons in England (1878). The archdeacon's court is the lowest in ecclesiastical polity; an appeal lies from it to the consistorial court, by 24 Henry VIII. (1532).

ARCHERY is ascribed to Apollo, who communicated it to the Cretans.

Ishmael "became an archer" (*Gen.* xxi. 20), B.C. 1892
The Philistine archers overcame Saul (1 Sam. xxxi. 3). 1056
David commanded the use of the bow to be taught (2 Sam. i. 18). 1055

Aster of Amphipolis, having been slighted by Philip, king of Macedon, at the siege of Methone shot an arrow, on which was written "Aimed at Philip's right eye," which put it out; Philip drew back the arrow with these words: "if Philip take the town, Aster shall be hanged," and kept his word 353

Archery introduced into England previous to A.D. 440
Harold and his two brothers were killed by arrows shot from the cross-bows of the Norman soldiers at the battle of Hastings 1066

Richard I. revived archery in England in 1190, and was himself killed by an arrow 1199

The victories of Crécy (1346), Poitiers (1356), and Agincourt (1415), were won chiefly by archers

Four thousand archers of the king surrounded the houses of Parliament ready to shoot; pacified by the king, 21 Richard II. (*Store*). 1397

The citizens of London formed into companies of archers in the reign of Edward III.; and into a corporate body by the style of "The Fraternity of St. George," 29 Henry VIII. 1538

Roger Ascham's "*Toxophilus, the School of Shooting*," published 1571

Scorton Annual Arrow Meetings—a silver arrow shot for; articles agreed to 14 May, 1673

Royal company of archers, instituted by the marquis of Athol, as the king's body guard for Scotland 1676

The long bow was six feet long, and the arrow three feet; the usual range from 300 to 500 yards. Robin Hood is said to have shot from 600 to 800 yards. The cross-bow was fixed to a stock, and discharged with a trigger.

See *Artillery Company, Toxophilites, &c.*

ARCHES, COURT OF, the most ancient consistory court, chiefly a court of appeal from inferior jurisdictions within the province of Canterbury; it derives its name from the church of St. Mary-le-Bow (*Sancta Maria de Arcubus*), London, where it was formerly held, and whose top is raised on stone pillars built archwise. *Cowell*. Appeals from this court lie to the judicial committee of the privy council, by statute, 1832. The Dean and Official Principal, Dr. Stephen Lushington, (appointed in 1828) resigned 1 July, 1867; succeeded by sir Robert J. Phillimore, who resigned, 1875. Lord Penzance succeeded him.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL COURT, see under *Canterbury*.

ARCHITECTURE (from the Greek *architekton*, chief artificer). The five great orders are,—the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian (*Greek*);—the Tuscan and Composite (*Roman*). Gothic began to prevail in the 9th century. See the *Orders* and *Gothic*.

The Pyramids of Egypt, begun . . . about B.C. 1500
Solomon's Temple, begun . . . 1004
Birs Nimrod, in Assyria . . . about 900
The Doric order begins . . . about 650
Doric Temple at Egina . . . 550
Temple of Jupiter and Cloaca Maxima, at Rome . . . 616
founded . . . 600
Babylon built . . . about 500-420
The Ionic order begins . . . 335
The Corinthian order begins . . . 335
Choragic Monument of Lysicrates . . . 480-320
Architecture flourishes at Athens . . . 450-420
Erechtheum at Athens . . . 438
The Parthenon finished . . . 438

The Pantheon, &c., built at Rome . . . A.D. 13
The Colosseum (or Coliseum) . . . 70
Hadrian builds temples at Rome, &c. . . 117
Diocletian's palace at Spalatro . . . 284
Basilicas at Rome . . . 330-900
St. Sophia, at Constantinople, begun . . . 532
Rock-cut temples in India—Caves of Ellora . . . 500-800
Canterbury cathedral, founded . . . 602
Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem . . . 637
York Minster (present building) begun . . . about 1171
St. Peter's, Rome . . . 1450-1626
St. Paul's, London . . . 1675-1710

EMINENT ARCHITECTS.

Dorn. Died.
Vitruvius, about . . . B.C. 27
A.D.
William of Wiekham . . . 1324-1405
Michael Angelo Buonarrotti . . . 1474-1564
A. Palladio . . . 1518-1580
Inigo Jones . . . 1572-1652
Bernini . . . 1598-1680
Christopher Wren . . . 1632-1723
J. Vanbrugh . . . 1670-1726
James Gibbs . . . 1674-1754
R. and J. Adam . . . 1728-1794
Sir William Chambers . . . 1726-1796
Augustus W. Pugin . . . 1811-1852
Sir Charles Barry . . . 1795-1860
C. R. Cockerell . . . 1788-1863
James Fergusson . . . 1808-1886
Sir Geo. Gilbert Scott . . . 1811-1878
The Edinburgh Street . . . 1824-1881
E. Barry . . . 1830-1881

An Architectural Club was formed in 1791. An Architectural Society existed in London in 1806. The ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS was founded in 1834—Earl de Grey, president, 1835-61. The Architectural Society, established in 1831, was united to the Institute in 1842. The ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION began about 1846. The ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, Westminster, opened, 21 July, 1869.

Mr. James Fergusson's "*History of Architecture*," (the best) 2nd ed., 1874-6.

ARCHONS. When royalty was abolished at Athens, in memory of king Codrus, killed in battle, 1044 or 1068 B.C., the executive government was vested in elective magistrates called archons, whose office continued for life. Medon, eldest son of Codrus, was the first archon. The office was limited to ten years, 752 B.C., and to one year 683 B.C.

ARCOLA (Lombardy), the site of battles between the French under Bonaparte, and the Austrians under field-marshal Alvinzi, fought 14-17 Nov. 1796. The Austrians lost 18,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, four flags and eighteen guns. The French lost about 15,000, and became masters of Italy. In one contest Bonaparte, the most imminent danger, was rescued by the impetuosity of his troops.

ARCOT (East Indies). This city (founded 1716) was taken by colonel Clive, 31 Aug. 1751: was retaken, 1758, but again surrendered to colonel Coote, 10 Feb. 1760; besieged and taken by Hyder Ali, when the British under colonel Baillie suffered severe defeat, 31 Oct. 1780. Arcot has been subject to Great Britain since 1801; see *India*.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS, see *North West Passage*, and *Franklin's Expedition*. On the German Arctic society applying to the German government, a committee of 13 professors was appointed, who in their report recommended that no more expeditions should be sent out; but that stations should be established for scientific observations; 1876.

London Central Arctic Committee; formed to promote another expedition, 7 July, 1879.

ARDAGH, an ancient bishopric in Ireland, founded by St. Patrick, who made his nephew, Mell, the first bishop, 454. This see, held with

Kilmore since 1742, was held in *commendam* with Tuam (*which see*). It was united with Kilmore in 1839, and with Elphin in 1841.

ARDAHAN, a town in Turkish Armenia, ceded to Russia by the Berlin treaty, 13 July, 1878.

ARDFERT and AGHADOE, bishoprics in Ireland long united; the former was called the bishopric of Kerry; Ert presided in the 5th century; William Fuller, appointed in 1663, became bishop of Limerick in 1667, since when Ardfert and Aghadoe have been united to that prelate. Near the cathedral an anchorite tower, 120 feet high, the loftiest and finest in the kingdom, suddenly fell, 1770.

ARDOCH, *see Grampian*.

ARDRES, *see Field of Cloth of Gold*.

AREIOPAGUS or AREOPAGUS, a Greek tribunal, said to have heard causes in the dark, because the judges should be blind to all but facts, instituted at Athens about 1507 B.C.; also ascribed to Cærops, 1556. The name is derived from the Greek *Areios pagos*, the hill of Mars, through the tradition that Mars was the first who was tried there for the murder of Halirrhottus, who had violated his daughter Alcippe. The powers of this court were enlarged by Solon, about 594 B.C., and diminished by Pericles, 461 B.C. Paul preached on Mars' hill A.D. 52. (*Acts xvii.*) *See Press*.

AREOMETER or ARÆOMETER (from Greek *araios*, thin), an instrument for measuring the density and specific gravity of fluids. Baume described his areometer in 1768. Others have been made by Nicholson and Mohr.

AREQUIPA, Peru, founded by Pizarro, 1539; was destroyed by an earthquake, 13 Aug. 1863; surrendered to the Chilians 26 Oct. 1883.

ARETHUSA, *see Naval Battles*, 1778, and *Chichester*.

AREZZO, near the ancient Arretium or Aretinum, an Etrurian city, which made peace with Rome for 30 years, 308 B.C., was besieged by the Galli Senones, about 283 B.C., who defeated the Roman army Metellus sent to its relief—a disgrace avenged signally by Dolabella. Arezzo was an ancient bishopric: the cathedral founded in 1277. It is renowned as the birthplace of Mæcenas, Petrarch, Vasari, and other eminent men. Michael Angelo was born in the vicinity.

ARGANDAB, a river in Afghanistan. *See Afghanistan*, 1880.

ARGAUM, in the Deccan, India, where sir Arthur Wellesley, on 29th Nov. 1803, thoroughly defeated and subjugated the rajah of Berar and the Mahratta chief Scindiah.

ARGENTARIA, Alsace (now COLMAR, N. E. France), where the Roman emperor Gratian totally defeated the Alemanni, and secured the peace of Gaul, May, 378.

ARGENTINE (or LA PLATA) CONFEDERATION, S. America, 14 provinces (Buenos Ayres, one). The city Buenos Ayres is the capital. This country was discovered by the Spaniards in 1515, settled by them in 1553, and formed part of the vice-royalty of Peru till 1778, when it became that of Río de la Plata. It joined the insurrection in 1811, and became independent in 1816. It was at war with Brazil from 1826 to 1828, for the possession of Uruguay, which became independent as Monte-Video; and at war with France from 1838-40.—Population, in 1869, 1,877,490; 1887, 3,805,000. *See Buenos Ayres*.

Buenos Ayres seceded in 1853; reunited. . . . 1859

An insurrection in San Juan in Nov. 1860; suppressed in . . . Jan. 1862

J. Urquiza, elected president, 20 Nov. 1853, was succeeded by Dr. S. Derqui . . . 8 Feb. 1860

Gen. Bartholomew Mitre, elected for six years, assumed the president's office . . . 12 Oct. 1862

Lopez, president of Paraguay, declared war against Mitre, and invaded the Argentine territories, May. Mitre declared war against Paraguay, 16 April; and made alliance with Brazil and Uruguay . . . 4 May, 1865

See Buenos Ayres for the disputes with that state, and Brazil for the war with Paraguay.

Col. Dominique F. Sarmiento elected president for six years . . . 12 Oct. 1868

He suppresses the insurrection of Corrientes, Nov. Urquiza murdered . . . 12 April, 1870

Treaty with Brazil . . . Jan., 1873

Defeat of Lopez Jourdan, rebel, announced Dec. Dr. N. Avellaneda inaugurated president (for 6 years) . . . 12 Oct. 1874

Insurrection of Mitre at Buenos Ayres, Sept.-Nov. suppressed; he submits . . . 2 Dec. "

National bank stops; suspension of specie payments by government . . . 16 May, 1876

End of rebellion; capture of Jourdan; announced 12 Dec. "

Disputes with Buenos Ayres; settled June-July, 1880

General Roca (opposed to supremacy of Buenos Ayres) nominated to become president in October, opposed by Dr. Tejedor . . . June-July, "

General Roca becomes president . . . Oct. "

Tranquillity restored: Buenos Ayres to be definitive capital of the Republic . . . 7 Dec. "

The Buenos Ayres Exhibition, under the patronage of the Government, opened . . . 15 Feb. 1882

Dr. Juarez Celman elected President . . . 13 June, 1886

ARGINUSÆ, isles between Lesbos and Asia Minor; near these Conon and the Athenian fleet defeated the Spartan admiral Callicratidas, 406 B.C.

ARGONAUTIC EXPEDITION, 1263 B.C.

(1225, *Clinton*), said to have been undertaken by Jason, to avenge the death of his kinsman Phryxus, and to recover the treasures seized by his murderer, Æetes, king of Colchis. The ship in which Phryxus had sailed to Colchis having been adorned with the figure of a ram, led to the fiction that the journey was to recover the golden fleece. This is the first naval expedition on record. Many kings and heroes accompanied Jason, whose ship was called *Argo*, from its builder.

ARGONAUTS OF ST. NICHOLAS, military knights; an order founded by Charles III. of Naples, 1382.

ARGOS, the most ancient city of Greece, said to have been founded either by Inachus, 1856 B.C., or his son, Phoroneus, 1807, received its name from Argus, the fourth of the Inachidae, 1711 B.C.

Reign of Triopas; Polycæon seizes part of the kingdom and calls it after his wife, *Messenia* . . . 1552

Gelanor, last of the Inachidae, deposed by Danaus, an Egyptian . . . 1475

Fest of the *Flambeaux*, instituted in honour of Hypermnestra, who saved her husband, Lynceus, son of Ægyptus, on his nuptial night, while her forty-nine sisters sacrificed theirs, at the command of their father, Danaus . . . 1425

Lynceus dethrones Danaus . . . 1425

The kingdom divided by the brothers Acrisius and Proetus . . . 1344 (1313 *Clinton*.)

Persens, grandson of Acrisius, leaves Argos and founds Mycenæ (*which see*) . . . 1313

The Heraclidae retake the Peloponnesus, and Temenus seizes Argos . . . 1102

Pheidon's prosperous rule . . . 770-730

War with Sparta: combat of 300 on each side. . . 547

The Argives fine Sicyon and Egina for helping their enemy, Cleomenes of Sparta . . . 514

Sparta becomes superior to Argos . . . 495-490

Themistocles an exile at Argos . . . 471

The Argives destroy Mycene and regain their superiority B.C. 468
 Peloponnesian war—Argos long neutral, joins Athens 420
 The aristocratical party makes peace with Sparta, and overthrows the democracy 417
 A reaction—alliance with Athens resumed 395
 Pyrrhus of Macedon besieging Argos, slain 272
 Argos governed by tyrants, supported by Macedon; freed; joins the Achaean league 229
 Subjugated by the Romans 146
 Argos taken from the Venetians A.D. 1686
 Taken by the Turks 1716, who held it until 1826
 United to Greece under king Otho (see *Greece*) 25 Jan. 1833

ARGYLE (W. Scotland), bishopric of, founded about 1200, Ewaldus being the first bishop; the diocese, previously united with Dunkeld, ended 1688. Argyle and the Isles is a post-revolution bishopric, 1847; see *Bishoprics*.

ARGYLL ROOMS, near Oxford-street, London, opened for musical and other entertainments early in the 10th century; re-erected by Nash, 1818; held by the Philharmonic Society, 1813-30. Here appeared Spohr, 1820; Weber, 3 April, 1826; and Mendelssohn, 25 May, 1829. While held by M. Chabert, the fire-king, the building was burnt down, 5, 6 Feb. 1830. The new building was eventually converted into shops.

ARIAN or **ARYAN** (in Sanskrit signifying noble, warlike), a term now frequently applied to the hypothetical Indo-Germanic family of nations, including the Greek, Roman, and Teutonic races.

ARIANS, followers of Arius* of Alexandria, who preached against the doctrine of the Trinity, about 315, and died in 336. The controversy was taken up by Constantine, who presided at the council of Nice, June to Aug. 325, when the Arians were condemned; but their doctrine long prevailed. It was favoured by Constantius II. 341; and carried into Africa by the Vandals in the 5th century, and into Asia by the Goths. Servetus published his treatise against the Trinity, 1531, and was burnt, 1553. Leggatt, an Arian, was burnt at Smithfield in 1614; see *Athanasian Creed*, *Socinians*, and *Unitarians*.

ARICA, Peru, destroyed by an earthquake, and inundated by waves of the sea, 13 Aug. 1868.

ARIKERA, near Seringatam. Here lord Cornwallis defeated Tippoo Sahib, 15 May, 1791.

ARISTOTELIAN PHILOSOPHY: the most comprehensive ever devised by man. Aristotle was born at Stageira (hence termed the Stageirite), 384 n.c.; was a pupil of Plato from 364 to 347; became preceptor of Alexander, son of Philip of Macedon, in 342; and died in 322. He divided the circle of knowledge into metaphysics and logic, physics (including part of the science of mind), and ethics. His philosophy was too much exalted by the schoolmen during the middle ages, and too much depreciated after the Reformation. His works on natural science contain a vast collection of facts and an extraordinary mixture of sound and chimerical opinions. To him is attributed the assertion that nature abhors a vacuum, an opinion now maintained by eminent modern philosophers.

An *Aristotelian Society*, for the systematic study of philosophy, was founded in the spring of 1880; Dr. Shalworth H. Hodgson, president.

ARITHMETIC is said to have been intro-

duced from Egypt into Greece by Thales, about 600 B.C. The Chinese used the abacus, or *swanpan*, at an early period. It is asserted that the ancient Hindus adopted a system having ten as a basis.

The oldest treatise upon arithmetic is by Enclid (7th, 8th, and 9th books of his *Elements*), about

The sexagesimal arithmetic of Ptolemy was used B.C. 300
 A.D. 130

Diophantus, of Alexandria, was the author of thirteen books of arithmetical questions (of which six are now extant) about 156

Notation by nine digits and zero (*Arabic figures*), known at least as early as the 6th century in Hindostan—introduced from thence into Arabia, about 900—into Spain, about 980—into France, by Gerbert, soon after—into England, probably in 14th or 15th century.

The date in Caxton's *Mirror of the World*, Arabic characters, is 1480
 Arithmetic of decimals invented 1482

John Sherwood, bishop of Durham's *Ludus Arithmo-Machinae*, printed at Rome "

First work printed in England on arithmetic (*de Arte Supputandi*) was by Tonstall, bishop of Durham 1522

The theory of decimal fractions perfected by Napier in his *Rhabdologia* 1617

Cocker's Arithmetic appeared in 1677
 Nystrom's Tonal system with 16 as a basis, published 1862

Sawyer's "Automatic System," published 1878

ARITHMOMETER, see *Calculating Machines*.

ARIZONA, a territory of the United States, originally part of New Mexico, was organised 24 Feb. 1863; capital, Tucson. It was colonised by the Jesuits in the 17th century.

ARK. Mount Ararat (*which see*) is venerated from a belief of its being the place on which Noah's Ark rested, after the universal deluge, 2349 B.C.; see *Gen. vi. vii.* Some assert Apamea, in Phrygia, to be the spot; and medals have been struck there with a chest on the waters, and the letters NOE, and two doves; this place is 300 miles west of Ararat. The *Ark of the Covenant*, made by Moses to contain the two tables of the law, 1491 n.c. (*Exod. xxv.*), was placed in Solomon's temple, 1004 B.C. (1 *Kings*, viii.).

ARKADI, a Greek blockade-runner during the Cretan insurrection, was destroyed by the Turkish vessel Izeddin, off Crete, 19 Aug. 1867, after at least 22 successful voyages.

ARKANSAS, originally part of Louisiana, ceded by Spain to France, 1763; and purchased by the United States in 1803, was made a territory, 1819; and a state, 1836; seceded from the union 6 May, 1861; re-admitted, 1868. Several battles were fought in this state in 1862. Capital, Little Rock.

ARKLOW (in Wicklow), where a battle was fought between the insurgent Irish, amounting to 31,000, and a small regular force of British, which signally defeated them, 10 June, 1798. The town was nearly destroyed by the insurgents in May previous.—Native gold was discovered in Arklow, in Sept. 1795. *Phil. Trans.* vol. 86.

ARLBERG, see under *Tunnels*.

ARLES (Arelatum, from the Celtic *Ar-lait*, near the waters), S. France (said to have been founded 2000 B.C.), a powerful Roman city, was made capital of the kingdom of Provence by Boso in 879 A.D.; and of the kingdom of Arles or Transjurane Burgundy by Rodolph II. in 933. He was succeeded by Conrad I. 937; and by Rodolph III.

* Arius maintained that the Son of God was a secondary God created by the Father, who raised Him far above all men, and consequently not equal with the Father.

993; who at his death, 1032, transmitted his kingdom to the emperor Conrad II. After various changes it was annexed to France in 1486. Many councils (314-1275) were held at Arles; the most celebrated in 314, when British bishops were present.

ARMADA, THE INVINCIBLE, collected and equipped by Philip II. king of Spain, for the subjugation of England. The following particulars are taken from Morant's historical account (accompanying Pine's engravings of the tapestries formerly in the house of lords), printed 1739.

It consisted of 130 ships (besides caravels), 3165 cannon, 8050 sailors, 2088 galley-slaves, 18,973 soldiers, 1382 volunteers (noblemen, gentlemen, and their attendants), and 150 monks, with Martin Alaroe, vicar of the Inquisition,—the whole under the command of the duke of Medina-Sidonia. 1587
The English fleet 80 vessels under lord Charles Howard, sir Francis Drake, and sir John Hawkins, ready for sea, and three armies on land. Dec. "
The Armada sailed from Lisbon; soon after dispersed by a storm 19 May, 1588
Re-collected, entered the Channel off Cornwall, 19 July, "
Suffered in a series of engagements (the sharpest on 25 July) 21-27 July, "
Dispersed by fire-ships sent into the midst, 28 July, "
Many vessels sunk or taken by the English, 29 July, "
The remainder retreat northward to Spain, suffering much loss by severe storms, Aug. and Sept. "
Computed Spanish loss—35 ships; 13,000 men. The queen attended a most solemn thanksgiving at St. Paul's. 24 Nov. "
An annual thanksgiving sermon was endowed by Mr. Chapman, who died 1616; it was preached at St. Mary-le-Bow 12 Aug. 1877
Tercentenary at Plymouth celebrated with exhibitions, &c., 18 July, 1888; National memorial founded. 19 July, 1888
Fund established at the Mansion House. 3 May, "
Exhibition of relics at Drury Lane Theatre opened 24 Oct. "
"The Spanish Armada," a play at Drury Lane Theatre; first performance 22 Sept. "

ARMAGH, N. Ireland, of which it was the metropolis from the 5th to the 9th century, the seat of the first ecclesiastical dignity in Ireland, founded by St. Patrick, its first bishop, about 444, and said to have built the first cathedral, 450. Six saints of the Roman calendar have been bishops of this see. In the king's book, by an extent taken 15 James I., it is valued at 400*l.* sterling a year; and until lately was estimated at 15,000*l.* per annum. The see was re-constituted (see *Pallium*) in 1151. *Beaton*. Armagh was ravaged by the Danes on Easter-day, 852, and by O'Neil in 1564.

ARMAGNACS, a political party in France, followers of the duke of Orleans, murdered by the Burgundians, 23 Nov. 1407, derived their name from his father-in-law, the count of Armagnac. About 3500 of this party were massacred at Paris in June, 1418, by their opponents, the followers of the duke of Burgundy.

ARMED NEUTRALITY, the confederacy against England, formed by Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, 1780; ended, 1781; renewed, and a treaty ratified in order to cause their flags to be respected by the belligerent powers, 16 Dec. 1800. The principle that neutral flags protect neutral bottoms being contrary to the maritime system of England, the British cabinet remonstrated, war ensued, and Nelson and Parker destroyed the fleet of Denmark before Copenhagen, 2 April, 1801. This event and the murder of the emperor Paul of Russia led to the dissolution of the Armed Neutrality.

ARMENIA, Asia Minor. Here Noah is said to have resided when he left the ark, 2347 B.C. Armenia, after forming part of the Assyrian, Median, and Persian empires, became subject to the Greek kings of Syria, after the defeat of Antiochus the Great, 190 B.C. The Romans established the kingdoms of Armenia Major and Minor, but their influence over them was frequently interrupted by the aggressions of the Parthians. In all their political troubles the Armenians have maintained the profession of Christianity, and their church is governed by patriarchs, not subject to Rome. Since 1715 an Armenian convent has existed at Venice, where books on all subjects are printed in the Armenian language.

City of Artaxarta built . . . B.C. 186
Antiochus Epiphanes invades Armenia . . . 165
Tigranes the Great reigns in Armenia Major . . . 95
Becomes King of Syria, and assumes the title of "King of Kings" . . . 83
Defeated by Lucullus, 69; he lays his crown at the feet of Pompey . . . 66
His son, Artavasdes, reigns, 54; he assists Pompey against Julius Caesar, 48; and the Parthians against Marc Antony . . . 36
Antony subdues, and sends him loaded with silver chains to Egypt . . . 34
Artaxias, his son, made king by the Parthians . . . 33
Deposed by the Romans, who enthroned Tigranes II. . . 20
Armenia subjected to Parthia . . . A.D. 15
Reconquered by Germanicus, grandson of Augustus . . . 18
After many changes Tiridates is made king by the Romans . . . 58
The Parthian conquerors of Armenia are expelled by Trajan . . . 115
Severus makes Volagarses king of part of Armenia . . . 199
Christianity introduced, between . . . A.D. 100-300
Armenia added to the Persian empire . . . 232
Tiridates obtains the throne through Diocletian, 286; is expelled by Narses, 294; restored by Galerius . . . 298
On his death, Armenia becomes subject to Persia, 342; is made neutral by Rome and Persia, 384; who divide it by treaty . . . 443
Armenia conquered and reconquered by the Greek and Persian sovereigns . . . 577-687
And by the Greek emperors and Mahomedans . . . 693-1065
The Armenian church reconciled to Rome, about . . . 1330
Leon VI., last king of Armenia, taken prisoner by the Saracens, 1375; released; he dies at Paris . . . 1393
Overrun by the Mongols, 1235; by Timour, 1383; by the Turks, 1516; by the Persians, 1534; by the Turks . . . 1583
Shah Abbas, of Persia, surrenders Armenia to the Turks, but transports 22,000 Armenian families into his own states . . . 1604
Armenia overrun by the Russians . . . 1828
Surrender of Erzeroum . . . 9 July, 1829
(See *Syria and Russo-Turkish Wars I. and II.*)
By the Berlin treaty, Kars, Ardahan, and Batoum were ceded to Russia, with other changes . . . July, 1878

ARMENIAN ERA, commenced on 9 July, 552; the ecclesiastical year on 11 Aug. To reduce this last to our time, add 551 years and 221 days; and in leap years subtract one day from 1 March to 10 Aug. The Armenians used the old Julian style and months in their correspondence with Europeans.

ARMILLARY SPHERE, an astronomical instrument composed of brass circles disposed in such a manner that the greater and lesser circles of the sphere may be seen in their natural position and motion. It is said to have been invented by Eratosthenes, about 255 B.C.; and was employed by Tycho Brahe and others.

ARMINIANS, or REMONSTRANTS, derive their former name from James Arminius (or Harmensen), a Protestant divine of Leyden, Holland (died 19 Oct. 1609); the latter name from his followers having presented a *Remonstrance* to the states-general in 1610. They separated from the

Calvinists, objecting to their views respecting predestination, &c. Their doctrines were condemned in 1619, at the synod of Dort (*which see*); they were exiled till 1625. The Calvinists were sometimes styled *Gomarists*, from Gomar, the chief opponent to Arminius. James I. and Charles I. favoured the Arminian doctrine.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS became hereditary in families at the close of the 12th century. They were employed by the crusaders, 1100. The lines to denote colours in arms, by their direction or intersection, were invented by Columbiere in 1639. The armorial bearings of the English sovereigns are given under the article *England*. Armorial bearings were taxed in 1798, and again in 1808. The tax produced 64,515*l.* in the year ending 31 March, 1868; 1872, 64,228*l.*; 1876, 83,527*l.*; 1878, 83,104*l.*; 1879, 81,854*l.*; 1881, 79,014*l.*; 1882, 79,196*l.*; 1884, 78,766*l.* The tax is now 2*l.* 2*s.*; if not on carriages, it is 1*l.* 1*s.* annually (1889). Sir Bernard Burke's "General Armory," 1883, contains the arms of above 66,000 British families, &c.

ARMORICA, now Brittany, N. France, was conquered by Julius Cæsar, 56 B.C. Many Gauls are said to have retired there and preserved the Celtic tongue, A.D. 584; see *Brittany*.

ARMOUR. That of Goliath is described (about 1063 B.C.) 1 *Sam.* xvii. 5. Skins and padded hides were early used, and brass and iron armour, in plates or scales, followed. The body armour of the Britons was skins of wild beasts, exchanged, after the Roman conquest, for the well-tanned leathern cuirass. *Tacitus*. Hengist is said to have had scale armour, A.D. 449.

The Norman armour formed breeches and jacket	1066
The hauberk had its hood of the same piece	1100
John wore a surcoat over a hauberk of rings set edgewise	1199
The heavy cavalry covered with a coat of mail. Some horsemen had vizors and skull-caps, about	1216
Armour exceedingly splendid, about	1350
Black armour, used not only for battle, but for mourning, Henry V.	1413
Armour of Henry VII. consisted of a cuirass of steel, in the form of a pair of stays, about	1500
Armour ceased to reach below the knees, Charles I.	1625

In the reign of Charles II. officers wore no other armour than a large gorget, which is commemo- rated in the diminutive ornament known at the present day. *Meyrick*.

ARMOUR PLATES, see *Iron*, and *Navy of England*.

ARMS. The club was the first offensive weapon; then followed the mace, battle-axe, pike, spear, javelin, sword and dagger, bows and arrows. Pliny ascribes the invention of the sling to the Phœnicians; see *Cannon*, *Firearms*, *Swords*, *Bayonets*, and other articles on the various weapons throughout the volume.

Committee to enquire into the arms (swords and bayonets) supplied by the War Office to the Admiralty since 1871 appointed (Sir Hussey Vivian chairman) . . . 14 Feb. *et seq.* 1887
Report these weapons to be badly designed and manufactured and untrustworthy . . . 29 March, "

ARMS, see *Armorial bearings*, and *Heraldry*.

ARMS BILLS, for the repression of crime and insurrection in Ireland, were passed 1807, 1810, 1823, 1829, and 15 Oct. 1831. The guns registered under the last act at the close of the first year scarcely amounted to 3000, and the number was equally small of all other kinds of arms. The new Arms bill, passed 22 Aug. 1843, has been since re- newed, but was not rigidly enforced till 1867. An- other Arms bill brought into the Commons, "An

act to amend the law relating to the carrying and possession of arms, and for the preservation of public peace in Ireland," to last till 1 June, 1886; Royal Assent, 21 March 1881. Act renewed till 31 Dec. 1887, 4 June, 1886. See *Ireland*.

ARMSTRONG GUN, see under *Cannon*.

ARMY. Ninus and Semiramis had armies amounting to nearly two millions of fighting men, 2017 B.C. The first guards and regular troops as a standing army were formed by Saul, 1093 B.C. *Eusebius*. The army of Xerxes invading Greece is said to have been 1,700,000 foot and 80,000 horse: 480 B.C. One of the first standing armies of which we have any account, is that of Philip of Macedon. The army which Darius opposed to Alexander the Great (332 B.C.) is set down as between 750,000 and a million. The first standing army which existed as such, in modern times, was maintained in France by Charles VII. in 1445. The chief European nations have had in their service the following armies: Spain, 150,000 men; Great Britain, 310,000; Prussia, 350,000; Turkey, 450,000; Austria, 500,000; Russia, 500,000; and France, 1,000,000. Estimated number in Europe in 1863, 6,000,000 soldiers, 1,000,000 horses, 11,000 guns. The European powers are still increasing their armies. Estimated to consist of 12,000,000 men in Nov. 1888.

January, 1888—Germany	2,650,000
" " France	3,750,000
" " Russia	5,210,000
" " Great Britain	680,374

ARMY, BRITISH, mainly arose in the reign of Charles II. in 1661, in consequence of the extinction of feudal tenures. The first five regiments of British infantry were established between 1633 and 1680. James II. established several regiments of dragoon guards (1685-8). In 1685 the army consisted of 7000 foot and 1700 cavalry. The Militia then consisted of about 130,000 men, horse and foot. *Standing armies* were introduced by Charles I. in 1638; they were declared illegal in England, 31 Car. II. 1679; but one was then gradually forming, which was maintained by William III. 1689, when the Mutiny Act was passed. Grose's "History of the British Army" was published in 1801. See *Regiments*, *Recruiting*, *Militia*, and *Volunteers*.

BRITISH ARMY.

	Men.	Sum voted.
1780, Time of war: troops of the line	110,000	£7,847,000
1800, War	168,882	17,973,000
1810, War: army including foreign troops	300,000	26,748,000
1815, Last year of the war	300,000	39,150,000
1820, Time of peace; war incum- brances	88,100	18,253,000
1830, Peace	89,300	6,991,000
1840, Peace	93,471	6,890,267
1850, Peace	99,118	6,763,488
1852, Peace (except Kafir war)	101,937	7,018,104
1854, War with Russia	112,977	7,387,000
	Total men.	Sum voted (including orphanage, &c.)
1855-6,† War with Russia	223,224	£2,300,603
1856-57, War with Persia	265,466	20,811,242
1857-58, Indian Mutiny	175,858	14,405,850
1858-59	222,874	13,294,814
1859-60, Chinese War	229,551	14,915,243
1860-61	228,854	18,013,896
1861-62	212,773	16,854,290

* Supported by the Indian government.

† Ending March 31.

	Total men.	In India* men.	Sum voted (including ordnance, &c.)
1862-63	228,973	83,523	16,264,790
1863-64	220,918	72,676	14,723,976
1864-65	219,450	72,684	14,382,672
1865-66	213,521	71,044	14,569,279
1866-67	203,404	65,827	14,675,540
1867-68, Abyssinian War .	204,455	65,292	15,418,582
1868-69	203,157	64,466	15,000,000
1869-70	191,073	63,907	13,565,400
1870-71, Franco-German War	178,000	62,963	13,430,400
1871-72	197,911	62,864	15,521,580
1872-73	196,606	62,957	14,729,700
1873-74	187,928	62,924	14,426,990
1874-75	224,835	62,840	14,591,434
1875-76	225,931	62,850	
1876-77	132,884	62,849	15,281,600
1877-78	133,720	62,052	15,919,492
1878-80	135,625		13,019,900
1880-81	131,859	62,538	12,797,900
Total home and colonial establishments, 632,649; cost, 16,641,304.			

Expended by army purchase commission:—

1871-2	£340,000
1872-3	683,500
1873-4	713,974
1874-5	579,115

Regular troops for home service:—

	1853	1875	1883
Cavalry	7,606	12,945	12,633
Artillery	8,710	18,853	18,089
Engineers	1,039	4,074	5,018
Infantry	53,951	63,371	71,656
	71,006	99,243	107,396

Average strength of the army.

1879	191,290	†£16,945,153
1880	185,986	15,025,145
1881	188,798	14,680,762
1882	189,229	15,738,002
1883	181,971	15,133,451
1884	183,004	16,095,326
1885	198,064	18,600,338
1886	203,805	17,027,084
1887	209,574	18,429,272
1888	211,621	18,167,196

Volunteers in Great Britain, in 1862, 167,921; in 1872, 172,891; in 1875, 181,080; in 1878, 193,026, (with staff) 245,648; 1879, 206,205; 1880, 206,537; 1881, 208,308; 1882, 207,336; 1883, 206,305; 1884, 215,015; 1885, 224,012; 1886, 226,752; 1887, 228,038.

Militia, 1872, 139,018; 1879, 127,749; 1880, 130,331; 1881, 99,002; 1882, 92,094; 1883, 116,642; 1884, 113,787; 1885, 119,356; 1886, 122,428; 1887, 121,411.

Yeomanry, 1872, 15,455; 1879, 12,010; 1880, 11,593; 1881, 10,617; 1882, 11,173; 1883, 11,204; 1884, 11,488; 1885, 11,590; 1886, 11,499; 1887, 11,267.

Recruits of all classes in 1871, 23,198.

Army Reserves, 1 Jan. 1869, 17,948; 1874, 31,046; 1879, 37,512; 1881, 41,796; 1882, 34,636; 1883, 26,203; 1885, 47,024; 1887, 52,553; 1888, 55,200.

The Mutiny Act passed annually since 1689; alterations made in this act and in the Articles of War. (See below, 1879.) 1855

Army Service Acts: 12 & 13 Vict. c. 37 (21 June, 1847), and 18 Vict. c. 4 27 Feb. 1855

Officers in the service of the East India Company to have the same rank and precedence as those in the regular army 25 April "

The office of Master-General of the Ordnance abolished, and the civil administration of the Army and Ordnance vested in the hands of Lord Panmure, the Minister of War 25 May, "

Examination of staff officers previous to their appointment ordered 9 April, 1857

* Supported by the Indian government.

† Extra on account of Russo-Turkish war.

‡ Exclusive of Irish.

§ Exclusive of army pensioners.

The army largely recruited for Indian war 1857-8

The East India Company's army was transferred to the Queen 1859

Much dissatisfaction arose in that army in consequence of no bounty being granted; and threatenings of mutiny appeared, which subsided after an arrangement was made granting discharge to those who desired it "

Examination of candidates for the Military Academy, previously confined to pupils from Sandhurst, was thrown open, 1855; the principle of this measure was affirmed by the house of commons by vote 26 April, 1858

By 22 & 23 Vict. c. 42, provision made for a reserve force, not to exceed 20,000 men, who had been in her majesty's service 1859

Flogging virtually abolished in the army: First class soldiers to be degraded to second class before being liable to it 9 Nov. "

A report of a commission in 1858 causes great sanitary improvements in the army, barracks, &c., under direction of Mr. Sidney Herbert 1859-60

A commission recommend the establishment of a recruiting department, increase of pensions, &c. 31 Oct. 1866

Flogging restricted to insubordination (with violence) and indecency March (?) 1867

New Army Enlistment Act (limiting period of enlistment to 12 years, &c.) passed 20 June, "

Increased pay to all soldiers (except to life-guards) from 1 April, 1867; by warrant, dated 29 June, "

Act to form a reserve of men in the militia to join the army in the event of war, passed 20 Aug. "

"War Department Stores" Act passed 20 Aug. "

Sir Henry Storks appointed Controller-in-Chief 1 Jan. 1868

Flogging abolished in time of peace, by an amendment in the Mutiny Act Mar. "

Edward Cardwell, secretary for war 9 Dec. "

Royal commission on military education appointed, 23 June, 1868; report with recommendations issued about 1 Oct. 1869

Army Service Corps, to be composed of volunteers commanded by regular officers, established by royal warrant 12 Nov. "

Royal commission on the purchase system, &c., appointed 5 April; report recognises the "over regulation payments" hitherto ignored Aug. 1870

Regulations under the new "Army Enlistment Act" issued 12 Aug. "

2,000,000. voted to increase the army by 20,000 men 1 Aug. "

Deaths in the army reduced from 17 per 1000 to 9, in consequence of sanitary improvements, &c., (out of 175,460 men, 33,797 under 20, 18,614 under 19; Lord Northbrook June, 1871

Army Regulation bill (the abolition of the purchase system, &c.) passed in the commons, 289-231, early 4 July; introduced in the lords, 13 July;

able speech of the duke of Cambridge in its favour, 14 July; rejected (155-130), 2 a.m., 18 July, "

Purchase system abolished by royal warrant (in pursuance of acts 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 16, and 49 Geo. III. c. 126) on and after 1 Nov. 1871.

20 July, "

Regulation of the Forces Act passed 17 Aug. "

Autumn Campaign in Hampshire; about 40,000 men engaged; the duke of Cambridge and others umpires; the prince of Wales and prince Arthur engaged; foreign officers present.

Manœuvres according to the Prussian system; field days, &c. 8-12 Sept. "

Invading force of 24,000, under Staveley and Carey; marching towards London, opposed by sir Hope Grant 13 Sept. "

Series of battles near the Hog's Back, Aldershot; Grant declared victor 16-19 Sept. "

Battle of Fox's-hill; Carey defeats Staveley, 21 Sept. "

[Reported results: artillery magnificent; cavalry superb; infantry very good; transport insufficient; greater distribution of responsibility among officers needed.]

Sham fight; Chatham stormed 24 Oct. "

Warrant published, 30 Oct., inaugurating the new system of promotion of officers (partly by seniority and partly by selection) on 1 Nov. "

New organisation of the army proposed by Mr. Cardwell: brigade districts, England, 49; Scotland, 8; Ireland 8; = 65	Feb. 1872
The duke of Cambridge's favourable report was laid before parliament early in	March, "
Army estimates passed in commons (234-63)	12 Mar. "
Review of 14,000 men by the queen at Aldershot,	5 July, "
<i>Autumn Manœuvres</i> in Wiltshire: 50,000 men commanded by sir John Mitchell supposed to land at Weymouth, and march towards London, opposed by sir R. Walpole; campaign begins; skirmishes near Blandford	21 Aug. "
Sir A. Horsford repulses gen. Brownrigg at Winchester	27 Aug. "
Prince of Wales arrives at Salisbury	3 Sept. "
Battle of Wishford, 7 Sept.; battle of the Avon, 10 Sept.; grand march past near Beacon Hill 12 Sept.	12 Sept. "
The new drill and tactics for the army were published	23 Nov. "
Mr. Cardwell's estimates; proposes increasing pay of soldiers; and establishment of a chief of the staff	24 Feb. 1873
The Military Intelligence Department established	1 April, "
Review of troops at Windsor, before the Shah,	24 June, "
<i>Autumn Manœuvres</i> at Dartmoor, Cannock Chase, and at the Curragh, Dublin	July, Aug. "
Royal Commission on compensation to officers for changes; appointed	11 Oct. "
Report issued (admits cause for compensation; and considers that officers will be satisfied with whatever the nation chooses to decide for them) June,	1874
Change of ministry; Mr. Gathorne Hardy (afterwards Lord Cranbrook), secretary for war	21 Feb. "
The victorious troops from Ashantee reviewed by the queen	30 March, "
<i>Summer Manœuvres</i> at Aldershot	June, "
New regulations respecting first applications for commissions; issued	Sept. "
Royal commission on more rapid promotion; gazetted	10 Nov. "
Manœuvres at Aldershot	July, 1875
Royal warrant respecting regimental exchanges, dated 6 Aug.; issued	9 Aug. "
Scheme completed for mobilisation of the army, announced	Dec. "
"Control" Department divided into "commissariat and transport departments," and "ordnance store departments"	11 Dec. "
Mobilisation of the army and the reserve; experiment in Surrey reported successful	July, 1876
New cavalry regulations issued	Aug. "
Report of commission on promotion issued; recommends compulsory retirement in some cases, and other changes	Aug. "
New organisation of the artillery proposed about	26 Feb. 1877
Manœuvres on a small scale	July, "
Review by the queen at Windsor	10 July, "
Army promotion and retiring scheme: royal warrant published	28 July, "
New army medical warrant issued	1 Sept. "
About 29,000 recruits in 1877; announced	Mar. 1878
Col. F. A. Stanley, war secretary	2 April, "
Reserves (about 35,000) called out, 2 April; commended; disbanded	31 July, "
The report of the commission on the mutiny acts recommends consolidation of the mutiny acts and the articles of war, and simplification of martial law, &c.	July, "
Warrant establishing new warrant officers ("conductors") a grade between commissioned and non-commissioned.	24 Jan. 1879
Army Discipline and Regulation Acts, introduced	27 Feb.; passed
[They relate to discipline, enlistment, billeting, court-martials, military law, &c.]	24 July, "
Army Medical Department; changes made by a new warrant issued 2 Dec. 1879; amended Jan.	1880
Mr. Hugh E. Childers, war secretary,	28 April, "
New system of Military Examination for officers; introduced	Oct. "
Alterations in officers' dress, by orders	Nov. "
System of compulsory retirement of officers came into operation	1 Jan. 1881
Great army reform measures laid before the Commons by Mr. Childers	3 March, 1881
Alterations made in the uniform and organisation of the infantry	April <i>et seq.</i> "
New organization comes into effect	1 July, "
Regulation of the Forces and the Army Discipline Act (amending the Acts of 1879) passed	27 Aug. "
See <i>Flogging</i> .	
Army Act amended	28 April, 1882
Reserves called out (for Egypt)	25 July, "
Success of the changes in the army system demonstrated by the Egyptian campaign; within 7 weeks a large well appointed army was conveyed 3000 miles under most unfavourable conditions and achieved the object of the expedition	July-Sept. "
Review of the return troops and Indian contingent by the queen in St. James's Park	18 Nov. "
Queen's thanks published 21 Nov.; she distributes medals, &c., at Windsor	21 Nov. "
Formation of an Army Telegraph Corps ordered	Feb. 1883
Army Medical Service; system, &c., censured by report of lord Morley's committee	May "
Great increase of recruits; above 33,000	in 1883
Report of committee on colour of uniform recommending change of red to grey, July, 1882; issued	29 March "
Effective strength of the army reported 1 Dec. 1884	188,216; about 35,000 added
Order prohibiting officers and soldiers from publishing military information in the press, &c. 1 April	1886
Military training of boys between 14 and 17; circular issued sanctioning formation of battalions, &c.	June, "
Committee to inquire into the organization and administration of the manufacturing departments of the army appointed; announced	23 June, "
Suspension of compulsory retirement of officers	Aug. "
A force of all arms fully equipped as for war marches at Aldershot	17 Aug. "
Royal ordnance commission on military stores appointed (sir J. F. Stephen, sir A. Alison, Dr. Percy and others) about 16 Sept.; first sat, 16 Nov. 1886; they report the system to be bad and inefficient; results bad, guns and weapons faulty; charge of corruption not proved; the commissioners recommend revival of the office of Master of Ordnance with council, &c. May, 1887.	
Changes in discipline made; courts-martial to be much discontinued; summary powers given to officers 1 Jan. 1887.	
Including the yeomanry, the general total of the army, first class army reserve, and auxiliary forces 577,740 in 1886; 595,159	in 1887
Reorganization of the War Office, civil and military, announced in the Commons 8 Sept. 1887; new arrangement announced	Feb. 1888
Diminution of severity leads to less crime and irregularities; reported	Oct. "
New warrant for the removal of undesirable officers	3 Jan. 1889
New arrangements of the military district proposed to be elected in April.	Jan. "
Increased vote 5,004,500. for 152,282 men 12 March,	
Total estimate for 1889-90 17,335,900.	March, "
ARMY (ANNUAL) ACT, see <i>Mutiny Act</i> .	
ARMY OF OCCUPATION. By treaty, signed 20 Nov. 1815, the allied powers established the boundaries of France, and stipulated for the occupation of certain fortresses by foreign troops for three years.—The departure of the German army of occupation began about 20 Sept. 1871; completed 16 Sept. 1873.	
ARNOLDISTS, followers of Arnold of Brescia, who protested against the corruptions of the Papacy, and who was burnt alive by pope Adrian IV. 1155.	
AROGEE, Abyssinia. Here sir Robert (afterwards lord) Napier defeated the Abyssinians, who lost about 700 killed and wounded, 10 April, 1868. The British had 20 wounded.	

AROMATICS. Acron of Agrigentum is said to have been the first who caused great fires to be made, and aromatics to be thrown into them, to purify the air, by which means he put a stop to the plague at Athens, 429 B.C.

ARPAD DYNASTY, see *Hungary*.

ARPINUM (now Arpino, S. Italy), the birth-place of Cicero, 3 Jan. 106 B.C.; many remains still bear his name.

ARQUEBUS, see *Fire Arms*.

ARQUES (N. France). Near here the league army, commanded by the duc de Mayenne, was defeated by Henry IV. 21 Sept. 1589.

ARRACAN, a province of N.E. India. Arracan, the capital, captured by the Burmese, 1783, was taken from them by general Morrison, 1 April, 1825. The subjugation of the province followed, 1826.

ARRAIGNMENT consists in reading the indictment by the officer of the court, and calling upon the prisoner to say whether he is guilty or not guilty. Formerly, persons who refused to plead in cases of felony were pressed to death by weights placed upon the breast. A person standing mute was declared convicted by an act passed 1772; but in 1827, the court was directed to enter a plea of "not guilty" in such cases; see *Mute*.

ARRAS (N. E. France), the country of the ancient Atrebatas, the seat of a bishop since 390. Here a treaty was concluded between the king of France and duke of Burgundy, when the latter abandoned his alliance with England, 21 Sept. 1435. Another treaty was concluded by Maximilian of Austria with Louis XI. of France, whereby Burgundy and Artois were given to the dauphin as a marriage portion, 23 Dec. 1482. *Velly*. Arras was held by the Austrians from 1493 till 1640, when it was taken by Louis XIII.

ARRAY. On 23 Dec. 1321, Edward II. directed the bishop of Durham to make "arraier" his men of arms, horse and foot, and cause them to proceed to Portsmouth; thence to proceed to the war in Gascony. *Rymer's Fœdera*. Hallam says that this was the earliest commission of array that he could find, and that the latest was dated 1557. The attempt of Charles I. to revive commissions of array in 1642, founded on a statute of Henry IV., was strenuously opposed as illegal.

ARREARS OF RENT ACT, Ireland, May, 1882; 45 & 46 Vict. c. 47, passed 18 Aug. 1882.

ARREST FOR DEBT. The persons of peers, members of parliament, &c., are protected from arrest; see *Ambassadors, Debt, Ferrars' Arrest*.

Clergyman performing divine service privileged, 50 Edw. III.

Seamen privileged from debts under 20*l.*, by 30 Geo. III.

Barristers are privileged from arrest while going to, attending upon, and returning from court, on the business of their clients.

By stat. 29 Car. II. no arrest can be made, nor process served, upon a Sunday; this law was extended by Will. III.

Vexatious arrests prevented by act, May, 1733. Prohibited for less than 10*l.* on process, 1779; and for less than 20*l.* July, 1827

Arrests for less than 10*l.* were prohibited on mesne process in Ireland, in June

Statute abolishing arrest for debt on mesne process, except in cases wherein there is ground to show that the defendant designs to leave the country, 2 Vict.

By 7 & 8 Vict. c. 96, the power of imprisonment even upon final process that is judgment debts, is abolished if the sum does not exceed 20*l.* exclusive of costs, 1844; and by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95,

the judge has no power to punish, except in case of fraud or contempt of court

By the Absconding Debtors' Arrest Act, absconding debtors owing 20*l.* and upwards are liable to arrest.

Arrest for debt practically abolished, with certain exceptions, by 32 & 33 Vict. c. 62. (See *Debt*.)

ARRETIIUM, see *Arezzo*.

ARSACIDÆ, a Parthian dynasty, began with Arsaces about 250 B.C., and ended with Artabanus, killed in battle with Artaxerxes, the founder of the Sassanidæ, A.D. 226.

ARSENAL, a great military or naval repository; see *Woolwich*.

ARSENIANs, partisans of Arsenius, patriarch of Constantinople, who excommunicated the emperor Michael Palæologus for blinding his colleague the young John Lascaris, 1261, and was deposed 1264.

ARSENIC, a steel-gray coloured brittle mineral, extremely poisonous, known in early times. Brandt, in 1733, made the first accurate experiments on its chemical nature. The heinous crimes committed by its means induced the legislature to enact regulations for its sale, 1851. In 1858 Dr. A. S. Taylor asserted that green paper-hangings and dresses prepared from arsenic are injurious to health.

ARSON, punished with death by the Saxons, still remained a capital crime on the consolidation of the laws in 1827 and 1837. By the act of 1861 it is punishable by penal servitude for life and minor degrees of imprisonment. William Anthony was convicted of arson, having set many houses on fire, for the sake of obtaining the reward for giving alarm, 13 Dec. 1871.

Wm. Nash was convicted of murder for setting fire to his house at Notting-hill, and causing six deaths, 30 May; sentenced to death (but reprieved)

Léon Serné sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude for arson, 274 Strand (property over-insured; his two boys burnt)

(See *Fires*, 1887.)

ARSOUF (Syria). At a battle here Richard I. of England, commanding the Christian forces, reduced to 30,000, defeated Saladin's army of 300,000 Saracens and other infidels, on 6 Sept. 1191. Ascalon surrendered, and Richard marched towards Jerusalem, 1192.

ART ACT, facilitating the public exhibition of works of art (lent to the president of the privy council), passed April, 1866. See *Arts, Exhibitions, and National Portrait Gallery*.

ARTEMIS, a Greek goddess; called by the Romans, Diana, *which see*.

ARTEMISIUM, a promontory in Eubœa, near which indecisive conflicts took place between the Greek and Persian fleets for three days; 480 B.C. The former retired on hearing of the battle of Thermopylæ.

ARTESIAN WELLS (from *Artesia*, now Artois, in France, where they frequently occur) are formed by boring through the upper soil to strata containing water which has percolated from a higher level, and which rises to that level through the boring tube. The fountains in Trafalgar-square and government offices near have been supplied since 1844 by two of these wells (393 feet deep). At Paris the Grenelle well (1793 feet deep), was completed in 1841, after eight years of exertion, by M. Mulot at an expense of about 12,000*l.*, and the well at Passy, which it is said will supply sufficient water for nearly 500,000 persons, was begun in 1855, and completed in 1860 by M. Kind. Messrs. Amos

and Easton completed an Artesian well for the Horticultural Society's garden in 1862, which yielded 880,000 gallons of water, at the temperature of 81° Fahr., in twenty-four hours. The well at Kissingen was completed in 1850. Artesian wells are now common.

ARTHUR, king of Britain, said, mythically, to have lived A.D. 500—532.

The events of his life and the conflicts of the knights of his round table, as sung by the Welsh poets Taliesin, Ilywarch Hen, and Aneurin, were incorporated into his Latin history by Geoffrey of Monmouth, about 1115, who died 1154; put into French verse by Geoffrey Gaisnar, and by Wace soon after; and set forth in an English poem called *Brut* by Layamon, about 1205. Walter Map by incorporating in his version the legend of the Holy Grail, introduced the religious element about 1171. Sir Thomas Malory's "*Morte d'Arthur*," printed 1485. Lord Lytton's "*King Arthur*," published 1848. Tennyson's "*Idylls of the King*" 1859-69.

ARTICHOKES are said to have been introduced from the East into Western Europe in the 15th century, and to have reached England in the 16th.

ARTICLES OF RELIGION. On 8 June, 1536, after much disputing, the English clergy in convocation published "Articles decreed by the king's highness" Henry VIII., who published in 1539 the "Statute of Six Articles," decreeing the acknowledgment of transubstantiation, communion in one kind, vows of chastity, private masses, celibacy of the clergy, and auricular confession. Offenders were punishable as heretics. In 1551 forty-two were prepared, and published in 1553. These were modified by the convocation, and reduced to THIRTY-NINE in Jan. 1563; and they received the royal authority and the authority of parliament in 1571. The *Lambeth Articles*, of a more Calvinistic character, proposed by archbishop Whitgift, were withdrawn in consequence of the displeasure of queen Elizabeth, 1595. One hundred and four Articles were drawn up for Ireland by archbishop Usher in 1614; but in 1635 the Irish church adopted the English articles. See *Perth Articles*. The 39 Articles were ordered to be removed from the studies at Oxford in Nov. 1871.

ARTICLES OF WAR were decreed in the time of Richard I. and John. Those made by Richard II. in 1385 appear in "Grose's Military Antiquities." The articles of war now in force are based upon an act, passed by William III. in 1689, to regulate the army about to engage in his continental warfare.

ARTIFICERS AND MANUFACTURERS. Their affairs were severely regulated by the statutes of labourers, 1349, 1350, 1360, 1549, and especially of 1562. They were prohibited from leaving England, and those abroad were outlawed, if they did not return within six months after the notice given them. A fine of 100*l.*, and imprisonment for three months, were the penalties for seducing them from these realms, by 9 Geo. II. (1736) and other statutes. The law was modified in 1824; see *Artisans, Workmen, &c.*

ARTILLERY, a term including properly all missiles, now restricted to *cannon*. A small piece was contrived by Schwartz, a German cordelier, soon after the invention of gunpowder, in 1330. Artillery was used, it is said, by the Moors of Algeiras, in Spain, in 1343; and according to some historians, at the battle of Crecy, in 1346, when Edward III. had four pieces of cannon. We had artillery at the siege of Calais, 1347. The Venetians

employed artillery against the Genoese at sea, 1377. *Voltaire*. Said to have been cast, with mortars for bomb-shells, by Flemish artists, in Sussex, 1543. *Rymer's Fœdera*. Made of brass 1635; improvements by Browne, 1728; see *Cannon, Bombs, Caronades* (under *Cannon*), *Mortars*, *Howitzers*, *Petard*, *Rockets*, *Fire-arms*. The *Royal Artillery-regiment* was established in the reign of Anne.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY of London, incorporated 25 Aug. 1537, having ceased, was revived in 1610 (350th anniversary celebrated by a grand review 11 July, 1837). It met for military exercise at the Artillery ground, Finsbury, where the London archers had met since 1498; (see *Archery*). In the civil war, 1642-8, the company, as a body, took no part, but most of the officers, of the Trained Bands were also members of the company. The company numbered 1200 in 1803 and 800 in 1861. Since 1842 the officers have been appointed by the queen. On the decease of the duke of Sussex in 1843, the prince consort became colonel and captain-general. He died 14 Dec. 1861, and the prince of Wales was appointed his successor, 24 Aug. 1863.

In 1888 the company placed itself under the Volunteers' Act. On the officers and others declining to vote 500*l.* for the payment of Col. Bolton the adjutant, and other expenses, the prince of Wales, the captain-general, resigns, and the company is disbanded by the War Office 18 Dec. 1888. The drill of the company resumed 17 Jan. 1889. Reorganisation as an independent force of 2,000 men by Royal warrant 12 March; promulgated 16 March, "

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION held its first annual meeting for shooting for prizes given by the queen and others: at Shoeburyness, July, 1865. Meetings were held and prizes distributed in July, 1866, and since, generally in August.

ROYAL ARTILLERY INSTITUTION, established at Woolwich, proposed by lieuts. F. Eardley-Wilmot, and J. H. Lefroy, Feb. 1838; approved June, 1838; building completed Sept. 1840. Proceedings, vol. I., published 1858.

The alleged great deficiency of artillery in the British army, much discussed Sept. 1870; Artillery brought to the camp at Aldershot, reported to be very fine. Sept. 1870. New organisation of the artillery proposed about 26 Feb. 1877.

ARTISANS' AND LABOURERS' DWELLINGS, Act "to provide better dwellings," passed 31 July, 1868; another Act was passed 29 June, 1875, "to facilitate the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes in large towns;" one for Scotland, 2 Aug. 1875; other acts passed in 1879; amended 1882.

ARTISANS', LABOURERS', and GENERAL DWELLINGS COMPANY, registered 31 Dec. 1866; purchased estates in various parts of the country. The Shaftesbury estate (which see) was formally opened 18 July, 1874.

The director (Dr. John Baxter Langley), secretary (Mr. Wm. Swindlehurst), were sentenced to be imprisoned 18 months; and Mr. Edwd. Salfery, estate agent, 12 months, for conspiring to defraud the company of about 24,312*l.*; trial 23-26 Oct. 1877.

Royal commission to enquire into the condition of the housing of the working classes, appointed, consisting of sir Charles Dilke, chairman, the prince of Wales, the marquis of Salisbury, archbishop Manning, sir R. A. Cross, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Samuel Morley, and ten others, gazetted 4 March. First met 6 March, 1884. 1st and 2nd Reports attribute the evils chiefly to defective administration of laws, and recommend appointment of competent inquirers, and due action of local authorities:—issued May 1885.

Sir C. Dilke lays foundation stone of a large block of buildings on charity land in Hoxton 1 July, 1885; and the prince of Wales opened them 1 July, 1886.

Housing of the Poor Act (introduced by the marquis of Salisbury) passed. 14 Aug. 1835
Two of seven blocks of buildings opened in Seward St., Goswell Rd. by the lord mayor about 10 June, 1886

ARTISANS' INSTITUTE, for promoting general and technical knowledge; near St. Martin's Lane: established by aid of the duke of Bedford, lord Lyttelton, Mr. S. Morley, and others; opened 14 Oct. 1874

ARTISTS' FUND, was established in 1810 to provide allowances for sick, and annuities for incapacitated, members. *Artists' General Benevolent Institution*, established 1814. *Artists' Orphan Fund*, 1871.

ARTOIS (N. France), a province once held by the Atrebrates, conquered by the Franks in the fifth century, given by Charles the Bold, with Flanders, as a dowry to his daughter Judith, on her marriage with Baldwin Bras-de-fer in 863. Louis XV. created his grandson, Charles Philippe, count of Artois, who became king as Charles X., 16 Sept. 1824.

Re-united to the crown by Philip Augustus 1180
Formed into a county for his brother Robert, by Louis IX. 1237
Acquired, with Flanders, through marriage, by the duke of Burgundy 1384
Passed, by marriage of Mary of Burgundy to Maximilian, to the house of Austria 1477
Restored to France 1482
Reverted to Austria 1493
Conquered for France 1640
Finally confirmed to it by the treaty of Nimwegen, 10 Aug. 1678

ARTS. In the 8th century, the circle of sciences was composed of seven liberal arts—the *trivium* (grammar, rhetoric, logic), the *quadrivium* (arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy). *Harris*. The Royal Society of England (*which see*) obtained its charter, 2 April, 1663.

The *Society of Arts*, to promote the polite arts, commerce, manufactures, and mechanics, originated in the patriotic zeal of Mr. Wm. Shipley, and its first president, lord Folkestone March, 1754

FINE ARTS.

First public exhibition by the artists of the British metropolis took place at the rooms of the Society of Arts 1760

Repeated there for several years, till the Royal Academy was founded. 1768

Society of British Artists was instituted 21 May 1823; styled *Royal* by order 16 Aug. 1887

Their first exhibition opened 19 April 1824
Pre-Raphaelites (*which see*) became prominent about 1850

Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts founded in Dec. 1858

Art Unions began in France and Germany early in the present century.

The first in Britain was established at Edinburgh.

The *Art Union of London*, 112, Strand, was founded (chiefly by the exertions of George Gwin, the architect, long hon. sec.) 14 Feb. 1837; and chartered 1 Dec. 1846. The *Art Union* indemnity act was passed 3 Aug. 1844. Subscription for 1876, 20,932*l.*; 1877, 15,586*l.* (depression of trade); 1884, 9,634*l.*

Burlington Fine Arts Club, for exhibition of works of art, &c., founded 1868

A memorial of a convention for promoting universally reproductions of works of art for the benefit of museums of all countries, signed by the prince of Wales, and the crown princes of Prussia, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Saxony, and others, was sent to the duke of Marlborough, 12 March, "

"The Grosvenor Gallery," Bond Street, W. opened 1 May, 1877

Mr. Hubert Herkomer's new School of Art, Bushey, Herts, opened 26 Nov. 1883; incorporated 1887.

A new Art Union established by the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours announced 1 Sept. 1887

The *Home Arts Association* established early 1885 has 73 "centres."

"The New Gallery," Regent St., W., opened 9 May, 1838
"National Association for the Advancement of Art," president sir Frederick Leighton, established 8 June; first meeting (at Liverpool) 3-7 Dec. "

See *British Institution*; *National Gallery*; *Royal Academy*; *Albert Hall*.

ARUNDEL CASTLE (Sussex), built by the Saxons about 800. The duke of Norfolk enjoys the earldom of Arundel, as a feudal honour, by inheritance and possession of the castle, without any other creation. Philip Howard, son of the attainted duke of Norfolk, was made earl of Arundel, by summons, as possessor of this castle, 1580. It was thoroughly repaired by a late duke at a vast expense.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY, for the promotion of the knowledge of art, was established in 1848. It publishes fac-similes and photographs.

ARUNDELIAN MARBLES, called also Oxford Marbles; one containing the chronology of ancient history from 1582 to 355 B.C., and said to have been sculptured 264 B.C. They consist of 37 statues, 128 busts, and 250 inscriptions, and were found in the isle of Paros, in the reign of James I., about 1610. They were collected by Mr. W. Petty, purchased by lord Arundel, and given by his grandson Henry Howard, afterwards duke of Norfolk, to the university of Oxford in 1667; and are therefore called also OXFORD MARBLES. The characters of the inscriptions are Greek. A variorum edition of the inscriptions, by Maittaire, appeared in 1732, and a fine one by Chandler in 1763; and translations by Selden, 1628; by Prideaux, 1676; see *Kidd's Tracts*; and *Porson's Treatise*, 1789.

ARUSPICES, see *Haruspices*.

ARYAN, see *Arian*, and *Language*.

AS, a Roman weight and coin: as a weight, it was a pound; as a coin, it had different weights, but the same value. In the reign of Servius, the *as* weighed a pound of brass; in the first Punic war, it weighed two ounces, 264 B.C.; in the second Punic war, one ounce, 218 B.C.; and afterwards half an ounce; its value about three farthings sterling.

ASAPH, St. (N. Wales), a bishopric said to have been founded by Kentigern, bishop of Glasgow. On returning into Scotland about 560, he left St. Asaph his successor, from whom the see is named. It is valued in the king's books at 187*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The present cathedral was erected by bishop Redman, 1472-95. By an order in council, 1838, the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor were to have been united on the next vacancy in either, and the bishopric of Manchester created. This order was annulled in 1846. Present income 4,200*l.*; see *Manchester*. The cathedral, restored by sir Gilbert Scott, re-opened 2 Sept., 1875.

BISHOPS OF ST. ASAPH.

1802. Samuel Horsley, died 4 Oct. 1806.
1806. William Cleaver, died 15 May, 1815.
1815. John Luxmoore, died 21 Jan. 1830.
1830. William Carey, died 13 Sept. 1846.
1846. Thomas Vowler Short, resigned Feb. 1870; died 13 April, 1872.
1870. Joshua Hughes, died 21 Jan. 1880.
1880. Alfred George Edwards, elected 2 March.

ASBESTOS, a native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, and which is endowed with the property of remaining unconsumed by fire. Cloth was made of it by the Egyptians (*Hierodotus*), and napkins in the time of Pliny, 74; and also paper. The spinning of asbestos known at Venice, about 1500. *Porta*. Asbestos non-inflammable paints tried in, and proposed for use in theatres,

&c., 23 Dec. 1881. Asbestos proposed as an insulator for electric wires by M. H. Geoffroy, Paris, Sept. 1882.

ASCALON (Syria), a city of the Philistines, shared the fate of Phœnicia and Judea. The Egyptian army was defeated here by the crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon, 12 Aug. 1099. Ascalon was besieged by the latter in 1148, taken in 1153; and again in 1191. Its fortifications were destroyed for fear of the crusaders by the sultan, 1270.

ASCENSION, an island in the Atlantic ocean, 800 miles N. W. of St. Helena, discovered by the Portuguese on Ascension day, 20 May, 1501; and taken possession of by the English, Oct. 1815.

ASCENSION DAY, also called Holy Thursday, when the church celebrates the ascension of our Saviour, the fortieth day after his resurrection from the dead, 14 May, 33; first commemorated, it is said, 68. Ascension day, 1889, 30 May; 1890, 15 May; 1891, 7 May; 1892, 26 May; 1893, 11 May. Society for the better observance of Ascension Day, formed June, 1869.

ASCHAFFENBURG, on the Maine, Bavaria, S. W. Germany. Here, on 14 July, 1866, the Prussians defeated the German Federal army, captured the town, and took 2000 prisoners.

ASCHAM SOCIETY, formed to promote social intercourse among gentlemen engaged in education, and improve educational methods, &c. 1880. First president, J. A. Froude; honorary members, professors Huxley, Tyndall, Morley, &c., sirs F. Pollock, J. Lubbock, F. Leighton, and other eminent men.

ASCOT RACES, see *Races*.

ASCULUM, now **ASCOLI**, Apulia, S. Italy. Near it, Pyrrhus of Epirus defeated the Romans, 279 B.C. Asculum, a city of the Piceni, with all their country, was conquered by the consul Sempronius, 268 B.C. Here Andrea, general of the emperor Henry VI., endeavouring to wrest Naples from Tancred, was defeated and slain, A.D. 1190.

ASHANTEES, warlike negroes of West Africa. In 1807 they conquered Fantee, in which the British settlement Cape Coast Castle is situated.

On the death of their king, who had been friendly to the English, hostilities began; the Ashantees defeated about 1,000 British under sir Charles McCarthy at Aecra, and brought away his skull with others as trophies. 21 Jan. 1824

They were totally defeated by col. Purdon, 7 Aug. 1826

Treaty of peace and commerce concluded by Mr. Maclean; the independence of the Fantees recognised. 29 April 1831

The governor of Cape Coast Castle begun war with Ashantees early in 1863; suspended through sickness of our troops. May 1864

Offended at the British occupation of Elmina, the Ashantees attacked the Fantees, our allies, with varying success. April 1873

They were severely repulsed, 13 June; Elmina partially bombarded by the British for favouring them. 14 June "

Commodore Commerell and his party, sailing up the Prah, attacked and wounded; 4 men killed by people of Chanah, which is bombarded. 14 Aug. "

Sir Garnet Wolseley (see *Hudson Bay*) appointed governor of the colonies on West Coast of Africa, sails with troops, &c. 12 Sept. "

He arrives at Cape Coast Castle, 2 Oct.; addresses an assembly of friendly chiefs, urging them to faithful action and promising rewards (the war to be defensive, if possible). 4 Oct. "

Ashantees defeated in a conflict in the bush, at Essaman, near Elmina; villages burnt, 14 Oct.; again at Escabeo, near Dunquah, by col. Festing, 27 Oct. "

Despatch from sir Garnet Wolseley, declaring native allies worthless, and more British troops needed. 31 Oct. 1873

Indecisive conflict at Dunquah; lieut. Eardley Wilnot killed, 3 Nov.; Ashantees' attack on Abrakampa totally defeated; their camp taken; disorderly retreat. 5, 6 Nov. "

Col. Wood's indecisive attack at Faisorah, 27 Nov. "

The Ashantees said to be retreating in disorder, 15 Dec. "

Sir Garnet Wolseley marches towards the Prah, 27 Dec. "

The King Koffee Kalcalli pretends to accept the terms offered; releases captives; prepares for battle. Jan. 1874

Skirmish at Borborassie; captain Nicol killed, 29 Jan. "

Ashantees defeated by sir Garnet Wolseley at Amoaful. 31 Jan. "

Bocquah captured by sir A. Alison. 1 Feb. "

Ashantee attack at Fommanah repulsed. 2 Feb. "

The king takes command; defeated at Ordahsa, 4 Feb. "

Sir Garnet Wolseley enters Coomassie. 4 Feb. "

The king not acceding to proposals, his palace and city burnt. 6 Feb. "

Daring ride through Coomassie by capt. Sartorius, 11 Feb. "

The British retreat; a treaty of peace (terms: perpetual peace; indemnity of 50,000 oz. of gold; supremacy over Adansi and other tribes renounced; free trade guaranteed; human sacrifices to be prohibited;) signed. 13 Feb. "

The king fearing attack from capt. Glover, sends first instalment of gold (1000 oz.). 13 Feb. "

Sir Garnet Wolseley enters Cape Coast Castle, 15 Feb.; sails; arrives at Portsmouth 21 March. "

The courage, skill, and discipline of the troops and sailors highly commended; expedition cost about 900,000l. "

The troops reviewed by the Queen at Windsor; sir Garnet Wolseley, commodores Commerell and Hewett, col. Festing, capt. Fremantle, sir A. Alison, and commander Glover thanked by parliament. 30 March. "

The deposed King Koffee Kalcalli, said to be defeated in his attack on his brother, king Wemsah. Sept. 1876

The king demands surrender of a fugitive prince by the governor of Cape Coast Castle, 18 Jan.; no result; professes desire of peace. April 1881

The king sends the golden axe to the queen, who receives it at Windsor Castle. 30 June. "

Deposition of king Wemsah, and desire of British protection announced. 28 June 1883

Fighting at Coomassie between partizans of king Wemsah and the ex-king Koffee Kalcalli. 3 and 5 Aug. "

King Bugay requests British intervention. Aug. "

Koffee Kalcalli's partizans totally defeated, announced. 31 Aug. "

He and Wemsah prisoners. Aug.—Nov. "

Massacre of Koffee's adherents. Dec. "

Death of the king, and Koffee Kalcalli; civil war reported. Aug.—Dec. 1884

ASHBOURNE'S (LORD) ACT, see *Ireland*, 14 Aug. 1885, and Nov. 1888; new act passed 24 Dec. 1888.

ASHBURTON TREATY, concluded at Washington, 9 Aug. 1842, by Alexander lord Ashburton, and John Tyler, president of the United States; it defined the boundaries of the respective countries between Canada and the state of Maine, settled the extradition of criminals, &c.

ASHDOD, or **AZOTUS**, seat of the worship of the Phœnician god, Dagon, which fell down before the ark of the Lord, captured by the Philistines from the Israelites, about 1141 B.C. (1 Sam. v.) Ashdod was taken by the Egyptians after 29 years' siege, the longest recorded.

ASHDOWN, or **ASSENDUNE**, now thought to be Aston, Berks, where Ethelred and his brother Alfred defeated the Danes in 871. At Ashdown.

near Saffron-Walden, Essex, Canute defeated Edmund Ironside with great slaughter, 1016.

Tradition says that the day after the battle in 871 Alfred caused his army to carve the figure of a white horse, the standard of Hengist, in the vale. Mr. Thomas Hughes ("Tom Brown"), in his book "The Scouring of the White Horse" (1859), describes the work and festival on 17 and 18 Sept. 1857, a ceremony performed at intervals from time immemorial. Records are found of the "scouring" in 1755, 27 May, 1776, 15 May, 1780, 1785, 1803, 1812 or 1813, 1825, 19, 20 Sept., Sept. 1843.

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM (books, manuscripts, coins, &c.), was presented to the university of Oxford by Elias Ashmole, the herald and antiquary, and opened 1682. It included the collections of the Tradescants, to whom he was executor. He died at Lambeth in 1692. The *Ashmolean Society*, Oxford (scientific), was established in 1828.

ASHTAROTH, a Phœnician goddess, occasionally worshipped by the Israelites (see *Judges* ii. 13) about 1406 B.C., and even by Solomon, about 984 B.C. (1 *Kings* xi. 5.)

ASH-WEDNESDAY, the first day of Lent, which in early times began on the Sunday now called the first in Lent. It is said that pope Felix III., in 487, first added the four days preceding the old Lent Sunday, to raise the number of fasting days to forty; that Gregory the Great (pope, 590) introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of the four additional days, and hence the names of *Dies Cinerum*, or Ash-Wednesday. At the Reformation this practice was abolished, "as being a mere shadow, or vain show." Ash-Wednesday, 1830, 6 Mar.; 1890, 19 Feb.; 1891, 11 Feb.; 1892, 2 Mar.; 1893, 15 Feb.

ASIA, the largest division of the globe, so called by the Greeks from the nymph Asia, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Japhet. Asia was the first quarter of the world peopled: here the law of God was first promulgated; here many of the greatest monarchies of the earth had their rise; and hence most of the arts and sciences have been derived. Its early history is derived from the Bible and from Herodotus, who relates the wars of Cræsus, Cyrus, and others. The Central Asian Railway from the Caspian to Samarcand constructed by general Annenkoff for Russia, which now possesses very great influence over the country, opened 1888. See *Jews, China, India, Persia, Turkey, and the other countries*.

ASIA MINOR, now **ANATOLIA**, comprised the Ionian colonies on the coast, the early seats of Greek civilisation, and the countries Mysia, Phrygia, Lycia, Bithynia, Caria, Lydia, Cappadocia, Galatia, &c., with the cities Troy, Ephesus, Smyrna (*all which see*). From the time of the rise of the Assyrian monarchy, about 2000 B.C., to that of the Turks under Osman, Asia Minor was the battlefield of the conquerors of the world.

First settlement of the Ionian Greeks	about B.C.	1043
Asia Minor subdued by the Medes	about	711
Conquered by Cyrus	about	546
Contest between the Greeks and Persians	begins	544
Asia Minor conquered by Alexander		332
Contended for by his successors; separate kingdoms established		321-278
Gradually acquired by the Romans	B.C. 188 to A.D.	15
Possessed by the Persians		609
Partially recovered by the emperor Basil		874
Invaded by Timour		1402
Taken from the Greek emperor, and established as an empire by the Turks under Mahomet I.		1413

See *Turkey*.
The Asia Minor Exploration Fund established, 1882, and thus enabled Mr. W. M. Ramsay to continue his re-

searches. Valuable results were reported in 1884 from Lydia and the early home of the Greeks.

Railway from Mersina on the coast to Tarsas and Adana, 42 miles, constructing under sir T. Tauered, Aug. 1884; first section opened 4 May, 1886, wholly opened Aug. 1886.

ASIATIC SOCIETIES. The "Asiatic Society of Bengal," at Calcutta, was established by sir William Jones in 1784, "the bounds of its investigation to be the geographical limits of Asia." The "Royal Asiatic Society," which has several branches in India, was founded in 1823. It established the "Oriental Translation Fund," in 1828, which had published 83 volumes of Eastern literature in 1865. The "Literary Society of Madras," 1845.

ASKESIAN SOCIETY (from the Greek *askēsis*, exercise), instituted in March, 1795, by some young men for discussing philosophical subjects. Its founders were Wm. Allen, Wm. Phillips, Alex. Tillock, Luke Howard, W. H. Pepsy and others. In 1806 it merged into the Geological Society.

ASMONÆANS, the proper name of the family termed Maccabees (*which see*).

ASPERN, GREAT, a town, and Essling, a village near the Danube and Vienna, where a series of desperate conflicts took place between the Austrian army under the archduke Charles, and the French under Napoleon, Massena, &c., on 21-22 May, 1809, ending in the retreat of Napoleon. The Austrian loss exceeded 20,000 men, and the French 30,000. Marshal Lannes, mortally wounded 22 May, died 31 May. The bridge of the Danube was destroyed, and Napoleon's retreat endangered; but the success of the Austrians was fruitless to them.

ASPHALT, a solid bituminous substance, probably derived from decayed vegetable matter. It was used as a building material in ancient Babylon. Its application for this purpose was revived by Eirinius, a Greek physician, who discovered beds of it near Neufchatel in 1712. Asphalt stone was found at Seyssel near Geneva in 1802; and after several failures, count Sassenay brought it into use for pavement about 1832. The artificial asphalt obtained from gas-works began to be used as pavement about 1838. Claridge's patent asphalt was laid down in Trafalgar-square, Jan. 1864. Various kinds of asphalt pavement have been since laid on in London.

ASPROMONTE, Naples. Here Garibaldi was defeated, wounded, and taken prisoner 29 Aug. 1862, having injudiciously risen against the French occupation of Rome.

ASSAM (N. E. India) acquired by the British in 1825, and surrendered by the king of Ava in 1826. The tea-plant was discovered here by Mr. Bruce in 1823. A superintendent of the tea-forests was appointed in 1836, the cultivation of the plant having been recommended by lord William Bentinck in 1834. The Assam Tea Company, by whom Chinese labourers and coolies were introduced, was established in 1839. After several years, the plantations suffered severely, it is said through over speculation and neglect of the labourers; as a remedy a labour act was passed at Calcutta, about July, 1867.

ASSASSINATION PLOT to kill William III., formed by some of the Jacobites, simultaneously with one for an insurrection to be aided by French invaders, in 1695. James II. and several noblemen and others were said to be privy to it; including the earl of Ailesbury. About forty

rudians undertook to kill William near Turnham Green, Middlesex, when returning from hunting, 14 Feb. 1696. Information was given to William by Mr. Prendergast, a Roman Catholic, through horror of the crime. The following were executed:—Charnock, King, and Keyes, 18 March; sir John Friend and sir Wm. Parkyns, 3 April; Rockwood, Lowick, and Cranbourne, 29 April, 1696; sir John Fenwick (by attainder), 28 January, 1697. Sir George Barclay, a chief organiser of the plot, escaped to France.

ASSASSINS, or ASSASSINIANS, fanatical Mahometans, collected by Hassan-ben-Sabah, and settled in Persia about 1090. In Syria they possessed a large tract of land among the mountains of Lebanon. They murdered the marquis of Montferrat in 1192, Lewis of Bavaria in 1213, and the khan of Tartary in 1254. They were extirpated in Persia about 1258 and in Syria about 1272. The chief of the corps was named "*Ancient of the Mountain*," and "*Old Man of the Mountain*." They trained up young people to assassinate such persons as their chief had devoted to destruction. *Hénault*. From them came the word *assassin*.

REMARKABLE ASSASSINATIONS AND ATTEMPTS.

See *Rome, Emperors*, for many assassinations.

Abdul Aziz, sultan (see *Turkey*), 4 June, 1876
 Abdurrahman, Ameer of Afghanistan; attempt 26 Dec. 1888
 Albert I., emperor of Germany, by his nephew John 1 May 1308
 Alexander II. of Russia; attempts: by Karakozow at St. Petersburg, 16 April, 1866; by Beresovskii at Paris, 6 June, 1867; by Alexander Solovieff, 14 April, 1879; by undermining a railway train, 1 Dec. 1879; by explosion of Winter palace, St. Petersburg, 17 Feb. 1880; killed by explosion of a bomb thrown by a man who is himself killed, St. Petersburg 2 p.m. 13 March 1881
 Alexander III.; attempts: 13 March, 1887; May, 1888
 Alfonso XII. of Spain, attempts: by J. O. Moncasi, 25 Oct. 1878; by Francisco Otero Gonzalez, 30 Dec. 1879
 Amadeus, duke of Aosta, when king of Spain; attempt 19 July 1872
 Artaxerxes III. of Persia; by Bagoas about B.C. 338
 Aumale, due d'; attempt 13 Sept. 1841
 Beaton, David, cardinal; by reformers 29 May 1546
 Becket, Thomas à, abp. of Canterbury 29 Dec. 1170
 Berri, Charles due de (father of the comte de Chambord) 13 Feb. 1820
 Bismarck, prince; attempt, by Blind, 7 May, 1866; by Kullmann 13 July 1874
 Bratiano, premier of Roumania; attempt, by J. Pietraro 14 Dec. 1880
 Buckingham, George Villiers, duke of; by John Felton 23 Aug. 1628
 Burgundy, John the Fearless, duke of; by Orleansists, 10 Sept. 1419
 Cæsar, Julius; by Brutus and others 15 March, B.C. 44
 Capo d'Istria, count; Greek statesman 9 Oct. 1831
 Cavendish, lord Frederick, chief Secretary for Ireland, and T. H. Burke, under Secretary, in Phoenix Park, Dublin, by 4 men 1882
 Daniel, prince of Montenegro 13 Aug. 1860
 Darbois, Georges, abp. of Paris; by communists, 24 May 1871
 Darius III. of Persia; by Bessus 1 July, B.C. 330
 Edmund the Elder, of England 26 March 946
 Edward the Martyr " " 18 March 979
 Edward II. " " 27 Sept. 1327
 Edward V. " " 7 July 1483
 Estrup, M.; attempt 21 Oct. 1885
 Ferry, Jules, ex-French premier; by Anbertin 10 Dec. 1887
 Francis Joseph of Austria; attempt, by Libenyl, 18 Feb. 1853; by Overdank 1882
 Frederick William IV. of Prussia; attempt, by Söfelage 22 May 1850
 Garfield (Gen.) president of the United States (by Charles Jules Guiteau): Washington, 2 July, died 19 Sept. 1881
 George III. of England, mad attempts, by Margaret Nicholson, 2 Aug. 1786; by James Hatfield, 15 May 1800

George IV. (when regent), attempt 28 Jan. 1817
 Guise, Henry duke of; by order of Henry III. of France 23 Dec. 1588
 Gustavus III. of Sweden; by Ankarström, 16 March, died 29 March 1792
 Henry III. of France; by Jacques Clément, 1 Aug. died 2 Aug. 1589
 Henry IV. of France; attempt, by Jean Châtel, 27 Dec. 1594; killed by Ravallac 14 May 1610
 Humbert I., king of Italy; attempt, by John Passananti, at Naples 17 Nov. 1878
 Hussein Avni and other Turkish ministers; by Haasan, a Circassian officer 15 June 1876
 Isabella II. of Spain; attempts, by La Riva, 4 May, 1847; by Merino, 2 Feb. 1852; by Raymond Fuentes 28 May 1856
 James I. of Scotland; by nobles 21 Feb. 1437
 James III. of Scotland; by nobles 11 June 1488
 Kotzebue, August, German dramatist, for political motives; by Karl Sand 23 March 1819
 Lincoln, Abraham, president of United States, N.A.; by Wilkes Booth, 14 April; died 15 April 1865
 Lorraine, Louis of Guise, cardinal of; by order of Henry III. of France 24 Dec. 1588
 Louis XV. of France; attempt, by Damiens, 5 Jan. 1757
 Louis Philippe of France; many attempts; by Fieschi, 28 July, 1835; by Aliband, 25 June, 1836; by Meunier, 27 Dec. 1836; by Darnès, 15 Oct. 1840; by Lecomte, 14 April, 1846; by Henry 29 July 1846
 Lytton, lord, viceroy of India; attempt, by Busa 12 Dec. 1878
 Marat; by Charlotte Corday 13 July 1793
 Mayo, Richard, earl of, gov.-gen. of India; by Shere Ali, a convict, in Andaman isles 8 Feb. 1872
 Mehemet Ali Pacha, by Albanians 7 Sept. 1878
 Melnikoff, gen. Loris; attempt (see *Russia*) 4 March 1880
 Michael, prince of Servia 10 June 1868
 Milan IV. of Servia, attempt 23 Oct. 1882
 Murray, James, earl of, regent of Scotland, 23 Jan. 1570
 Napoleon I.; attempt, by infernal machine, 24 Dec. 1800
 Napoleon III.; attempts, by Planori, 28 April, 1855; by Bellemarre, 8 Sept. 1855; by Orsini and others 14 Jan. 1858
 Orange, William, prince of; by Balthasar Gerard 10 July 1584
 Orleans, Louis Valois, duke of; by Burgundians 23 Nov. 1407
 Parma, Ferdinand Charles III., duke of; 26 March, died 27 March 1854
 Paul, czar of Russia; by nobles 24 March 1801
 Percival, Spencer, premier; by Bellingham, 11 May 1812
 Philip II. of Macedon; by Pausanias B.C. 336
 Prim, marshal; 28 Dec. died 30 Dec. 1870
 Rossi, conte Pellegrino, Roman statesman, 15 Nov. 1848
 Sibour, M. W. A., abp. of Paris, by Jean Verger, a priest 3 Jan. 1857
 Victoria, queen, attempts (?) Edwd. Oxford, 10 June, 1840; John Francis, 30 May, 1842; Bean, 3 July, 1842; Wm. Hamilton, 19 May, 1849; R. Maclean, at Windsor 2 March 1882
 William I. of Prussia and Germany; attempts, by Oscar Becker, 14 July, 1861; by Hödel, 11 May, 1878; by Dr. Nobiling 2 June 1878
 William III. of England: see *Assassination-plot* 1695-6

ASSAY OF GOLD AND SILVER, originated with the bishop of Salisbury, a royal treasurer in the reign of Henry I. *Du Cange*. But certainly some species of assay was practised as early as the Roman conquest. Assay early established in England was regulated by statutes, 1238, 1700, and 1705. Assay masters appointed at Newcastle, 1701; Sheffield and Birmingham, 1773. The laws respecting assay were amended in 1854 and 1855. The alloy of gold is silver and copper, that of silver is copper. Standard gold is 2 carats of alloy to 22 of fine gold. Standard silver is 18 dwts. of copper to 11 ozs. 2 dwts. of fine silver; see *Goldsmiths' Company and Pyx*.

ASSAYE (E. Indies). The British army, under general Arthur Wellesley (afterwards duke of Wellington), entered the Mahratta states on the south; took the fort of Ahmednuggur, 12 Aug.; and defeated Scindiah and the rajah of Berar at Assaye,

23 Sept. 1803. This was Wellesley's first great battle, in which he opposed 40,000 with only 9,600 men. The enemy fled, leaving their artillery, &c.

ASSEMBLY OF (130) DIVINES, held at Westminster, 1 July, 1643, convoked by order of parliament to consider the liturgy, government, and doctrines of the church. Two members were elected for each county. The Presbyterian majority adopted the Scottish covenant, and drew up the directory for public worship, a confession, and the catechisms now used by the church of Scotland. The last (1163rd) meeting was on 22 Feb. 1649; see *Church of Scotland*.

ASSENT, see *Royal Assent*.

ASSESSED TAXES. By some the date is referred to Ethelbert, in 991; to Henry VIII. 1522; and to William III. 1689, when a land-tax was imposed; see *Land Tax*. The assessed taxes yielded in 1815 (the last year of the war), exclusively of the land-tax, 6,524,766*l.*, their highest amount. These imposts have varied in their nature and amount, according to the exigencies of the state. They were considerably advanced in 1797 and 1801, *et seq.*, but reduced in 1816, and in subsequent years. An act for the repeal of certain assessed taxes was passed 16 & 17 Vict. c. 90, 20 Aug. 1853, explained and amended by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 1, 17 Feb. 1854.—Acts for the better securing and accounting for the Assessed and Income Taxes, 10 Aug. 1854; see *Taxes*, and *Income Tax*. Changes were made in the assessed taxes, their time of collection, &c., by the Revenue act, passed 24 June, 1869. Licences for servants, dogs, and armorial bearings were also introduced. An act to provide for uniformity in the assessment of rateable property in the metropolis was passed 9 Aug. 1869. The "Court of General Assessment" first met 19 May, 1870. Amount received in the year ending 31 March, 1870, about 4,500,000*l.* Since then the assessed taxes include the land-tax and house duty only. Amount received, year 1871-2, about 2,330,000*l.*; 1874-5, 2,440,000*l.*; 1875-6, 2,496,000*l.*; 1876-7, 2,532,000*l.*; 1877-8, 2,670,000*l.*; 1878-9, 2,720,000*l.*; 1879-80, 2,670,000*l.*; 1882-3, 2,800,000*l.*; 1883-4, 2,875,000*l.*; 1886-7, 2,980,000*l.*; 1887-8, 2,970,000*l.*

ASSIENTO, a contract between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves, began with the Flemings. By the treaty of Utrecht, 13 July, 1713, the British government engaged to furnish 4800 negroes annually to Spanish America for thirty years. The contract was renewed in 1743, but given up in 1750; see *Guinea*.

ASSIGNATS, a forced paper currency, ordered by the National Assembly of France to support public credit during the revolution, April, 1790. At one period, eight milliards, or nearly 350 millions of pounds sterling, of this paper were in circulation in France and its dependencies. *Alison*. Assignats were superseded by mandats in 1796.

ASSIZE OF BATTLE, see *Appeal*.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, &c., see *Bread*, and *Wool*.

ASSIZE OF JERUSALEM, a valuable code of laws compiled under the direction of Godfrey of Bouillon, king of Jerusalem, in 1100.

ASSIZE COURTS (from *assideo*, *I sit*) are very ancient in England, and in old law books are defined to be an assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the justice, to meet at a certain time and place: regulated by Magna Charta, 1215. The present justices of assize and *Nisi Prius* are derived from the statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I.

1284. *Coke*; *Blackstone*. "The king doth will that no lord, or other of the country, shall sit upon the bench with the justices to take assize in their sessions in the counties of England, upon great forfeiture to the king." 20 Rich. II. 1396. *Statutes, Brough Act*. Assizes are general or special; general when the judges go their circuits, and special when a commission is issued to take cognisance of one or more causes; see *Bloody Assize*.

ASSOCIATIONS, see *British, National Associations, Christian, &c.*

ASSUMPTION, FEAST OF THE, 15 Aug. It is observed by the church of Rome in honour of the Virgin Mary, said to have been taken up to heaven in her corporeal form, body and spirit, on this day, A.D. 45, in her 75th year. The festival was instituted in the 7th century, and enjoined by the council of Mentz, 813.

ASSURANCE, see *Insurance*.

ASSYRIA, an Asiatic country between Mesopotamia and Media, was the seat of the earliest recorded monarchy. Its history is mainly derived from Ctesias, an early Greek historian of doubtful authenticity, Herodotus, and the Holy Scriptures. The discovery by Mr. (aft. sir) Austin Layard of the Ninevite antiquities, now in the British Museum, and the deciphering of many ancient cuneiform inscriptions, by Grotefend, sir H. Rawlinson, and other scholars, have drawn much attention to the Assyrians. The chronologers, Blair, Usher, Hales, and Clinton, differ much in the dates they assign to events in Assyrian history.

Nimrod or Belus reigns . . . B.C. [2554 H. 2235 C.] 2245
"Asshur builded Nineveh" (Gen. x. 11) about . . . 2218

Ninus, son of Belus, reigns in Assyria, and names his capital Nineveh . . . [2182 C.] 2069

Babylon taken by Ninus, who, having subdued the Armenians, Persians, Bactrians, and all Asia Minor, establishes what is properly the Assyrian monarchy, of which Nineveh was the seat of empire. Blair . . . [2233 C.] 2059

Ninyas, an infant, succeeds Ninus Semiramis, mother of Ninyas, usurps the government, enlarges and embellishes Babylon [2130 C.] 2007

She invades Libya, Ethiopia, and India . . . Lenglet 1975

She is put to death by her son Ninyas . . . 1965

Ninyas put to death, and Arius reigns . . . 1927

Reign of Aralius . . . 1897

Belochus, the last king of the race of Ninus . . . 1446

He makes his daughter Atossa, surnamed Semiramis II., his associate on the throne . . . 1433

Atossa procures the death of her father, and marries Belatores (or Belaperes) who reigns . . . 1421

The prophet Jonah appears in Nineveh, and foretells its destruction. Blair . . . B.C. 842

Nineveh taken by Arbaces [Sardanapalus, the king, is mythically said to have enclosed himself, his court, and women, in his palace, and to have perished in the fire kindled by himself] . . . 820

Phul raised to the throne. Blair . . . about 777

He invades Israel, but departs without drawing a sword. Blair; 2 Kings xv. 19, 20 . . . 770

Tiglath-Pileser invades Syria, takes Damascus, and makes great conquests . . . 744-740

Shalmaneser takes Samaria, transports the people, whom he replaces by a colony of Cutheans and others, and thus finishes the kingdom of Israel . . . 721

He retires from before Tyre, after a siege of five years. Blair . . . 713

Sennacherib invades Judea, and his general, Rabshakeh, besieges Jerusalem, when the angel of the Lord in one night destroys 180,000 of his army. *Isaiah xxxvii.* . . . 710

Esar-haddon invades Judea . . . 710

Sarac (Sardanapalus II.) besieged, kills his wife and children, and burns himself in his palace . . . 625 or 621

Nineveh razed to the ground, and Assyria becomes a Median province . . . 605

Assyria subdued by Alexander the Great . . . B.C. 332
It subsequently formed part of the kingdoms of
Syria, Parthia, and Persia.
It was conquered by the Turks . . . A.D. 1637
Explored by col. Chesney and the Enlirates ex-
ploring expedition . . . 1815-37
Layard's Discoveries published (see *Ninereh*) . . . 1848-53
Mr. George Smith, of British Museum, began to
study inscriptions, 1866; (received aid from pro-
prietors of *Daily Telegraph*), and started to explore
Assyrian remains, 20 June, 1873; worked in 1873-
74; published "Assyrian Discoveries" . . . Mareh 1875
Started to renew his explorations, Oct. 1875; died
at Aleppo . . . 19 Aug. 1876
The explorations resumed by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam,
see *Ninereh*.
Classes for the study of Assyrian language formed;
Rev. A. H. Sayce publishes an Assyrian gram-
mar . . . 1875
(See *Ninereh*.)

ASTEROIDS, see under *Planets*.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE, see under
Theatres.

ASTON RIOTS, see *Birmingham*, 1884.

ASTORGA (N. W. Spain), the ancient Asturica
Augusta, was taken by the French, 22 April, 1810,
and treated with great severity.

ASTRACAN (S. E. Russia), a province ac-
quired from the Mogul's empire in 1554; visited
and settled by Peter the Great in 1722.

ASTROLABE, an instrument for observing
the stars, said to have been employed by Hipparchus
about 130 B.C.; and by Ptolemy about 140 A.D.
The modern astrolabe was described by Fabricius in
1513.

ASTROLOGY. Judicial astrology was cul-
tivated by the Chaldeans, and transmitted to the
Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. It was much in
vogue in Italy and France in the time of Catherine
de Medicis (married to Francis I. of France, 1533).
Hénault. It is said that Bede, 673-735, was ad-
dicted to it; and Roger Bacon, 1214-1292. Lord
Burleigh is said to have calculated the nativity of
Elizabeth, and she, and other princes, were dupes of
Dee, the astrologer. It is stated that Lilly was
consulted by Charles I. respecting his projected
escape from Carisbrook castle in 1647. *Ferguson*.
Astrological almanacs are still published in London.
The Astrological Society of Great Britain founded 19
Feb. 1879.

"Neptune," an astrologer, fined for practising
29 May, 1886

ASTRONOMER-ROYAL, see *Greenwich*.

ASTRONOMY. The earliest astronomical
observations were made at Babylon it is said about
2234 B.C. The study was much advanced in Chaldea
under Nabonassar; was known to the Chinese about
1100 B.C.; some say many centuries before, see
Eclipses, Planets, Comets, Sun, Moon, Jupiter,
Venus, Saturn, Neptune, Mars, &c.

Lunar eclipses observed at Babylon, and recorded
by Ptolemy . . . about 720
Spherical form of the earth, and the true cause of
lunar eclipses, taught by Thales . . . about 600
Further discoveries by Pythagoras, who taught the
doctrine of celestial motions, and believed in the
plurality of habitable worlds; died . . . about 470
Meton introduces the lunar-solar cycle . . . 433
Treatises of Aristotle "concerning the heavens,"
and of Antolycus "on the motion of the sphere"
(earliest extant works on astronomy) . . . about 350
Aristo writes a poem on astronomy . . . 281
Archimedes observes solstices, &c. . . 212
Hipparchus, greatest of Greek astronomers, deter-
mines mean motion of sun and moon; discovers
precession of equinoxes, &c. . . 160-125
The precession of the equinoxes confirmed, and the

places and distances of the planets discovered, by
Ptolemy . . . A.D. 139-161
Astronomy and geography cultivated by the Arabs
about 760; brought into Europe . . . about 1200
Alphonse tables (*which see*) composed . . . about 1253
Clocks first used in astronomy . . . about 1500
True doctrine of the motions of the planetary bodies
revived by Copernicus, founder of modern astro-
nomy; his "Revolution of the Heavenly Bodies"
published . . . 1543
Astronomy advanced by Tycho Brahe, who yet ad-
heres to the Ptolemaic system . . . about 1582
Galileo constructs a telescope, 1609; and discovers
Jupiter's satellites, &c. . . 8 Jan. 1610
True laws of the planetary motions announced by
Kepler; 1st and 2nd, 1609; 3rd . . . 1618
Various forms of telescopes and other instruments
used in astronomy invented . . . 1608-40
Cartesian system published by Des Cartes . . . 1637
The transit of Venus over the sun's disc first ob-
served by Horrocks . . . 24 Nov. 1639
Huyghens completes the discovery of Saturn's ring
Cassini draws his meridian line, after Dante; see
Bologna . . . 1655
The aberration of the light of the fixed stars dis-
covered by Horrebow . . . 1659
Gregory invents a reflecting telescope . . . 1663
Discoveries of Picard . . . 1669
Charts of the moon constructed by Scheiner, Lan-
grenus, Hevelius, Riccioli, &c. . . about 1670
Discoveries of Römer on the velocity of light, and
his observation of Jupiter's satellites . . . 1675
Greenwich Observatory founded . . . "
Motion of the sun round its own axis proved by
Halley . . . 1676
Newton's *Principia* published; and the system, as
now taught, demonstrated . . . 1687
Catalogue of the stars made by Flamsteed . . . 1688
Cassini's chart of the full moon executed . . . 1692
Satellites of Saturn, &c., discovered by Cassini . . . 1701
Halley predicts the return of the comet (of 1758) . . . 1705
Flamsteed's *Historia Cælestis* published . . . 1725
Aberation of the light of the stars discovered and
explained by Dr. Bradley . . . 1727
John Harrison produces chronometers for deter-
mining the longitude, 1735 *et seq.*, and obtains the
reward . . . 1764
"Nautical Almanac" first published . . . 1767
Celestial inequalities found by La Grange . . . 1780
Uranus and satellites discovered by Herschel; see
Georgium Sidus . . . 1781
Mécanique Céleste, by La Place, published . . . 1796
ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON founded,
1820; chartered . . . 1831
Beer and Mädler's map of the moon published . . . 1834
Lord Rosse's telescope constructed . . . 1828-45
The planet Neptune discovered . . . 23 Sept. 1846
Bond photographs the moon (see *Photography,*
celestial) . . . 1851
Hansen's table of the moon published at expense of
the British government . . . 1857
Trustees of the rev. Richard Sheepshanks present
10,000. stock to Trinity College, Cambridge, for
promotion of the study of astronomy, meteorology,
and magnetism . . . 2 Dec. 1858
Spectrum analysis applied in astronomy (see *Spec-*
trum) . . . 1861
Large photograph of the moon by Warren de la
Rue . . . 1863
Royal Astronomical Society removed from Somer-
set-house to Burlington-house . . . 1874
Two satellites of Mars discovered by prof. Asaph
Hall, at Washington, U.S. . . 11, 18 Aug. 1877
Astronomical Congress opened at Paris; arrange-
ments made for photographing charts of the
heavens at different observatories . . . 16-26 April 1887
Mr. Norman Lockyer announces his theory respect-
ing the constitution of the heavenly bodies (see
under *Meteors*) . . . 17 Nov. "
ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF FRANCE inaugurated
12 Oct. "

ASTURIAS (Oviedo, since 1833) N. W. Spain,
an ancient principality. Here Pelayo collected the
Gothic fugitives, about 713, founded a new kingdom,
and by his victories checked Moorish conquest. For
his successors, see *Spain*. The heir-apparent of the

monarchy has borne the title "prince of Asturias" since 1388, when it was assumed by Henry, son of John I. king of Leon, on his marriage with a descendant of Peter of Castile. In 1808, the junta of Asturias began the organised resistance to the French usurpation.

ASYLUMS, or **PRIVILEGED PLACES**, at first were places of refuge for those who by accident or necessity had done things that rendered them obnoxious to the law. God commanded the Jews to build cities of refuge, 1451 B.C., *Numbers* xxv.—The posterity of Hercules are said to have built one at Athens, to protect themselves against such as their father had irritated. Cadmus is said to have built one at Thebes, 1490 B.C., and Romulus one at Mount Palatine, 751 B.C.; see *Sanctuaries*; *Metropolitan District*.

ATALANTA (formerly *Juno*), training-ship, left Bermuda on a trial voyage, under capt. Stirling, 31 Jan. 1880. On board, 15 officers, and 265 petty officers, seamen, marines, and boys; never heard of again. Many merchant vessels were wrecked during a terrific gale, 12-16 Feb. 1880. See *Man-sion House Funds*.

ATCHINOFF INCIDENT, see under *Russia*, 1889.

ATELIERS NATIONAUX (National Workshops), were established by the French provisional government in Feb. 1848. They interfered greatly with private trade, as about 100,000 workmen threw themselves upon the government for labour and payment. The breaking-up of the system led to the fearful conflicts in June following; and the system was abolished in July.

ATHANASIAN CREED. Athanasius, of Alexandria, was elected bishop, 326. He firmly opposed the doctrines of Arius (who denied Christ's divinity), was several times exiled, and died in 373.

Lumby, in "History of the Creeds" (1872), asserts that this creed, beginning "*Quienoune cult*," was not composed by Athanasius; that it is made up of two distinct parts, and was originally written in Latin and put into its present shape between 813 and 850; not connected with Athanasius's name by any trustworthy authority before 809; set forth first in Gaul, about 870; gradually extended into Italy, Britain, &c.; accepted by the Greek church about 1200.

This creed asserts the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son, see *Filioque*.

Dr. Waterland's Critical History of this creed published 1723.

Much agitation against the general use of this creed has arisen in the Church of England among both clergy and laity, 1870-73.

Modifications approved by several bishops were negatived by the lower house in convocation (62-7) early in May, 1872. The vote was rejected by the bishops, and the agitation continued.

In a letter to the earl of Shaftesbury, 22 July, 1872, the archbishops of Canterbury and York expressed their hope of devising a way for rendering the reading of the creed during public worship not compulsory.

Great meeting of laity at St. James's Hall in defence of the creed, 31 Jan. 1873.

ATHEISM (from the Greek *a*, without, *Theos*, God, see *Psalms* xiv. 1). It was professed by Epicurus, Lucretius, and other philosophers. Spinoza was the defender of a similar doctrine (1632-1677). Lucilio Vanini publicly taught atheism in France, and was condemned to be burnt at Toulouse in 1619. Mathias Knutzen, of Holstein, openly professed atheism, and had upwards of a thousand disciples in Germany about 1674; he travelled to make proselytes, and his followers were called *Conscienciaries*, because they held that there

is no other deity than conscience. "Though a small draught of philosophy may lead a man into atheism, a deep draught will certainly bring him back again to the belief of a God." *Lord Bacon*. Atheism prevailed during the French republic, 1794 till 1801; see *Materialism*. Bill to prevent Atheists sitting in Parliament introduced by lord Redesdale, read first time, 7 March, 1882; dropped.

ATHENÆA were great festivals celebrated at Athens in honour of Minerva. One was called *Panathenæa*, the other *Chalcea*; they are said to have been instituted by Erechtheus or Orpheus, 1397 or 1495 B.C.; and revived by Theseus, who caused them to be observed by all the Athenians, the first every fifth year, 1234 B.C. *Plutarch*.

ATHENÆUM, a place at Athens, sacred to Minerva, where the poets and philosophers recited their compositions. That of Rome, of great beauty, was erected by the emperor Adrian, 125.—The **ATHENÆUM CLUB** of London was formed 16 Feb. 1824, for the association of persons of scientific and literary attainments, and artists, and noblemen and gentlemen, patrons of learning, &c., by the earls of Liverpool and Aberdeen, the marquiss of Lansdowne, Dr. T. Young, Moore, Dary, Scott, Mackintosh, Faraday, Croker, Chantrey, Lawrence, and seven future premiers. The clubhouse was erected in 1829-30 on the site of the late Carlton palace; it is of Grecian architecture, and the frieze is an exact copy of the Panathenæic procession which formed the frieze of the Parthenon.—The Liverpool Athenæum was opened 1 Jan. 1799.—At Manchester, Bristol, and many other places, buildings under this name, and for a like purpose, have been founded.—The *Athenæum*, a weekly literary and scientific journal in relation to literature, science, and the fine arts, originated by James Silk Buckingham, first appeared in 1828. John Francis, publisher, 1831-82, died 6 April, 1882. Rev. Henry Stebbing, first editor, died 22 Sept. 1883, aged 84. The *Athenæum* became the property of Mr. C. W. Dilke in 1830, and speedily became an influential critical journal. See *Trials*, 1875.

ATHENRY (Galway). Near here the Irish were totally defeated, and a gallant young chief, Feidlim O'Connor, slain 10 Aug. 1316.

ATHENS, the capital of ancient Attica, and of modern Greece. The first sovereign mentioned is Ogyges, who reigned in Boeotia, and was master of Attica, then called *Ionica*. Tradition states that in his reign (about 1764 B.C.) a deluge laid waste the country, which so remained till the arrival of the Egyptian Cecrops and a colony, by whom the land was re-peopled, and twelve cities founded, 1556 B.C. The city, said to have been first called *Cecropia*, was afterwards named Athens in honour of Minerva (*Athenê*), her worship having been introduced by Erechtheus, 1383 B.C. Athens was ruled by seventeen successive kings (487 years), by thirteen perpetual archons (316 years), seven decennial archons (70 years), and lastly by annual archons (760 years). It attained great power, and no other city has had, in a short space of time, so great a number of illustrious citizens. The ancients called Athens *Astu*, the city, by eminence, and one of the eyes of Greece; see *Greece*.

Arrival of Cecrops [1558 *Hales*, 1433 *Clinton*] B.C.
Usher 1556
 The Areopagus established 1507
 Deucalion arrives in Attica 1502
 Reign of Amphictyon [1499 *H.*] 1497
 The Panathenæan Games [1481 *H.*] 1495
 Erichthonius reigns 1487
 Erechtheus teaches husbandry 1383
 Eleusinian mysteries introduced by Eumolpus 1356

Erechtheus killed in battle with the Eleusinians <i>n.c.</i>	1347
Ægeus invades Attica, and ascends the throne	1283
He throws himself into the sea, and is drowned ; hence the name of the <i>Ægean Sea</i> . <i>Eusebius.</i>	1235
Theseus, his son, succeeds, and reigns 30 years	"
He collects his subjects into one city, and names it Athens	1234
Reign of Minstheus, 1205 ; of Demophoon	1182
Court of Ephetus established	1179
The <i>Prænepse</i> instituted	1178
Melanthus conquers Xuthus in single combat and is chosen king	1128
Reign of Codrus, his son, the last king	1092
In a battle with the <i>Heralida</i> , Codrus is killed : he had resolved to perish ; the oracle having declared that the victory should be with the side whose leader was killed	1070
Royalty abolished ;—Athens governed by archons, Medon the first	(1070 <i>H.</i>) 1044
Alcmeon, last <i>perpetual</i> archon, dies	753
Cleophris, first <i>decennial</i> archon	752
Hippomenes deposed for his cruelty	713
Erizias, 7th and last <i>decennial</i> archon, dies	684
Creon, first <i>annual</i> archon	683
Draco, the 12th annual archon, publishes his laws, said "to have been written in blood"	621
Solon supersedes them by his excellent code	594
Pisistratus, the "tyrant," seizes the supreme power, 560 ; flight of Solon, 559. Pisistratus establishes his government, 537 ; collects a public library, 531 ; dies	527
First tragedy acted at Athens, on a waggon, by Thespis	535
Hipparchus assassinated by Harmodius and Aristo- geiton	514
The law of ostracism established ; Hippias and the Pisistratide banished	510
Lemnos taken by Miltiades	504
The Persian invaders defeated at Marathon.	490
Death of Miltiades	489
Aristides, surnamed the <i>Just</i> , banished	483
Athens taken by the Persian Xerxes	480
Burnt to the ground by Mardonius	479
Rebuilt and fortified by Themistocles ; Piræus built	478
Themistocles banished	471
Cimon, son of Miltiades, overruns all Thrace	469
Pericles takes part in public affairs, 469 ; he and Cimon adorn Athens, 464 ; the latter banished	461
Athens begins to tyrannise over Greece	459
The long wall built	457
Literature, philosophy, and art flourish	448
The first sacred (or social) war ; (<i>which see</i>)	"
Tohidias conducts an expedition into Boeotia, and is defeated and killed near Coronea	447
The thirty years' truce between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians	445
Herodotus said to have read his history in the council at Athens	"
Pericles obtains the government	444
Pericles subdues Samos	440
Satirical comedies prohibited at Athens	"
Alliance between Athens and Corcyra, then at war with Corinth, 433 ; leads to the Peloponnesian war (lasted 27 years) ; it began	431
A dreadful plague, which had ravaged Ethiopia, Libya, Egypt, and Persia, extends to Athens, and continues for five years	430
Death of Pericles of the plague	429
Disastrous expedition against Sicily ; death of the commanders, Demosthenes and Nicias ; Athenian fleet destroyed by Gylippus	415-413
Government of the "four hundred"	411
Alcibiades defeats the Lacedæmonians at Cyzicus ; (<i>which see</i>)	410
Alcibiades, accused of aspiring to sovereign power, banished	407
Athens victorious in a sea fight at Arginusæ	406
Athenian fleet destroyed by Lysander at <i>Ægospo- tami</i>	405
He besieges Athens by land and sea ; its walls are destroyed, and it capitulates, and the Pelopon- nesian war terminates	404
Rule of the thirty tyrants, who are overthrown by Thrasybulus	403
Socrates (aged 70) put to death.	399
The Corinthian war begins	395

Conon rebuilds the long walls, and fortifies the Piræus	B.C. 393
Plato founds the academy	388
War against Sparta	373
The Lacedæmonian fleet defeated at Naxos by Chabrias	376
General peace	371
Philip, king of Macedon, opposes the Athenians ; see <i>Macedon</i>	359
Second sacred (or social) war	357-355
First Philippic of Demosthenes	352
Peace with Macedon	346
Battle of Cheronea (<i>which see</i>) ; the Athenians and Thebans defeated by Philip	7 Aug. 338
Philip assassinated by Pausanias	336
Athens submits to Alexander, who spares the orators	335
Death of Alexander	323
The Lamian war ; the Athenians and others rise against Macedon, 323 ; defeated at Cranon ; Demosthenes poisons himself	322
Athens surrenders to Cassander, who governs well, 318 ; execution of Phocion	317
Demetrius Poliorcetes expels Demetrius Phalerens, and restores the Athenian democracy, 307 ; the latter takes the chair of philosophy	296
A league between Athens, Sparta, and Egypt	277
Athens taken by Antigonos Gonatas, king of Mac- edon, 268 ; restored by Aratus	256
The Athenians join the <i>Æolian</i> league	229
They join the <i>Ætolians</i> against Macedon, and send for assistance to Rome	215
A Roman fleet arrives at Athens	211
The Romans proclaim liberty at Athens	196
Subjugation of Greece	144
The Athenians implore assistance against the Romans from Mithridates, king of Pontus, whose general, Archelaus, makes himself master of Athens	88
Athens besieged by Sylla, the Roman general ; it is reduced to surrender by famine	86
Cicero studies at Athens, 79 ; and Horace	42
The Athenians desert Pompey, to follow the inter- ests of Cæsar	47
Athens visited by the apostle Paul	A.D. 52
Many temples, &c., erected by Hadrian	122-135
Athens taken by Alaric, and spared from slaughter	396
Acquired by Otho de la Roche, and afterwards made a duchy	1205
Subjected by the Turks	1444
By Mahomet II.	1456
By the Venetians	1466
Restored to the Turks	1479
Athens suffered much during the War of Inde- pendence, 1821-7. Taken by the Turks (<i>see Greece</i>)	17 May, 1827
Becomes the capital of the kingdom of modern Greece	1833
Population, 41,298, 1861 ; 44,510, 1871 ; 84,903, 1884	1884
BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY (first director, F. C. Penrose), opened	Nov. 1936
ATHLONE, Roscommon, Ireland, was burnt during the civil war in 1641. After the battle of the Boyne, colonel R. Grace held Athlone for James II. against a besieging army, but fell when it was taken by assault by Ginckel, 30 June, 1691 ; <i>see Aughrim.</i>	
ATHOS. A mountain in Roumelia, termed Monte Santos from its numerous monasteries whose libraries contain many MSS. especially of the old and new testaments, of great antiquity. Professor Lambros is preparing a catalogue, 1889.	
ATLANTA, <i>see United States</i> , 1864.	
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH, <i>see Electric Telegraph</i> , under <i>Electricity</i> .	
ATMOLYSIS, a method of separating the constituent gases of a compound gas (such as at- mospheric air) by causing it to pass through a vessel of porous material (such as graphite) ; first made known in Aug. 1863, by the discoverer, the late professor T. Graham, F.R.S., master of the mint.	
ATMOSPHERE, <i>see Air</i> .	

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAYS. The idea of producing motion by atmospheric pressure was conceived by Papin, the French engineer, about 1680. Experiments were made on a line of rail, laid down across Wormwood Scrubs, London, between Shepherd's Bush and the Great Western railroad, to test the efficacy of atmospheric tubes, the working of the air-pump, and speed of carriages upon this new principle on railroads in June, 1840, and then tried for a short time on a line between Croydon and London, 1845. Atmospheric pressure was also tried and abandoned, in 1848, on the South Devon line. An atmospheric railway was commenced between Dalkey and Killiney, in the vicinity of Dublin, in Sept. 1843; opened 29 March, 1844; discontinued in 1855. A similar railway was proposed to be laid down in the streets of London by Mr. T. W. Rammell, in 1857. Mr. Rammell's Pneumatic Railway was put in action successfully at the Crystal Palace on 27 Aug. 1864, and following days. An act for a pneumatic railway between the Waterloo railway station and Whitehall was passed in July, 1865. Atmospheric pressure was proposed for a submarine railway from Dover to Calais, in 1869; see *Pneumatic Despatch*.

ATOMIC THEORY, in chemistry, deals with the indivisible particles of all substances. The somewhat incoherent labours of his predecessors (such as Wenzel, in 1777) were reduced by John Dalton to four laws of combining proportion, which have received the name of "Atomic Theory." His "Chemical Philosophy," containing the exposition of his views, appeared in 1808. Dr. C. Daubeny's work on the Atomic Theory was published in 1850. In his standard of *Atomic weights* Dalton takes hydrogen as 1. Berzelius, who commenced his elaborate researches on the subject in 1843, adopts oxygen as 100. The former standard is used in this country, the latter on the continent. The theory is accepted by some, and rejected by other chemists. In 1855 Hinrichs propounded a new hypothetical science, *Atomechanics*, in which *panlogen*, composed of panatoms, is regarded as the primary chemical principle.

ATOMS. Democritus (about 400 B.C.) held that the only existing things are innumerable indestructible atoms, varying in form, and combined in obedience to mechanical laws, and that the soul consists of free, smooth, round atoms like those of fire; and that nothing happens by chance. His philosophy was adopted by Epicurus (about 306 B.C.), whose doctrines are luminously expounded by Lucretius in his great poem, "*De Rerum Natura*" (On the Nature of Things), 57 B.C. The atomic philosophy, in a modified form, was recognised by Gassendi, who died 1655 A.D.

ATREBATES, a Belgic people, subdued by Cæsar, 57 B.C.; see *Artois*.

ATTAINER, ACTS OF, whereby a person not only forfeited his land, but his blood was tainted, have been numerous. Two witnesses in cases of high treason are necessary where corruption of blood is incurred, unless the party accused shall confess, or stand mute, 7 & 8 Will. III. 1694-5. *Blackstone*. The attainer of lord Wm. Russell, who was beheaded in Lincoln's-inn-fields, 21 July, 1683, was reversed under William, in 1689. The rolls and records of the acts of attainder passed in the reign of James II. were cancelled and publicly burnt, 2 Oct. 1695. Sir John Fenwick was the last person executed by act of attainder, 28 Jan. 1697. Amongst the last acts reversed was the attainder of the children of lord Edward Fitzgerald (who was

implicated in the rebellion in Ireland of 1798), 1 July, 1819. In 1814 and 1833 the severity of attainders was mitigated. Several attainders reversed about 1827, and one in 1853 (the earl of Perth).

ATTICA, see *Athens*.

ATTILA, surnamed the "*Scourge of God*," and thus distinguished for his conquests and his crimes, having ravaged the eastern empire from 445 to 450, when he made peace with Theodosius. He invaded the western empire, 450, and was defeated by Aëtius at Châlons, 451; he then retired into Pannonia, where he died through the bursting of a blood vessel on his nuptials with Ildico, a beautiful virgin, 453.

ATTORNEY (from *tour*, turn), a person qualified to act for another at law. The number in Edward III.'s reign was under 400 for the whole kingdom. In the 32nd of Henry VI., 1454, a law reduced the practitioners in Norfolk, Norwich, and Suffolk, from eighty to fourteen, and restricted their increase. The number of attorneys practising in the United Kingdom was said to be 13,824 (1872). The qualifications and practice of attorneys and solicitors are now regulated by acts passed in 1843, 1860, 1870, and 1874. By the Supreme Judicature Act all attorneys styled solicitors since Nov. 1875. See *Solicitors*.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL, a law officer of the crown, appointed by letters patent. He has to exhibit informations and prosecute for the king in matters criminal, and to file bills in exchequer, for any claims concerning the crown in inheritance or profit. Others may bring bills against the king's attorney. The first attorney-general was William Bonneville, 1277.

- 1660. Sir Jeffrey Palmer.
- 1670. Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards earl of Nottingham.
- 1673. Sir Francis North, *knt.*, afterwards lord Guildford.
- 1675. Sir William Jones.
- 1679. Sir Cresvel Levinz, or Levinge, *knt.*
- 1681. Sir Robert Sawyer, *knt.*
- 1687. Sir Thomas Powis, *knt.*
- 1689. Henry Pollexfen, *esq.*
- Sir George Treby, *knt.*
- 1692. Sir John Summers, *knt.*, afterwards lord Somers.
- 1693. Edward Ward, *esq.*
- 1695. Sir Thomas Trevor, *knt.*, afterwards lord Trevor.
- 1701. Edward Northey, *esq.*
- 1707. Sir Simon Harcourt, *knt.*
- 1708. Sir James Mountagu, *knt.*
- 1710. Sir Simon Harcourt, again; aft. lord Harcourt.
- Sir Edward Northey, *knt.*
- 1718. Nicholas Lechmere, *esq.*, aft. lord Lechmere.
- 1720. Sir Robert Raymond, aft. lord Raymond.
- 1724. Sir Philip Yorke, after. earl of Hardwicke.
- 1734. Sir John Willes, *knt.*
- 1737. Sir Dudley Ryder, *knt.*
- 1754. Hon. William Murray, aft. earl of Mansfield.
- 1756. Sir Robert Henley, *knt.*, aft. earl of Northington.
- 1757. Sir Charles Pratt, *knt.*, afterwards lord Camden.
- 1762. Hon. Charles Yorke.
- 1763. Sir Fletcher Norton, *knt.*, aft. lord Granley.
- 1765. Hon. Charles Yorke, again; afterwards lord Morden, and lord chancellor; see *Chancellors*.
- 1766. William de Grey, afterwards lord Walsingham.
- 1771. Edward Thurlow, *esq.*, afterwards lord Thurlow.
- 1778. Alex. Wedderburn, aft. lord Loughborough.
- 1780. James Wallace, *esq.*
- 1782. Lloyd Kenyon, *esq.*
- 1783. James Wallace, *esq.*
- John Lee, *esq.*
- Lloyd Kenyon, again; afterwards lord Kenyon.
- 1784. Sir Richard P. Arden, aft. lord Alvanley.
- 1788. Sir Archibald Macdonald.
- 1793. Sir John Scott, afterwards lord Eldon.
- 1799. Sir J. Mitford, afterwards lord Redesdale.
- 1801. Sir Edward Law, aft. lord Ellenborough, 14 Feb.
- 1802. Hon. Spencer Perceval (murdered by Bellingham 11 May, 1812), 15 April.
- 1806. Sir Arthur Pigott, 12 Feb.

1807. Sir Vicary Gibbs, afterwards chief justice of the common pleas, 7 April.
 1812. Sir Thomas Plumer, afterwards first vice-chancellor of England, 26 June.
 1813. Sir William Garrow, 4 May.
 1817. Sir Samuel Shepherd, 7 May.
 1819. Sir Robert Gifford, aft. lord Gifford, 24 July.
 1824. Sir John Singleton Copley, afterwards lord Lyndhurst, 9 Jan.
 1826. Sir Charles Wetherell, 20 Sept.
 1827. Sir James Scarlett, 27 April.
 1828. Sir Charles Wetherell, again, 19 Feb.
 1829. Sir Jas. Scarlett, again; aft. lord Abinger, 29 June.
 1830. Sir Thos. Denman, aft. lord Denman, 26 Nov.
 1832. Sir William Horne, 26 Nov.
 1834. Sir John Campbell, 1 March.
 „ Sir Frederick Pollock, 17 Dec.
 1835. Sir John Campbell, again, afterwards lord Campbell (and, 1850, lord chancellor), 30 April.
 1841. Sir Thomas Wilde, 3 July.
 „ Sir F. Pollock, again; aft. chief baron, 6 Sept.
 1844. Sir William W. Follett, 15 April.
 1845. Sir Frederick Thesiger, 4 July.
 1846. Sir Thomas Wilde, again; afterwards lord Truro, and lord chancellor, 6 July.
 „ Sir John Jervis, afterwards chief justice of the common pleas, 13 July.
 1850. Sir John Romilly, aft. master of the rolls, 11 July.
 1851. Sir Alex. James Edmund Cockburn, 28 March.
 1852. Sir Frederick Thesiger, again; afterwards lord Chelmsford, and lord chancellor, 2 March.
 „ Sir Alexander Cockburn, again; aft. chief justice of common pleas and queen's bench, 28 Dec.
 1856. Sir Richard Bethell, 15 Nov.
 1858. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, 27 Feb., aft. chief baron, 1866; *d.* 1880.
 1859. Sir R. Bethell (since lord Westbury, and lord chancellor), 18 June.
 1861. Sir William Atherton, 27 July.
 1863. Sir Roundell Palmer, aft. lord Selborne, and lord chancellor, 2 Oct.
 1866. Sir Hugh M. Cairns, aft. lord Cairns, and lord chancellor, 13 July.
 „ Sir John Rolt (made justice of appeal), 28 Oct.
 1867. Sir John Karslake, 1 July.
 1868. Sir Robert Porrett Collier, 12 Dec.
 1871. Sir John Duke Coleridge, aft. lord Coleridge, and lord chief justice, 10 Nov.
 1873. Sir Henry James, Nov.
 1874. Sir John Karslake, Feb.
 „ Sir Richard Bagallay, 22 April.
 1875. Sir John Holker, 25 Nov.
 1880. Sir Henry James, 13 May.
 1885. Sir Richard E. Webster, June.
 1886. Sir Charles Russell, about 6 Feb.
 „ Sir Richard E. Webster, 26 July.

ATTORNEYS' AND SOLICITORS' ACT, passed 14 July, 1870.

ATTRACTION, described by Copernicus, about 1520, as an appetite or appetite which the Creator impressed upon all parts of matter; by Kepler as a corporeal affection tending to union, 1605. In 1687, sir I. Newton published his "*Principia*," containing his important researches on this subject. There are the attractions of *Gravitation*, *Magnetism*, and *Electricity* (*which see*). Dr. C. William Siemens exhibited and described his attraction-meter at the Royal Society, 1876.

ATWOOD'S MACHINE, for proving the laws of accelerated motion by the falling of weights invented by George Atwood; described 1784: he died 11 July, 1807.

AUBAINE, a right of the French kings, which existed from the beginning of the monarchy, where by they claimed the property of every stranger who died in their country, without having been naturalised, was abolished by the national assembly in 1790-91; re-established by Napoleon in 1804, and finally annulled 14 July, 1819.

AUBEROCHE, Guienne, S. France. The earl of Derby defeated the French, besieging this place, 19 Aug. 1344.

AUCKLAND, capital of New Zealand (north island), was founded Sept. 1840. The population of the district, in 1857, was estimated at 15,000 Europeans, and 35,000 natives. The seat of government was removed to Wellington on Cook's Strait, Dec. 1864; population in 1887, 59,600.

AUCTION, a kind of sale known to the Romans, mentioned by Cicero, Livy, and Petronius Arbitr (about A.D. 66). The first in Britain was about 1700, by Elisha Yale, a governor of Fort George, now Madras, in the East Indies, who thus sold the goods he had brought home. Auction and sales' tax began, 1779. Various acts of parliament have regulated auctions and imposed duties, in some cases as high as five per cent. By 8 Vict. c. 15 (1845), the duties were repealed, and a charge imposed "on the licence to be taken out by all auctioneers in the United Kingdom, of 10*l.*" In 1858 there were 4358 licences granted, producing 43,580*l.* The abuses at auctions, termed "knock-outs," caused by combinations of brokers and others, excited much attention in Sept. 1866. An act regulating sales of land by auction was passed 15 July, 1867. Certain sales are now exempt from being conducted by a licensed auctioneer, such as goods and chattels under a distress for rent, and sales under the provisions of the Small Debts' acts for Scotland and Ireland.

AUDIANI, followers of Audæus of Mesopotamia, who, having been expelled from the Syrian church on account of his severely reproofing the vices of the clergy, about 338, formed a sect and became its bishop. He was banished to Scythia, where he is said to have made many converts. His followers celebrated Easter at the time of the Jewish passover, attributed the human figure to the Deity, and had other peculiar tenets.

AUDIOMETER (from *audio*, I hear), an instrument for the measurement of the faculty of hearing; invented by professor Hughes. It consists of a battery of two Leclanché's cells connected with a simple microphone and telephone; described to the Royal Society, 15 May, 1879.

AUDIPHONE, an instrument to assist the partially deaf, invented by Mr. R. G. Rhodes of Chicago, and modified by M. Colladon of Geneva, in 1880. It consists of a thin sheet of hard ebonite rubber or eard-board. This should be placed against the teeth, through which and other bones the vibrations are conveyed to the auditory nerve.

AUDIT-OFFICE, Somerset House. Commissioners for auditing the public accounts were appointed in 1785, and many statutes regulating their duties have since been enacted.

AUDLEY'S REBELLION, see *Rebellions*, 1497.

AUERSTÄDT (Prussia). Here on 14 Oct. 1806, the French, under Davoust, signally defeated the Prussians, under Blücher; see *Jena*.

AUGHRIM, near Athlone, in Ireland, where on 12 July, 1691, a battle was fought between the Irish, headed by the French general St. Ruth, and the English under general Ginckel. The former were defeated and lost 7000 men; the latter lost only 600 killed and 900 wounded. St. Ruth was slain. This engagement proved decisively fatal to the interest of James II., and Ginckel was created earl of Athlone.

AUGMENTATION OF POOR LIVINGS' OFFICE, established in 1704. 5597 clerical livings, not exceeding 50*l.* *per annum*, were found by the commissioners under the act of Anne capable of

augmentation, by means of the bounty then established.

AUGMENTATIONS COURT, established in 1535 by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 27, in relation to cap. 28 same session, which gave the king the property of all monasteries having 200*l.* a year. The court was abolished by Mary, 1553, and restored by Elizabeth, 1558.

AUGSBURG (Bavaria), originally a colony settled by Augustus, about 12 B.C.; became a free city, and flourished during the middle ages. Here many important diets of the empire have been held. In A.D. 952, a council confirmed the order for the celibacy of the priesthood. Augsburg has suffered much by war, having been frequently taken by siege,—in 788, 1703, 1704, and, last, by the French, 10 Oct. 1805, who restored it to Bavaria in March, 1806.

Augsburg Diet, summoned by the emperor Charles V., to settle the religious disputes of Germany, met 20 June, and separated Nov. 1530

Confession of Augsburg, compiled by Melancthon, Luther and others, signed by the Protestant princes, presented to the emperor Charles V., and read to the diet 25 June, 1530

Interim of Augsburg, a document issued by Charles V.: an attempt to reconcile the Catholics and Protestants: (it was fruitless and was withdrawn) read 15 May, 1548

"Peace of Religion" signed at Augsburg, 25 Sept. 1555
League of Augsburg, for maintenance of the treaties of Münster, Nimègue: a treaty between Holland and other powers against France, signed 9 July, 1686

AUGURY. Husbandry was in part regulated by the coming or going of birds, long before the time of Hesiod. Three augurs, at Rome, with vestals and several orders of the priesthood, were formally constituted by Numa, about 710 B.C. The number increased, and was fifteen at the time of Sylla, 81. The college of augurs was abolished by Theodosius about A.D. 390.

AUGUST, the eighth Roman month of the year (previously called *Sextilis*, or the sixth from March), by a decree of the senate received its present name in honour of Augustus Cæsar, in the year 8 B.C., because in this month he was created consul, had thrice triumphed in Rome, added Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of the civil wars. He added one day to the month, making it 31 days. The appearance of shooting stars on the 10th of Aug. was observed in the middle ages, when they were termed "St. Lawrence's tears." Their periodicity was noticed by Mr. Forster early in the present century. See under *France*, 10 August, 1792.

AUGUSTAN ERA began 14 Feb. 27 B.C., or 727 years after the foundation of Rome.

AUGUSTIN or **AUSTIN FRIARS**, a religious order, which ascribes its origin to St. Augustin, bishop of Hippo, who died 430. They first appeared about the 11th century, and the order was constituted by pope Alexander IV., 1256. The rule requires poverty, humility, and chastity. Martin Luther was an Augustin monk. The Augustins held the doctrine of free grace, and were rivals of the Dominicans. The order appeared in England soon after the conquest, and had 32 houses at the suppression, 1536. One of their churches, at Austin Friars, London, erected 1354, and since the Reformation used by Dutch protestants, was partially destroyed by fire, 22 Nov. 1862. It was restored, and reopened, 1 Oct. 1865. A religious house of the order, dedicated to St. Monica, mother of Augustin, was founded in Hoxton-square, London, 1864.

AULIC COUNCIL, a sovereign court in Germany, established by the emperor Maximilian I., being one of the two courts, the first called the Imperial Chamber civil and criminal, instituted at Worms, 1495, and afterwards held at Spire and Wetzlar, and the other the Aulic council at Vienna, 1506. These courts having concurrent jurisdiction, were instituted for appeals in particular cases from the courts of the Germanic states.

AURAY (N. W. France). Here, on 29 Sept. 1364, the English, under John Chandos, defeated the French and captured their leader Du Guesclin. Charles of Blois, made duke of Brittany by the king of France, was slain, and a peace was made in April, 1365.

AURICULAR CONFESSION. The confession of sin at the ear (Latin, *auris*) of the priest was an early practice. It is incorrectly stated to have been forbidden in the 4th century by Nectarius, archbishop of Constantinople. It was enjoined by the council of Lateran in 1215, and by the council of Trent in 1551. It was one of the six articles of faith enacted by our Henry VIII. in 1539, but was abolished in England at the Reformation. Its revival here has been attempted by the church party called Puseyites, Tractarians, or Ritualists.

The rev. Alfred Poole, a curate of St. Barnabas, Knightsbridge, was suspended by his bishop from his office for practising auricular confession in June, 1858, and the suspension was confirmed in Jan. 1859. Much excitement was created by a similar attempt by the rev. Temple West at Boyne Hill, in Sept. 1858.

In May, 1873, 483 clergymen of the Church of England presented a petition to convocation for the education, selection, and licensing of duly qualified confessors, in accordance with the provisions of canon law. Strongly disapproved of by the bishops.

Letter from the bishop of London asserting that confession should be to God; that to the minister optional, 21 July, 1873.

Archdeacon Denison (in a letter) declares war against all opposing auricular confession, 22 Aug. 1873.

96 peers send an address against auricular confession to the archbishop of Canterbury about 9 Aug. 1877. For refusal of confessors to give evidence, see

Ireland March 1887
See Holy Cross.

AURIFLAMMA or **ORIFLAMME**, the national banner mentioned in French history, belonging to the abbey of St. Denis, and suspended over the tomb of that saint. Louis le Gros was the first king who took this standard from the abbey to battle, 1124. *Hénault*. It appeared for the last time at Agincourt, 25 Oct. 1415. *Tillet*. Others say at Montherly, 16 July, 1465.

AURORA. **FRIGATE**, sailed from Britain in 1771, to the East Indies, and was never again heard of.—**AURORA**, daily papal newspaper, appeared at Rome 1 June, 1880.

AURORÆ BOREALES AND **AUSTRALES** (Northern and Southern Polar Lights), though rarely seen in central Europe, are frequent in the arctic and antarctic regions. In March, 1716, an aurora borealis extended from the west of Ireland to the confines of Russia. The whole horizon lat. 57° N. was overspread with continuous haze of a dismal red during a whole night, Nov. 1765.—Mr. Foster, the companion of captain Cook, saw the aurora in lat. 58° S. The aurora is now attributed to the passage of electric light through the rarefied air of the polar regions. In August and September, 1859 (and about 24 Oct. 1870), when brilliant auroræ were very frequent, the electric telegraph wires were seriously affected, and communications interrupted. Auroræ were seen at Rome and Basel, and also in Australia.

AUSCULTATION, see *Stethoscope*.

AUSTERLITZ, a town in Moravia, where a battle was fought between the French and the allied Austrian and Russian armies, 2 Dec. 1805. Three emperors commanded: Alexander of Russia, Francis of Austria, and Napoleon of France. The killed and wounded exceeded 30,000 on the side of the allies, who lost forty standards, 150 pieces of cannon, and thousands of prisoners. The decisive victory of the French led to the treaty of Presburg, signed 26 Dec. 1805; see *Presburg*.

AUSTIN FRIARS, see *Augustin Friars*.

AUSTRALASIA, the fifth great division of the world. This name, originally given it by De Brosse, includes Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Guinea, New Zealand, New Britain, New Caledonia, &c., mostly discovered within two centuries. Accidental discoveries were made by the Spaniards as early as 1526; but the first accurate knowledge of these southern lands is due to the Dutch, who in 1606 explored a part of the coast of Papua or New Guinea. Torres, a Spaniard, passed through the straits which now bear his name, between that island and Australia, and gave the first correct report of the latter, 1606. The Dutch continued their discoveries. Grant in 1800, and Flinders again (1801-5) completed the survey. *M'Culloch*. See *Australia*, &c.

AUSTRALIA (formerly New Holland), the largest island and smallest continent; estimated area about three million square miles, including five provinces—New South Wales, Victoria (formerly Port Phillip), South Australia, West Australia (or Swan River), and Queensland (*all which see*). Population, with Tasmania and New Zealand, in 1871, about 1,958,650; 1874, 2,334,210; 1878, 2,705,700; 1882, 2,936,409; 1888, 3,540,725.

Mr. R. H. Major, in 1872, alleged that Australia was known to the French prior to
Alleged discovery by Manoel Godinho de Eredia, a Portuguese . . . 1601
The Dutch also discover Australia . . . March, 1606
The coast surveyed by Dutch navigators; north, by Zeachsen, 1618; west, by Edels, 1619; south, by Nuyts, 1627; north, by Carpenter . . . 1627
Tasman coasts S. Australia, and Van Diemen's Land . . . 1642-4
Terra Australia (Western Australia) named New Holland by order of the States-General . . . 1665
Wm. Dampier explores the W. and N. W. coasts, 1684-90

William Dampier lands in Australia . . . Jan. 1686
Explorations of Willis and Carteret . . . 1763-6
Capt. Cook, sir Joseph Banks, and others, land at Botany Bay, and name the country "New South Wales" . . . 28 April, 1770

Exploration of Furneaux . . . 1773
Governor Arthur Phillip founds Sydney near Port Jackson, with 1030 persons . . . 26 Jan. 1788
[The 82nd anniversary of this event was kept with much festivity, 26 Jan. 1870.]

Great distress in consequence of the loss of the store-ship "Guardian," captain Rion . . . 1790
Voyages of Bligh . . . 1789-92
First church erected . . . Aug. 1793
Government gazette first printed . . . 1795
Bass's straits discovered by Bass and Flinders . . . 1798
First brick church built . . . 1802
Colony of Van Diemen's land (now Tasmania) established . . . 1803

Grant, 1800, and Flinders survey the coasts of Australia . . . 1801-5
Insurrection of Irish convicts quelled . . . 1804
Governor Bligh for his tyranny deposed and sent home . . . 1808
Superseded by governor Macquarie . . . 1809
Expeditions into the interior by Wentworth, Lawson, Bloxland, 1813; Oxley, &c. . . 1817-1823

Population, 29,783 (three-fourths convicts) . . . 1821
West Australia formed into a province . . . 1829
Legislative council established . . . 1828-31
Sturt's expeditions into South Australia . . . Aug. 1834
South Australia erected into a province . . . 1831-6
Sir T. Mitchell's expeditions into E. Australia . . . Sept. 1835
First Roman Catholic bishop (Polding) arrives, . . . Nov. "

Port Phillip (now Victoria) colonised . . . June, 1836
First Church of England bishop of Australia (Broughton) arrives . . . Dec. "
Colony of South Australia founded . . . 1836-7
Eyre's expedition overland from Adelaide to King George's Sound . . . Nov. 1837
Melbourne founded . . . 1837-9
Capt. Grey explores N. W. Australia . . . 1839

Count Strzelecki explored New South Wales and Tasmania, 1838-43; discovered gold-fields in Bathurst, Wellington, &c. (kept secret by sir George Gipps) . . . 1839

Suspension of transportation . . . 1840
Strzelecki explores the Australian Alps; discovers Gipps' land; Eyre explores west Australia . . . 1840-2

Great exertions of Mrs. Chisholm; establishment of "Home for Female Emigrants" . . . 1841-6

Census—87,200 males; 43,700 females . . . 1841

Very numerous insolencies . . . 1841-2

Incorporation of city of Sydney . . . 1842

Landor and Lefroy explore Western Australia . . . 1843

Sturt proceeds from South Australia to the middle of the continent . . . 1845

Census (including Port Phillip)—114,700 males; 74,800 females . . . 1846

Kennedy's 1st expedition 13 Aug. 1847; killed 13 Nov. 1848

Dr. Leichhardt's expedition leaves Moreton bay, Aug. 1844; arrives at Port Essington, 17 Dec. 1845; starts again, not heard of after 3 April "

Great agitation against transportation, which had been revived by earl Grey . . . 1849

Port Phillip erected into a separate province as Victoria . . . 1850

Gold discovered by Mr. Hargraves, &c.* . . . 1851

Census—males, 106,000; females, 81,000 (exclusive of Victoria, 80,000) . . . March, 1853

Mints established . . . 1853

Transportation ceased . . . 1848, 1855-8

Gregory's explorations of interior . . . 1848, 1855-8

Death of archdeacon Cowper (aged 80), after about fifty years' residence . . . July, 1858

Queensland made a province . . . 4 Dec. 1859

J. McDonald Stuart's expeditions . . . 1838-62

Exp'dition into the interior under Mr. Landells organised . . . Aug. 1860

* **GOLD DISCOVERY.**—Mr. Edward Hargraves went to California in search of gold, and was struck with the similarity between the rocks and strata of California and those of his own district of Conobolas, some thirty miles west of Bathurst. On his return home, he examined the soil, and after one or two months' digging, found a quantity of gold, 12 Feb. 1851. He applied to the colonial government for a reward, which he readily obtained, with an appointment as commissioner of crown lands. The excitement became intense throughout the colony of New South Wales, rapidly spread to that of Victoria and other places; and in the first week of July, 1851, an aboriginal inhabitant, formerly attached to the Wellington mission, and then in the service of Dr. Kerr, of Wallawa, discovered, while tending his sheep, a mass of gold among a heap of quartz. Three blocks of quartz (from two to three hundred weight), found in the Murroo Creek, fifty miles to the north of Bathurst, contained 112 lb. of pure gold, valued at 4000l. The "Victoria nugget," a magnificent mass of virgin gold, weighing 340 ounces, was brought to England from the Bendigo diggings; and a piece of pure gold of 106 lb. weight was also found. From the gold fields of Mount Alexander and Ballarat, in the district of Victoria, up to Oct. 1852, there were found 2,532,422 ounces, or 105 tons 10 cwt. of gold; and the gold exported up to the same date represented 3,863,477l. sterling. In Nov. 1856, the "James Baines" and "Lightning" brought gold from Melbourne valued at 1,200,000l. The "Welcome nugget" weighed 209½ ounces; value, 8376l. 10s. 10d.; found at Baker's Hill, Ballarat, 11 June, 1858. Between May, 1851, and May, 1861, gold to the value of 96,000,000l. had been brought to England from New South Wales and Victoria.

Robert O'Hara Burke, Wm. John Wills, and others, start from Melbourne	20 Aug.	1860
Burke, Wills, and two others, cross the Australian continent to the gulf of Carpentaria; all perish on their return, except John King, who arrives at Melbourne	Nov.	1861
Stuart, M'Kinlay, and Landsborough cross Australia from sea to sea		1861-2
Remains of Burke and Wills recovered; public funeral	21 Jan.	1863
Strong and general resistance throughout Australia to the reception of British convicts in West Australia	about June	1864
Cessation of transportation to Australia in three years announced amid much rejoicing	26 Jan.	1865
Morgan, a desperate bushranger and murderer, surrounded and shot	April	"
Boundary disputes between New South Wales and Victoria, summer 1864; settled amicably 19 April		"
Total population of Australia, exclusive of natives, 1,298,667	Jan.	1866
Royal Society of New South Wales (originally the Philosophical Society of Australia, founded 1821), established	May	"
Meeting of ministers from the Australian colonies at Melbourne to arrange postal communication with Europe	March	1867
Exploration of South Australia: capt. Cadell discovers mouth of the river Roper, and fine pastoral country, lat. 14° S.	Nov.	"
Despatch from lord Kimberley objecting to the complex tariffs between the Australian colonies,	13 July,	1871
Meeting of delegates from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania: they object to imperial interference with their mutual fiscal arrangements	27 Sept.	"
Synod of the church of Australia and Tasmania held at Sydney	25 Oct.	1872
Mr. Ernest Morrison walks across the continent from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Melbourne in 120 days, starting	about 18 Dec.	1882
Completion of the direct railway between Melbourne and Sydney.	June	1883
Gradual formation of a defensive Australian fleet and army.		"
The Intercolonial conference of delegates on proposed annexation of New Guinea, at Sydney, recommended, 6 Dec.; and the formation of an Australasian federal council 7 Dec.; closes 8 Dec.		"
Canon Barry consecrated bishop of Sydney and metropolitan of Australia	1 Jan.	1884
Mr. Charles Winnicke's exploring party mapped 40,000 miles of unknown country, announced Jan.		"
Victoria, Tasmania, & Queensland accept the scheme of federation, Aug.; opposed by New South Wales	about 1 Nov.	"
Lord Derby's dispatch deferring consideration of the federal scheme	11 Dec.	"
Several states protest against the German annexations in New Guinea, &c.	Dec.	"
British flag hoisted on Woodlark and other islands	Jan.	1885
The Australian colonies proffer military contingents for the Sudan; thanked by the queen	Feb.	1885
Federation of the Australasian Colonies, except New South Wales and New Zealand, completed 9 Dec. 1885. The Council met at Hobarton 16-19 Jan. 1888; again 29 Jan.-4 Feb.		1889
Australasian Conference requests the British Government to treat with China for restriction of Chinese immigration, but recommends immediate local action	14-16 June,	1888
See <i>Imperial Defence</i> .		
Mr. Ernest Favens' "History of Australian Exploration from 1783 to 1888," published		"
GOVERNORS.		
Captain Arthur Phillip		1788
Captain Hunter		1795
Captain Philip G. King		1800
Captain William Bligh		1806
Colonel Lachlan Macquarie (able and successful administration)		1809
General sir Thomas Brisbane		1821
Sir Richard Bourke		1831
Sir George Gipps		1838
Sir Charles Fitzroy, governor-general of all the Aus-		

tralian colonies, with a certain jurisdiction over the lieutenant-governors of Van Diemen's Land, Victoria, and South and Western Australia. 1846
 Sir William T. Denison 1854
 Sir John Young, of New South Wales only 1860
 See *New South Wales*.

Acts for the government of Australia, 10 Geo. IV. c. 22, 14 May (1829), 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 68, 13 Ang. (1836), 13 & 14 Vict. c. 59, 5 Ang. (1850). Act for regulating the sale of waste lands in the Australian colonies, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 36, 22 June (1842).

AUSTRASIA, *Österreich* (Eastern Kingdom), also called Metz, a French kingdom which lasted from the 6th to the 8th century. It began with the division of the territories of Clovis by his sons, 511, and ended by Carloman becoming a monk and surrendering his power to his brother Pepin, who thus became sole king of France, 747.

AUSTRIA, a Hamburg company's steamship, sailed from Southampton to New York 4 Sept. 1858, with 528 persons on board. On 13 Sept. in lat. 45° N., long. 41° 30' W., it caught fire through the carelessness of some one in burning some tar to fumigate the steerage. Only 67 persons were saved—upwards of 60 by the *Maurice*, a French barque; the rest by a Norwegian barque. A heartrending account was given in the *Times*, 11 Oct. 1858, by Mr. Charles Brews, an English survivor.

AUSTRIA, *Österreich* (Eastern Kingdom), anciently Noricum and part of Pannonia, was annexed to the Roman empire about 33; was overrun by the Huns, Avars, &c., during the 5th and 6th centuries, and taken from them by Charlemagne, 791-796. He divided the government of the country, establishing *margraves* of Eastern Bavaria and Austria. Louis the German, son of Louis le Débonnaire, about 817, subjugated Radbod, margrave of Austria; but in 883 the descendants of the latter raised a civil war in Bavaria against the emperor Charles the Fat, and eventually the margraves of Austria were declared immediate princes of the empire. In 1156 the margraviate was made an hereditary *duchy* by the emperor Frederic I.; and in 1453 it was raised to an *archduchy* by the emperor Frederic III. Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, elected emperor of Germany in 1273, acquired Austria in 1278; and from 1493 to 1804 his descendants were *emperors*. On 11 Aug. 1804, the emperor Francis II. renounced the title of emperor of Rome and king of Germany (popularly termed emperor of Germany), and became hereditary *emperor of Austria*. The condition of Austria is now greatly improving under the enlightened rule of the present emperor. The political constitution of the empire is based upon—1. The pragmatic sanction of Charles VI., 1734, which declares the indivisibility of the empire and rules the order of succession. 2. The pragmatic sanction of Francis II., 1 Aug. 1804, when he became emperor of Austria only. 3. The diploma of Francis Joseph, 20 Oct. 1860, whereby he imparted legislative power to the provincial states and the council of the empire (Reichsrath). 4. The law of 26 Feb. 1861, on the national representation. Self-government was granted to Hungary, 17 Feb. 1867. Each country has its parliament, and a controlling body termed the Delegations, consisting of 120 members, half elected by Austria and half by Hungary, was also established in 1867. The empire was ordered to be named henceforth the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, by decree, 14 Nov. 1868. Population of the empire* in Oct. 1857, 35,018,988; reduced

* The empire is now divided into two parts, separated by the river Leitha. The Cis-Leithan section comprises 14 provincial diets: Galicia, Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia, lower and upper Austria, Styria, the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Salzburg, Carinthia, Carniola, Trieste, and Istria,

to 32,530,000 by the loss of Venetia, &c., in 1866 (about 16,000,000 Slavs of different dialects). Population, Austria and other Cis-Leithan provinces, 20,396,580 (31 Dec. 1869); Hungary and Trans-Leithan provinces, 15,509,455; in 1880, 37,882,712; in 1888, 40,348,215.

Frederic II., the last male of the house of Bamberg, killed in battle with the Hungarians . . . 15 June, 1246
Disputed succession: the emperor Frederic II. sequestered the provinces, appointing Otto, count of Eberstein, governor in the name of the emperor; they are seized by Ladislaus, margrave of Moravia, in right of his wife, Frederic's niece, Gertrude: he died childless . . . 1247

Herman, margrave of Baden, marries Gertrude, and holds the provinces till his death . . . 1250

Prenisslas Ottocar, of Bohemia, acquires the provinces . . . 1254

Compelled to cede Styria to Hungary, he makes war and recovers it, in consequence of a great victory . . . 1260

He inherits Carinthia, 1263; refuses to become emperor of Germany, 1272; and to render homage to Rodolph of Hapsburg, elected emperor . . . 1273

War against Ottocar as a rebel: he is compelled to cede Austria, Carinthia, and Styria to Rodolph . . . 1274

The war renewed: Ottocar perishes in the battle of Marchfeld . . . 26 Aug. 1278

The emperor Rodolph establishes the duchy of Austria, &c. . . 27 Dec. 1282

Albert I. assassinated by his nephew while attempting to enslave the Swiss . . . 1 May, 1308

Successful revolt of the Swiss . . . 1307-9

They totally defeat the Austrians under duke Leopold, at Morgarten . . . 16 Nov. 1315

The Tyrol acquired . . . 1363

The duke Leopold imposes a toll on the Swiss; which they resist with violence: he makes war on them, and is defeated and slain at Sempach . . . July, 1386

Duke Albert V. obtains Bohemia and Hungary, and is elected emperor of Germany . . . 1437

The emperor Frederic III., as head of the house of Hapsburg, creates the archduchy of Austria with sovereign power . . . 6 Jan. 1453

Austria divided between him and his relatives, 1457; war ensues between them till . . . 1463

The Low countries accrue to Austria by the marriage of Maximilian with the heiress of Burgundy . . . 1477

Also Spain, by the marriage of Philip I. of Austria, with the heiress of Arragon and Castile . . . 1496

Bohemia and Hungary united to Austria under Ferdinand I. . . 1526

Austria harassed by Turkish invasions . . . 1529-45

Charles V., reigning over Germany, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Spain, the Netherlands, and their dependencies, abdicates (see Spain) . . . 1556

The destructive 30 years' war . . . 1618-48

War of Spanish succession . . . 1701-14

Manhua ceded to the emperor . . . 3 Jan. 1708

By treaty of Utrecht he obtains part of the duchy of Milan . . . 11 April, 1713

By treaty of Rastadt he acquires the Netherlands . . . 1714

Naples, &c., added to his dominions . . . 15 Nov. 1715

Further additions on the east (Temeswar, &c.) by the peace of Passarowitz . . . 1718

Naples and Sicily given up to Spain . . . 1735

Death of Charles VI., the last sovereign of the male line of the house of Hapsburg: his daughter, Maria Theresa, becomes queen of Hungary . . . 20 Oct. 1740

Silesian wars . . . 1740-2; 1744-5

Maria Theresa is attacked by Prussia, France, Bavaria, and Saxony; but supported by Great Britain . . . 1741

Francis, duke of Lorraine, who had married Maria Theresa in 1736, elected emperor . . . 1745

Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle: Parma, Milan, &c. ceded to Spain . . . 1748

Seven years' war; Silesia ceded to Prussia . . . 1745-63

Galicia, &c., acquired from Poland . . . 1772

War with France (see Battles) . . . 1792-7

By the treaty of Campo Formio, the emperor gives up Lombardy (which see) and obtains Venice . . . 15 Oct. 1797

Dalmatia, and the Bukovina. The Trans-Leithan section comprises Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia, and the city of Fiume.

Treaty of Luneville (more losses) . . . 1801
Francis II., emperor of Germany, becomes Francis I. of Austria: declared hereditary emperor of Austria . . . 11 Aug. 1804

His declaration against France . . . 5 Aug. 1805

Capitulation of his army at Ulm . . . 20 Oct. "

War: Napoleon enters Vienna . . . 14 Nov. "

Austrians and Russians defeated at Austerlitz . . . 2 Dec. "

By treaty of Presburg, Austria loses Venice and the Tyrol . . . 1 Jan. 1806

Vienna evacuated by the French . . . 12 Jan. "

Dissolution of the Germanic confederation, and formal abdication of the emperor . . . 6 Aug. "

The French again take Vienna . . . 13 May, 1809

But restore it at the peace . . . 24 Oct. "

Napoleon marries the archduchess Maria Louisa, the daughter of the emperor . . . 1 April, 1810

Congress at Vienna . . . 2 Oct. 1814

Treaty of Vienna . . . 25 Feb. 1815

[Italian provinces restored with additions—Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established, 7 April.]

Francis I. dies; Ferdinand I. succeeds . . . 2 March, 1835

New treaty of commerce with England . . . 3 July, 1838

Insurrection at Vienna; flight of Metternich, . . . 13 March, 1848

Insurrection in Italy, see Milan, Venice, and Sar-
dinia . . . 18 March, "

Another insurrection at Vienna; the emperor flees to Innsbruck . . . 15-17 May, "

Archduke John appointed vicar-general of the empire . . . 29 May, "

A constituent assembly meet at Vienna . . . 22 July, "

Revolution in Hungary, see Hungary . . . 11 Sept. "

Insurrection of Vienna; murder of count Latour, . . . 6 Oct. "

The emperor abdicates in favour of his nephew, Francis-Joseph . . . 2 Dec. "

Convention of Olmutz . . . 20 Nov. 1850

The emperor revokes the constitution of 4 March, 1849 . . . 31 Dec. 1851

Trial by jury abolished in the empire . . . 15 Jan. 1852

Death of prince Schwartzenburg, prime minister, . . . 4 April, "

Attempted assassination of the emperor by Libenyl, 18 Feb.; who was executed . . . 28 Feb. 1853

Commercial treaty with Prussia . . . 19 Feb. "

Austrians enter Danubian principalities . . . Aug. 1854

Alliance with England and France relative to eastern question . . . 2 Dec. "

Great reduction of the army . . . 24 June, 1855

By a concordat the pope acquires great power in the empire . . . 18 Aug. "

Amnesty for political offenders of 1848-9, 12 July, 1856

Austria remonstrates against the attacks of the free Sardinian press . . . 10 Feb. 1857

Firm reply of count Cavour . . . 20 Feb. "

Austrians quit the Danube principalities . . . March, "

Diplomatic relations between Austria and Sardinia broken off in consequence . . . 23-30 March, "

Emperor and empress visit Hungary . . . May, "

Death of marshal Radetzky (aged 92) . . . 5 Jan. 1858

Excitement throughout Europe, caused by the address of the emperor Napoleon III. to the Austrian ambassador:—"I regret that our relations with your government are not as good as formerly, but I beg of you to tell the emperor that my personal sentiments for him have not changed" . . . 1 Jan. 1859

The emperor of Austria replied in almost the same words . . . 4 Jan. "

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte marries princess Clotilde of Sardinia . . . 30 Jan. "

Austria prepares for war; enlarges her armies in Italy; and strongly fortifies the banks of the Ticino, the boundary of her Italian provinces, and Sardinia . . . Feb. & March, "

Lord Cowley at Vienna on a "mission of peace," . . . 27 Feb. "

Intervention of Russia—proposal for a congress: disputes respecting the admission of Sardinia—Sardinia and France prepare for war, . . . March & April, "

Austria demands the disarmament of Sardinia and the dismissal of the volunteers from other states within three days . . . 23 April, "

This demand rejected . . . 26 April, "

- The Austrians cross the Ticino . . . 26 April, 1859
 The French troops enter Piedmont . . . 27 April, "
 The French emperor declares war (to expel the Austrians from Italy). . . 3 May, "
 Resignation of count Buol, foreign minister: appointment of count Rechberg . . . 13-18 May, "
 The Austrians defeated at Montebello, 20 May; at Palestro, 30-31 May; at Magenta, 4 June; at Malegnano (Marignano) . . . 8 June, "
 Prince Metternich dies, aged 86 (he had been actively engaged in the wars and negotiations of Napoleon I.) . . . 11 June, "
 Austrians defeated at Solferino (near the Mincio): the emperors of Austria and France and king of Sardinia present . . . 24 June, "
 Armistice agreed upon, 6 July; the emperors meet, 11 July; the preliminaries of peace signed at Villa Franca (Lombardy given up to Sardinia, and an Italian confederation proposed to be formed). . . 12 July, "
 Manifesto justifying the peace issued to the army, 12 July; to the people . . . 15 July, "
 Patent issued, granting greatly increased privileges to the Protestants,—announced . . . Sept. "
 Conference between the envoys of Austria and France at Zurich . . . 8 Aug. to Sept. "
 Many national reforms proposed . . . Sept. "
 Treaty of Zurich, confirming the preliminaries of Villa Franca, signed . . . 10 Nov. "
 Decrees removing Jewish disabilities, . . . 6, 10 Jan., 18 Feb. 1860
 Patent issued for the summoning the great imperial council (Reichsrath), composed of representatives elected by the provincial diets . . . 5 March, "
 Discovery of great corruptions in the army financial arrangements, a deficiency of about 1,700,000 discovered; general Eynatten commits suicide: 82 persons arrested . . . March, "
 Austria protests against the annexation of Tuscany, &c., by Sardinia . . . March, "
 Baron Brück, suspected of complicity in the army frauds, dismissed 20 April; commits suicide, 23 April, "
 The Reichsrath assembles, 30 May; addressed by the emperor . . . 1 June, "
 Liberty of the press further restrained . . . July, "
 Unsettled state of Hungary (*which see*) . . . July-Oct.
 Friendly meeting of the emperor and the regent of Prussia at Toplitz . . . 26 July, "
 Free debates in the Reichsrath; strictures on the concordat, the finances, &c.; proposals for separate constitutions for the provinces, Aug. & Sept. "
 The Reichsrath adjourned . . . 29 Sept. "
 Diploma conferring on the Reichsrath legislative powers, the control of the finances, &c., a manifesto issued to the populations of the empire (not well received) . . . 20 Oct. "
 Meeting of the emperor with the emperor of Russia and prince regent of Prussia at Warsaw: no important result . . . 20-26 Oct. "
 The government professes non-intervention in Italy, but increases the army in Venetia, Oct. & Nov. "
 The empress goes to Madeira for health . . . Nov. "
 Sale of Venetia, publicly spoken of, is repudiated in Dec. "
 Ministerial crisis: M. Schmerling becomes minister—more political concessions . . . 13 Dec. "
 The proscribed Hungarian, count Teleki, at Dresden, is given up to Austria, which causes general indignation, about 20 Dec.; he is released on parole . . . 31 Dec. "
 Amnesty for political offences in Hungary, Croatia, &c., published . . . 7 Jan. 1861
 Reactionary policy of the court leads to increased general disaffection . . . Jan. & Feb. "
 The statutes of the new constitution for the Austrian monarchy published . . . 26 Feb. "
 Civil and political rights granted to Protestants, throughout the empire except in Hungary and Venice . . . 8 April, "
 Meeting of Reichsrath—no deputies present from Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania, Venetia, or Istria . . . 29 April, "
 Ministry of marine created . . . Jan. 1862
 Inundation of the Danube, causing great distress, . . . 4 Feb. "
- Increased taxation proposed . . . March, 1862
 At an imperial council, the emperor present, the principle of ministerial responsibility is resolved on . . . 26 April, "
 Deficiency of 1,400,000*l.* in financial statement—indignation of the Reichsrath . . . June, "
 Amnesty to condemned political offenders in Hungary proclaimed . . . 13 Nov. "
 Reduction in the army assented to; and a personal liberty law (resembling our habeas corpus act) passed . . . Dec. "
 Insurrection in Russian Poland, Jan.: Austria joins in the intercession of England and France . . . April 1863
 Meeting of the German sovereigns (except kings of Prussia, Holland, and Denmark) with the emperor of Austria at Frankfort, by his invitation; the draft of a reform of the federal constitution agreed to . . . 16-31 Aug. "
 Transylvanian deputies accept the constitution, and take seats in the Reichsrath . . . 20 Oct. "
 Austria joins Prussia in war with Denmark (*see Denmark*) . . . Jan. 1864
 Galicia and Cracow declared to be in a state of siege . . . 29 Feb. "
 The Archduke Maximilian becomes emperor of Mexico (*see Mexico*) . . . April, "
 The emperor and the king of Prussia meet at Carlsbad . . . 22 June, "
 Resignation of count Rechberg, foreign minister, succeeded by count Mensdorff-Pouilly . . . 27 Oct. "
 Peace with Denmark, signed at Vienna . . . 30 Oct. "
 Emperor opens Reichsrath, 14 Nov.; great freedom of debate; the state of siege in Galicia censured . . . Dec. "
 Austria supports the confederation in the dispute respecting the duchies . . . Dec. "
 Apparent reunion between Austria and Prussia . . . Jan. 1865
 Great financial difficulty; proposed reduction in the army by the chambers . . . Jan. "
 Contest between the government and the chambers . . . April, "
 Reported failure of Mr. Hutt's mission to Vienna, to promote free trade . . . June, "
 New ministry formed: count Mensdorff as nominal premier; counts Belcredi and Esterhazy as ministers: conciliatory measures towards Hungary, proposed . . . 27 July, "
 Convention of Gastein (*see Gastein*) signed 14 Aug. "
 Emperor's rescript suppressing the constitution, with the view of giving autonomy to Hungary (*which see*) . . . 20 Sept. "
 Rejoicings in Hungary, but dissatisfaction in Austria, Croatia, &c. . . Nov., Dec. "
 Treaty of commerce with Great Britain, signed . . . 16 Dec. "
 Amnesty for Italy issued . . . 1 Jan. 1866
 War disputes with Prussia (aggressive), respecting the settlement of Holstein . . . Jan., Mar. "
 Preparations for war begin . . . March, "
 The archduke Albrecht made commander of the southern army, 6 May; Benedek of the Northern . . . 12 May, "
 War declared by Prussia, 18 June; by Italy (*which see*) . . . 20 June, "
 The Austrians enter Silesia, 13 June; and the Prussians Bohemia . . . 23 June "
 The Italians defeated by the archduke Albrecht, at Custozza . . . 24 June, "
 Prussian victories at Nachod, &c. . . 27-29 June, "
 Benedek totally defeated at Königgrätz or Sadowa . . . 3 July, "
- (For details of the war see *Prussia and Italy*.)
- The emperor cedes Venetia to the emperor Napoleon, and requests intervention . . . 4 July, "
 Preliminaries of peace signed at Nikolsburg, 26 July, "
 Treaty of peace with Prussia signed at Prague, . . . 23 Aug. "
 Treaty of peace with Italy signed at Vienna, ceding Venetia, 3 Oct. The iron crown given up 11 Oct. "
 The Quadrilateral and Venice surrendered to the Italians . . . 11-19 Oct. "
 Baron Ferdinand von Beust, late Saxon minister of foreign affairs, made Austrian foreign minister . . . 30 Oct. "
 Meeting of the Reichsrath . . . 19 Nov. "

Commercial treaty with France (to commence 1 Jan. 1867), signed	11 Dec.	1866
Great dissension among the nationalities of the empire	Dec.	
Extraordinary diet convoked (for 25 Feb.).	3 Jan.	1867
Establishment of autonomy for Hungary announced, mainly the work of Von Beust; resignation of Belcredi, 4 Feb.; Von Beust made president of the council	7 Feb.	
Rescript restoring a separate ministry for Hungary, count Andrássy president	17 Feb.	
Death of archduke Stephen (palatine of Hungary in 1848).	Feb.	
Commercial treaty with Italy, signed	23 April,	
Reichsrath opened at Vienna	20 May,	
The Czechs (of Bohemia and Moravia), Croats, Slavonians, Serbs, Roumans (of Transylvania), and Russians (of Galicia), protest against absorption, and demand national legislative powers	May & July,	
Painful death of the archduchess Matilda through burns	6 June,	
The emperor and empress crowned king and queen of Hungary at Buda	8 June,	
Von Beust made chancellor of the empire, 23 June,	23 June,	
The sultan visits Vienna.	27 July—1 Aug.	
The emperors of Austria and France meet at Salzburg	18-23 Aug.	
Arrangements for the dividing the financial affairs of Austria and Hungary, signed	13 Sept.	
Changes (respecting marriage and education) in the concordat, proposed	Sept.	
28 bishops demand the maintenance of the concordat	28 Sept.	
Letter from the emperor to cardinal Rausch, declaring for complete liberty of conscience in opposition to the concordat; the concordat almost annulled by the lower house	Oct.	
Emperor of Austria and king of Prussia meet at Oos, near Baden-Baden	22 Oct.	
Emperor arrives at Paris, 23 Oct.; leaves	5 Nov.	
Dualism accepted by the Reichsrath at Vienna	Nov.	
New Austrian ministry under prince Auersperg constituted	30 Dec.	
Civil marriages bill (annulling clerical jurisdiction over them) passed by the upper house, after sharp resistance, 21-23 March; received the emperor's assent	25 May,	1868
German sharp-shooting match, held at Vienna,	26 July,	
Von Beust justifies the maintenance of an army of 800,000, 11 Oct.; is made a count	Dec.	
Continued opposition of the clergy to the government	Jan.	1869
The frigate <i>Radetsky</i> blown up, about 340 lives lost	20 Feb.	
The crown prince of Prussia visits Vienna	7 Oct.	
The emperor visits the East;—at Jerusalem, 10 Nov.; present at the opening of the Suez canal	17 Nov.	
Successful insurrection against the conscription in Dalmatia, Oct.; ceased	Nov.	
The Reichsrath opened by the emperor at Vienna	13 Dec.	
Ministerial crisis, Jan.: the Cis-Leithan ministry resigns; count Potocki, prime minister	4 April,	1870
Neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war announced	18 July,	
The concordat with Rome declared to be suspended in consequence of the promulgation of the doctrine of papal infallibility	30 July,	
The Reichsrath opened by the emperor; no deputies from Bohemia	17 Sept.	
Dissension between the federal and national parties	29 Sept., Oct.	
The Reichsrath adjourned	22 Nov.	
The ministry support Great Britain in opposing the Russian repudiation of the treaty of Paris (see <i>Russia</i>)	Nov.	
Austrian army, 864,869 regulars; 187,527 landwehr (militia)	Dec.	
The new German empire recognised by the emperor	Jan.	1871
Dismissal of Potocki; count Hohenwart, minister	Feb.	
Meeting of the Reichsrath.	20 Feb.	1871
Death of adm. Tegethoff, much lamented	7 April,	
First meeting of "Old Catholics" at Vienna,	26 July,	
An international exhibition at Vienna in 1873, proposed	Sept.	
Meeting of emperor with emperor William	6-8 Sept.	
Meeting of 17 provincial diets; struggle between the (Slavonian) conservatives and the (German) constitutionalists renewed	14 Sept.	
Political crisis; dissension between German and Slavonian parties, Oct.; resignation of the Hohenwart ministry	25 Oct.	
A ministry formed under baron Kellersperg	4 Nov.	
Resignation of count Beust, the arch-chancellor; much excitement	6 Nov.	
Count Andrássy appointed minister of the imperial household and of foreign affairs; Von Beust to be ambassador at London; Lonyay, premier of Hungarian ministry	13-14 Nov.	
New Austrian ministry formed by prince Auersperg	about 25 Nov.	
The Reichsrath opened by the emperor with speech announcing political and educational reforms	28 Dec.	
New constitutional law promulgated, giving the emperor power to order new elections of the chambers	13 March,	1872
Meeting of the emperor with the emperor of Germany and other sovereigns at Berlin	6-12 Sept.	
Reform bill passed changing the Reichsrath into a national representative assembly	10 March,	1873
Great international exhibition at Vienna; opening,	1 May,	
Financial crisis through overtrading in 1872; panic in	May	
Visits to Vienna; the prince of Wales, 28 April; the czar of Russia, 1 June; the shah of Persia, 30 July; the king of Italy, 17 Sept.; the emperor of Germany	17 Oct.	
Elections for the Reichsrath; 228 constitutionalists; 125 federals, 30 Oct.; the Reichsrath opened by the emperor, 5 Nov.; 25th anniversary of the emperor's accession celebrated throughout the empire; amnesty for political offenders	2 Dec.	
The emperor at St. Petersburg	13 Feb.	1874
Encyclical letter from the pope condemning the new ecclesiastical laws, dated	7 March	
Protest of the Austrian bishops; adoption by both parties of Cavour's cry, "A free church in a free state"	April	
The emperor at the Isle of Wight	July-Aug.	
Ofenheilm, railway financier connected with Messrs. Brassey, after long trial for fraud, acquitted at Vienna	27 Feb.	1875
The emperor warmly received at Venice by the king of Italy	5 April	
Inauguration of the new bed of the Danube by the emperor	30 May	
The czar meets the emperor at Eger	28 June	
Death of the ex-emperor Ferdinand	29 June	
C. de Tisza, president of Hungarian ministry, 20 Oct.	20 Oct.	
Deficiency in the budget for 1876; revenue about 37,800,000; expenditure, 40,300,000.	Nov.	
Death of cardinal Rauscher, prince bishop of Vienna	24 Nov.	
The czar and the emperor meet at Reichstadt; agree to neutrality in the Servio-Turkish war,	8 July	1876
New treaty of commerce with Great Britain, signed	5 Dec.	
Declaration of neutrality in Russo-Turkish war by Austrian and Hungarian ministers; foreign policy to be for "the interest of the monarchy, to the exclusion of all antipathies and sympathies," M. de Tisza (Hungarian)	26 June	1877
Resignation of Austrian ministry, 26 Jan.; withdrawn	5 Feb.	1878
Prince Auersperg announces disagreement with the proposed Russian conditions of peace, 19 Feb.	19 Feb.	
Death of archduke Francis Charles, the emperor's father	8 March	
The Sphinx burnt at sea, near Cape St. Ellie, 500 perish	8 March	
Resignation of ministry; withdrawn	6, 7 July	
Count Andrássy at the Berlin conference	13 June—13 July	

- Austria to occupy and administer Bosnia and Herzegovina, by treaty of Berlin . . . 13 July 1878
- The Austrians enter, and war ensues (see *Bosnia*) . . . 23 July "
- Resignation of Auersperg ministry announced to the Reichsrath . . . 22 Oct. "
- Bosnia occupied (except Novi Bazar) . . . Oct. "
- Baron de Pretis fails to form a ministry . . . 30 Oct. "
- New ministry under Dr. Stremayr . . . 15 Feb. 1879
- Silver wedding of the emperor and empress kept, . . . 24 April "
- Liberal majority at elections . . . 11 July "
- Resignation of count Andrássy, the premier; ministry formed by count Edw. Taaffe, 12 Aug.; baron von Haymerle, foreign minister . . . 22 Aug. "
- Bismarck's visit to Vienna; warmly received . . . 21-24 Sept. "
- Reichsrath opened; the Czech deputies attend . . . 8 Oct. "
- Andrássy formally resigns; succeeded by baron Haymerle as foreign minister and president of the council . . . 8 Oct. "
- Opening of all the diets of the empire . . . 8 June 1880
- Sudden death of baron Haymerle . . . 10 Oct. 1881
- The king and queen of Italy warmly received at Vienna . . . 28-31 Oct. "
- Count Kalnoky becomes foreign minister, 20 Nov. "
- Temporary rupture with Roumania respecting the Danube about . . . 27 Dec. "
- Insurrection in Herzegovina, &c.; several small engagements with Austrians, 16-31 Jan.; insurgents defeated . . . 1882
- Provisional government said to have been formed by insurgents . . . about 9 Feb. "
- Alleged defeat of insurgents at Glavicevo and in other small engagements . . . 16 Feb. *de sep.* "
- Severe conflict at Cetinje; alleged great loss by Austrians; small loss by insurgents . . . 25 Feb. "
- Mahometans sympathise with Christian insurgents . . . Feb. "
- Successful advance of the Austrians; capture of Dragali announced . . . 14 March "
- Insurgents adopting guerilla warfare about 12 May "
- "New German People's party" formed, manifesto published . . . about 29 May "
- Fall of a railway bridge over the Drave; about 27 soldiers in a train drowned . . . 23 Sept. "
- Insurrection suppressed, announced . . . 26 Oct. "
- Execution of Overdunk, a soldier, for attempted assassination of emperor . . . 20 Dec. "
- 600th anniversary of the establishment of the House of Hapsburg celebrated throughout the empire . . . 27 Dec. "
- Slavonic agitation against Germans and the Magyars and taxation, see *Croatia*, Aug.-Sept.; conciliatory policy adopted by the government, Sept. 1883
- Marriage of the archduke Rodolph and the princess Stephanie of Belgium, 10 May, 1881; birth of Princess . . . 2 Sept. "
- Much social disaffection at Vienna; 2 detective policemen assassinated, Hlubek, Bloch . . . Jan. 1884
- (Corporal Hermann Stellmacher, assassin of Bloch, captured), 25 Jan.; a great conspiracy suspected; law decreed by count Taaffe repressing public meetings, the press, trials by jury, &c., 30 Jan.; many arrested or expelled . . . Jan. "
- Another policeman murdered . . . 9 Feb. "
- Government measures adopted by the chambers . . . 15 Feb. "
- 700 expelled at Vienna . . . about 15 March "
- The crown prince and princess visit Constantinople . . . 17 April, *et seq.* "
- Hugo Schenk and Schlossarck executed for murder of several servant girls . . . 22 April "
- Stellmacher executed . . . 8 Aug. "
- Hans Makart, historical painter, died . . . 3 Oct. "
- Grand funeral at Vienna . . . 6 Oct. "
- For 1883; estimated revenue 504,800,000 fl.; expenditure 519,800,000 fl. . . Dec. "
- Heavy bank frauds; suicide of culprits . . . Dec. "
- Prince Adolph Auersperg, statesman, died . . . 5 Jan. 1885
- Dissolution of the Reichsrath, 22 April; meeting of the new Reichsrath . . . 22 Sept. "
- Imperial assent given to the reform act of the upper house . . . 30 April. "
- Cordial meeting of the Emperor and the Czar at Kremsier in Moravia . . . 25-26 Aug. "
- Political crisis relating to duties on Russian petroleum, end of May, settled . . . about 2 June, 1836
- Death of Count F. von Beust, great liberal statesman, ex-chancellor . . . 24 Oct. "
- Increased army estimates voted . . . 26 Feb. 1837
- Treaty of alliance with Germany and Italy signed . . . 13 March, "
- Anarchists sentenced to imprisonment for dynamite plot . . . 28 March "
- Successful military manoeuvres in Transylvania . . . Sept. "
- Panic at the Bourse at Vienna, through article in the *Invalide Russe* (see *Russia*) . . . 16-17 Dec. "
- Money granted for war preparations . . . 10 Dec. "
- Defensive Treaty with Germany against Russian or other aggression, 7 Oct. 1879; first published 3 Feb. 1883
- Visit of the German Emperor William I., at Vienna . . . 3 Oct. "
- Changes in the Taaffe ministry . . . Oct. "
- Fortieth anniversary of the Emperor's accession celebrated by charities . . . 2 Dec. "
- Suicide of the Archduke Rodolph, heir to the throne, 30 Jan.; solemn funeral . . . 5 Feb. 1889
- Changes in the cabinet, announced . . . March, "
- New army bill as amended by the Hungarian diet adopted by the upper house . . . 8 April "
- Catholic congress of nobles and clergy met at Vienna . . . 29 April, "
- (See *Germany, Hungary, Vienna, &c.*)
- MARGRAVES OF AUSTRIA.
- Leopold I., 928; Albert I., 1018; Ernest, 1056; Leopold II., 1075; Leopold III., 1096; Albert II., 1136; Leopold IV., 1136; Henry II., 1142 (made a duke, 1156).
- DUKES.
1156. Henry II.
1177. Leopold V. He made prisoner Richard I. of England when returning incognito from the crusade, and was compelled to surrender him to the emperor Henry VI.
1104. Frederic I., the catholic.
1108. Leopold VI., the glorious. Killed in battle.
1230. Frederic II., the warlike. Killed in a battle with the Hungarians, 15 June, 1246.
- Interregnum.
1276. Rodolph I.
1282. Albert I. and his brother Rodolph II. Albert becomes emperor of Germany, 1298.
1308. Frederic I. and Leopold I.
1326. Frederic I.
1330. Albert II. and Otho, his brother.
1339. Albert II.
1358. Rodolph IV.
1365. Albert III. and Leopold II. or III. (killed at Sempach).
1395. William I. and brothers, and their cousin Albert IV.
1411. The same. The provinces divided into the duchies of Austria and Carinthia, and the county of Tyrol.
1411. Albert V., duke of Austria; obtains Bohemia and Moravia; elected king of Hungary and emperor, 1437; dies, 1439; succeeded by his posthumous son,
1439. Ladislaus, who dies childless, 1457.
1457. The emperor Frederic III. and Albert VI.
1493. Maximilian I., son of Frederic III. (*archduke*), emperor; see *Germany*.
- EMPERORS.
1804. Francis I. (late Francis II. of *Germany*), styled emperor of Austria only, 11 Aug. 1804; resigned empire of Germany, 6 Aug. 1806; died 2 Mar. 1835.
1835. Ferdinand, his son, 2 March; abdicated in favour of his nephew (his brother Francis-Charles having renounced his rights), 2 Dec. 1848; died 29 June, 1875.
1848. Francis-Joseph (son of Francis-Charles), born 18 Aug. 1830; succeeded, 2 Dec. 1848; married 24 April, 1854, to Elizabeth of Bavaria; crowned king of Hungary, 8 June, 1867; their son, the archduke Rodolph, born 21 Aug. 1858; married to princess Stephanie Clotilde of Belgium, 10 May, 1881; suicide, 30 Jan. 1880.
- Heir presumptive, archduke Francis Ferdinand (son of archduke Charles Louis, brother of the emperor, who resigns his heirship); born 18 Dec. 1863.

AUTHORS. See *Copyrights*. The Society of Authors established for self-defence, to maintain copyrights, &c., by sir W. Frederick Pollock, cardinal Manning, and others, lord Tennyson, president, met 18 Feb., incorporated May, 1884. Conferences held in March, 1887.

It sent a deputation to the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Société des Gens de Lettres at Paris, 10 Dec. 1887.

AUTO DA FE (Act of faith), the term given to the punishment of a heretic, generally burning alive, inflicted by the Inquisition (*which see*).

AUTOMATON FIGURES (or **ANDROIDES**), made to imitate living actions, are of early invention. Archytas' flying dove was formed about 400 B.C. Friar Bacon is said to have made a brazen head which spoke, A.D. 1264. Albertus Magnus spent thirty years in making another. A coach and two horses, with a footman, a page, a lady inside, were made by Camus for Louis XIV. when a child; the horses and figures moved naturally, variously, and perfectly, 1649. Vaucanson, in 1738, made an artificial duck, which performed many functions of a real one—eating, drinking, and quacking; and he also made a flute-player. The writing automaton, exhibited in 1769, was a pentagraph worked by a confederate out of sight. The automaton chess-player, exhibited the same year, was also worked by a hidden person; so was the "invisible girl," 1800. Maelzel made a trumpeter about 1809. Early in this century, an automaton was exhibited in London which pronounced several sentences with tolerable distinctness. The "anthropoglossus," an alleged talking-machine, exhibited at St. James's hall, London, July 1864, was proved to be a gross imposition. The exhibition of the talking-machine of professor Faber of Vienna, in London, began 27 Aug. 1870, at the Palais Royal, Argyll-street, W. The automatic chess-player at the Crystal Palace, 1873. Psycho, an automaton card-player, invented by J. N. Maskelyne and John Algernon Clarke, exhibited in London, Jan. 1875. An automaton hare was hunted at Hendon, near London, 9 Sept. 1876.

AUTONOMISTS, a name assumed by a socialist party in Paris (see *Possibilists*), 1887.

AUTOTYPOGRAPHY, a process of producing a metal plate from drawings, made known by Mr. Wallis, in April, 1863; it resembled *Nature-printing* (*which see*).

AUXERRE DECLARATION, see *France*, May, 1866.

AVA in 1822 became the capital of the Burmese empire, it is said, for the third time. Destroyed by an earthquake in 1839. See *Burmah*.

AVARS, barbarians who ravaged Pannonia, and annoyed the eastern empire in the 6th and 7th centuries, subdued by Charlemagne about 799, after an eight years' war.

AVEBURY, or **ABURY** (Wiltshire). Here are the remains of the largest so-called Druidical work in this country. They have been surveyed by Aubrey, 1648; Dr. Stukeley, 1720; and sir R. C. Hoare, in 1812, and by others. Much information may be obtained from Stukeley's "Abury" (1743), and Hoare's "Ancient Wiltshire" (1812-21). Many theories have been put forth, but the object of these remains is still unknown. They are considered to have been set up during the "stone age," i.e., when weapons and implements were mainly formed of that material.

AVEIN, or **AVAINE** (Luxemburg, Belgium). Here the French and Dutch defeated the Spaniards, 20 May, 1635.

"**AVE MARIA!**" the salutation of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin (*Luke i. 28*), was made a formula of devotion by pope John XXI. about 1326. In the beginning of the 15th century Vincentius Ferrerius used it before his discourses. *Bingham*.

AVENIN. The stimulating qualities of this nitrogenous alkaloid in oats were discovered by Mr. Sanson in 1882.

AVENUE THEATRE, Thames Embankment, opened 11 March, 1882.

AVIGNON, a city, S. E. France, ceded by Philip III. to the pope in 1273. The papal seat was removed by Clement V. to Avignon, in 1309. In 1348 Clement VI. purchased the sovereignty from Jane, countess of Provence and queen of Naples. In 1408, the French, wearied of the schism, expelled Benedict XIII., and Avignon ceased to be the seat of the papacy. Here were held nine councils (1080-1457). Avignon was seized and restored several times by the French kings; the last time restored, 1773. It was claimed by the national assembly, 1791, and was confirmed to France by the congress of sovereigns in 1815. In Oct. 1791, horrible massacres took place here. See *Popes*, 1309-94.

AXE, WEDGE, LEVER, and various tools in common use, are said to have been invented by Dædalus, an artificer of Athens, to whom also is ascribed the invention of masts and sails for ships, 1240 B.C. Many tools are represented on the Egyptian monuments.

AXUM, or **AUXUME**, a town in Abyssinia said to have been the capital of a kingdom whose people were converted to Christianity by Frumentius about 330, and were allies of Justinian, 533.

AYACUCHO (Peru). Here the Peruvians finally achieved their independence by defeating the Spaniards, 9 Dec. 1824.

AYDE, or **AIDE**, the tax paid by the vassal to the chief lord upon urgent occasions. In France and England an *aide* was due for knighting the king's eldest son. One was demanded by Philip the Fair, 1313. The *aide* due upon the birth of a prince, ordained by the statute of Westminster (Edward I.) 1285, was not to be levied until he was fifteen years of age, for the ease of the subject. The *aide* for the marriage of the king's eldest daughter could not be demanded in this country until her seventh year. In feudal tenures there was an *aide* for ransoming the chief lord; so when our Richard I. was kept a prisoner by the emperor of Germany, an *aide* of 20s., to redeem him, was enforced upon every knight's fee; see *Beneficence*.

AYLESBURY, Buckinghamshire, was reduced by the West Saxons in 571. St. O'Syth, beheaded by the pagans in Essex, was buried there, 600. William the conqueror invested his favourites with some of its lands, under the tenure of providing "straw for his bed-chambers; three cels for his use in winter; and in summer, straw, rushes, and two green geese thrice every year." Incorporated by charter in 1554; absorbed into the county 1889.

AYLESFORD (Kent). Here, it is said, the Britons were victorious over the Saxon invaders, 455, and Horsa was killed.

AYR, capital of Ayrshire, S. W. Scotland: chartered and endowed by William the Lion, 12th

century; fortified by Oliver Cromwell.—By a sudden fire at Templeton's carpet works, 29 persons perished, 16 June, 1876.

AZINCOUR, *see* *Agincourt*.

AZOFF, SEA OF, the Palus Mæotis of the ancients, communicates by the strait of Yenikalé (the Bosphorus Cimmerius) with the Black Sea, and is entirely surrounded by Russian territory; Taganrog and Kertch being the principal places. An expedition, composed of British, French, and Turkish troops, commanded by sir G. Brown, arrived at Kertch, 24 May, 1855, when the Russians retired, after blowing up the fortifications. On the 25th the allies marched upon Yenikalé, which also offered no resistance. On the same evening the allied fleet entered the Sea of Azoff, and in a few days completed their occupation of it, after capturing a large number of merchant vessels, &c. An immense amount of stores was destroyed by the Russians to prevent them falling into the hands of the allies.

AZORES, or WESTERN ISLES (N. Atlantic), belonging to Portugal, the supposed site of the ancient Atlantis, are said to have been discovered in the 15th century by Vanderberg of Bruges, who was driven on their coasts by the weather. Cabral,

sent by the Portuguese court, fell in with St. Mary's in 1432, and in 1457 they were all discovered and named Azores from the number of goshawks found on them. They were given by Alfonso V. to the duchess of Burgundy in 1466, and colonised by Flemings. They were subject to Spain 1580-1640. The isle Terceira, during the usurpation of dom Miguel, declared for Donna Maria, 1829, and a government was established at the capital Angra, 1830-33. A volcano at St. George's destroyed the town of Ursulina, May, 1808; and in 1811 a volcano appeared near St. Michael's, in the sea, where the water was eighty fathoms deep; an island then formed gradually disappeared. A destructive earthquake lasting 12 days, happened in St. Michael's, 1591.

AZOTE, the name given by French chemists to nitrogen (*which see*).

AZOTUS, *see* *Ashdod*.

AZTECS, the ruling tribe in Mexico at the time of the Spanish invasion (1519). In June, 1853, two pretended Aztec children were exhibited in London. They were considered by professor Owen to be merely South American dwarfs. They were married, in London, 1 April, 1867, and exhibited for some time after.

BAAL.

BAAL (Lord), the male deity of the Phœnician nations, frequently worshipped by the Israelites, especially by Ahab, 918 B.C. His priests and votaries were massacred by Jehu, and his temple defiled, 884 B.C.

BAALBEC, HELIOPOLIS (both meaning "City of the Sun"), an ancient city of Syria, of which magnificent ruins remain, visited by Wood (in 1751), and others. Its origin is lost in antiquity. Here Septimius Severus built a temple to the sun, 200. The city was sacked by the Moslems, 748, and by Timour Beg, 1400.

BABA WALI. See *Afghanistan*, 1 Sept. 1880; and *Mazra*.

BABBAGE, see *Calculating Machines*.

BABBICOMBE MURDER, see *Trials*, Feb. 1885.

BABEL, TOWER of, built by Noah's posterity, 2247 B.C. (*Genesis*, ch. xi.) The magnificent temple of Belus, asserted to have been originally this tower, is said to have had lofty spires, and many statues of gold, one of them forty feet high. In the upper part of this temple was the tomb of the founder, Belus (the Nimrod of the sacred scriptures), who was deified after death. *Blair*. The Birs Nimroud, examined by Rich, Layard, and others, is considered by some persons to be the remains of the tower of Babel.

BABEUF'S CONSPIRACY, see *Agrarian Law*.

BABY-FARMING, see *Infanticide*.

BABYLONIA,* an Asiatic empire (see *Assyria*), founded by Belus, supposed to be the Nimrod of Holy Writ, the son of Chus, and grandson of Ham, 2245 B.C. *Lenglet*.† Ninus of Assyria seized on

* The city of Babylon was at one time the most magnificent in the world. The *Hanging Gardens* are described as having been of a square form, and in terraces one above another until they rose as high as the walls of the city, the ascent being from terrace to terrace by steps. The whole pile was sustained by vast arches raised on other arches; and on the top were flat stones closely cemented together with plaster of bitumen, and that covered with sheets of lead, upon which lay the mould of the garden, where there were large trees, shrubs, and flowers, with various sorts of vegetables. There were five of these gardens, each containing about four English acres, and disposed in the form of an amphitheatre. *Strabo*; *Diodorus*. Pliny said that in his time it was but a desolate wilderness. Mr. Rich visited the ruins in 1811, and sir R. Ker Porter in 1818. The laborious researches of Mr. Layard, sir H. Rawlinson, M. Botta, and others, and the interesting relics excavated and brought to this country between the years 1849 and 1855, have caused very much attention to be given to the history of Babylon. Many of the inscriptions in the cuneiform or wedge-like character have been translated, principally by col. (now sir Henry) Rawlinson, and published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. In the spring of 1855, he returned to England, bringing with him many valuable relics, drawings, &c., which are now in the British Museum. He gave discourses on the subject at the Royal Institution, London, in 1851, 1855, and 1865. The Rev. A. Sayce lectured on Babylonian literature at the same place in 1877.

† According to the earliest existing history the country was divided between two races, the Sumir (Turanian), the probable inventors of cuneiform writing; and the Accad (Semitic), which became predominant.

BACH SOCIETY.

Babylon, and established what was properly the Assyrian empire, by uniting the two sovereignties, 2059 B.C. 2233 *Cl*. The second empire of Babylon commenced about 747 B.C.

Earliest astronomical observations at Babylon, B.C. 2234, [2230, *H*. 2233, *Cl*.]
 Nabonassar governs 747
 Merodach Baladan king, 721; his embassy to Hezekiah of Judah about 712
 Nebuchadnezzar invades Syria, 606; Judea, 605; defeats Pharaoh Necho, and annihilates the Egyptian power in Asia 604
 He returns to Babylon with the spoils of Jerusalem. *Blair*; *Lenglet* "
 Daniel interprets the king's dream of the golden-headed image. *Daniel* ii. 602
 Nebuchadnezzar goes a third time against Jerusalem, takes it and destroys the temple. *Blair*; *Usher*, 589 to 587; captures Tyre 585
 The golden image set up, and Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego thrown into the furnace for refusing to worship it. *Daniel* iii. 570
 Daniel interprets the king's second dream, and Nebuchadnezzar is driven from among men. *Daniel* iv. 569
 The king recovers his reason and his throne, 562; dies 561
 Evil Merodach, 561; Neriglissar, king 559
 Labynetus, 556; Nabonadius, 551; Belshazzar king 539
 Babylon taken by the Medes and Persians, under Cyrus, and Belshazzar slain 538
 Daniel thrown into the lions' den. *Daniel* vi. 537
 Babylon revolts, and is taken by Darius 518
 Taken by Alexander, 331; he dies here 323
 Seleucus Nicator, who died 283 B.C., transfers the seat of government to Seleucia, and Babylon is deserted.

BABYNGTON'S CONSPIRACY, to assassinate queen Elizabeth, and make Mary of Scotland queen, was devised by John Savage, a soldier of Philip of Spain, and approved by Wm. Gifford and John Ballard, catholic priests. Anthony Babyngton and others joined in the scheme. They were betrayed by Pooley, a spy, and fourteen were executed, 20, 21 Sept. 1586.

BABYSM, a new sect in Persia, founded in 1843 by Mirza Ali Mahomed, an enthusiast, at Shiraz. He termed himself the "Bâb," or "gate," of knowledge, and, giving a new exposition of the Koran, claimed to be the incarnate Holy Spirit. The destruction of himself and the greater number of his followers was due to Hossein, one of his disciples, combining political and warlike principles with their spiritual dogmas. The sect was tolerated by the shah Mohammed, but nearly exterminated by his successor in 1848-9. The Bâb himself was executed 15 July, 1849. The head of the sect, still numerous, Beheyyah Allah, was said to be well conversant with the Bible, and to propound a doctrine based on it, termed "Bâb el Huk," gate of truth.

BACCHANALIA (games in honour of Bacchus) arose in Egypt, and were brought into Greece by Melampus, and called *Dionysia*, about 1415 B.C. *Diodorus*. In Rome the *Bacchanalia* were suppressed, 186 B.C. The priests of Bacchus were called Bacchanals.

BACCON or **BACON**, see *Orleans*.

BACH SOCIETY, instituted in London in 1849, for the collection of the works of J. S. Bach,

and the promotion of their public performance. The original committee included W. Sterndale Bennett, Sir G. Smart, J. Hullah, C. Potter, and other eminent musicians. The society was dissolved, 21 March, 1870, and the music given up to the Royal Academy of Music.

BACHELORS. The Roman censors frequently imposed fines on unmarried men; and men of full age were obliged to marry. The Spartan women at certain games laid hold of old bachelors, dragged them round their altars, and inflicted on them various marks of infamy and disgrace. *Vossius*. A tax laid upon bachelors in England, twenty-five years of age (varying from 12*l.* 10*s.* for a duke, to 1*s.* for a common person), lasted from 1695 to 1706. Bachelors (Romanist priests excepted) were subjected to an extra tax on their male and female servants in 1785. A *grand ball* given by 84 bachelors at Kensington House; the prince and princess of Wales present, 22 July 1880.

BACILLI, see *Animalcules* and *Germ Theory*.

BACKGAMMON. Palamedes of Greece is the reputed inventor of this game, about 1224 B.C. It is said to have been invented in Wales before its conquest. *Henry*.

BACONIAN PHILOSOPHY, propounded by Francis Bacon, specially in his "*Novum Organon*," published in 1620. Its principles are Utility and Progress; and its objects the alleviation of the sufferings and promotion of the comforts of mankind. *Macaulay*, 1837.

BACON SOCIETY, established in December, 1835, for the study of the works, character, genius and life of Francis Bacon, and his influence on his own and succeeding times, and to investigate claims for his supposed authorship of certain works, including the Shakespearian dramas and poems. A journal is published. See under *Shakespeare* 1837.

BACTERIA, see *Animalcules* and *Germ Theory*.

Mr. Edgar M. Crookshank, author of "*Bacteriology*," was appointed Professor of Bacteriology at King's College, London, in May, 1887.

BACTRIANA, a province in Asia, was subjugated by Cyrus and formed part of the Persian empire, when conquered by Alexander, 330 B.C. About 254 B.C., Theodotus or Diodotus, a Greek, threw off the yoke of the Seleucidae, and became king. Eueratides I. reigned prosperously about 181 B.C., and Menander about 126 B.C. The Greek kingdom appears to have been broken up by the irruption of the Scythians shortly after.

BADAJOS (S.W. Spain). An important barrier fortress, surrendered to the French, under Soult, 11 March, 1811; invested by the British, under Lord Wellington, on 16 March, 1812, and stormed and taken on 6 April following. The French retreated in haste. A short military insurrection, 5 and 6 Aug. 1883.

BADDESDOWN HILL, or Mount Badon, near Bath, where Bede says the Britons defeated the Saxons in 493; others say in 511 or 520.

BADEN (S. W. Germany). The house of Baden is descended from Hermann, regarded as the first margrave (1052), son of Berthold I., duke of Zähringen; but Hermann II. assumed the title, Feb. 1130. From Christopher, who died 1527, proceeded the branches Baden-Baden and Baden-Dourlach, united in 1771. Baden is a hereditary constitutional monarchy by charter, 26 May, 1818; it joined the German empire by treaty, 15 Nov. 1870. Population, 1 Dec. 1871, 1,461,562; Dec. 1875, 1,507,179; 1885, 1,601,255.

Louis William, margrave of Baden-Baden, a great general, born 1665; sallied out from Vienna and defeated the Turks, 1683; died 1707.

Charles William, margrave of Baden-Dourlach, born 1679, died 1746; succeeded by his son,

* Charles Frederic, born 1728; margrave of Baden-Dourlach, 1738; acquired Baden-Baden, 1771, made grand-duke by Napoleon, 1806.

Treaty of Baden:—Landau ceded to France, 7 Sept. 1714
Baden made a *grand-duchy*, with enlarged territories 1806

A representative constitution granted by charter, 18 Aug. 1818

Republican agitation during 1848

Insurrection: joined by the free city Rastatt: the grand-duke flees May, 1849

The Prussians enter Baden, 15 June: defeat the insurgents commanded by Mierolawski; Rastatt surrenders, 23 July; the grand-duke re-enters Karlsruhe 18 Aug.

Arrests for political offences 9 July, 1857

Concordat with the pope signed 28 June, 1859

Greatly opposed by the chambers: annulled by the grand-duke by a manifesto, securing autonomy to the Catholic and Protestant churches; signed 7 April, 1860

Interview at Baden-Baden of the emperor Napoleon III., the prince regent of Prussia, and the German kings and princes 16 June, "

The new ecclesiastical law (adopted by the chambers) promulgated 16 Oct. "

Opposition of the archbishop of Friburg and the clerical party 1860-65

Disputes in the German diet: the grand-duke vainly endeavours to obtain a reconciliation; and remains neutral June, 1866

Baden joins the Zollverein (*which see*) July, 1867

Meeting of the chambers; liberal measures promised, 24 Sept.: universal suffrage adopted by the second chamber 29 Oct. 1869

Civil marriage made obligatory 17 Nov. "

Baden joins Prussia in the war with France, about 20 July, 1870

Gambling houses suppressed; finally closed 31 Oct. 1872

GRAND-DUKES.

1806. Charles Frederic; dies 1811; succeeded by his grandson,

1811. Charles Louis Frederic, who died without issue in 1818; succeeded by his uncle,

1818. Louis William, died without issue in 1830; succeeded by his brother,

1830. Leopold, died in 1852; succeeded by his second son (the first being imbecile),

1852. Frederic (born 9 Sept. 1826), regent 24 April, 1852; declared grand-duke, 5 Sept. 1856; becomes ill, his son appointed regent, 11 Nov. 1881.

Heir: his son Frederic William, born 9 July, 1857.

BAFFIN'S BAY (N. America), discovered by William Baffin, an Englishman, 1616. The extent of this discovery was much doubted, until the expeditions of Ross and Parry proved that Baffin was substantially accurate in his statement. Parry entered Lancaster Sound, and discovered the islands known by his name, in 1818; see *North-West Passage*.

BAGDAD, in Asiatic Turkey, built by Al Mansour, and made the seat of the Saracen empire, about 762. Taken by the Tartars, and a period put to the Saracen rule, 1258. Often taken by the Persians, and retaken by the Turks, with great slaughter: the latter have held it since 1638.

BAGPIPE, an ancient Greek and Roman instrument. On a piece of ancient Grecian sculpture, now in Rome, a bagpiper is represented dressed like a modern highlander. Nero is said to have played upon a bagpipe, 51. Our highland regiments retain their pipers. Patriek Bohan, the celebrated Irish piper, died 9 April, 1884.

BAHAMA ISLES (N. America) were the first points of discovery by Columbus. San Salvador was seen by him on the night of 11 Oct. 1492.

New Providence was settled by the English in 1629. They were expelled by the Spaniards, 1641; returned, 1666; again expelled in 1703. The isles were formally ceded to the English in 1783. Population in 1861, 35,287; in 1867, about 38,000; in 1871, 39,162; in 1881, 43,521. The Bahamas profited by blockade-running during the American civil war, 1862-5. Governors, William Rawson, 1864; sir James Walker, 1868; John Pope Hennessy, 1871; Wm. Robinson, 1874; Thos. F. Callaghan, 1879; Charles Cameron Lees, 5 Oct. 1881; H. A. Blake, Jan. 1884; Sir Ambrose Shea, Oct. 1887.

BAHAR (N. India), a province (conquered by Baber in 1530), with Bengal and Orissa, a princely dominion, became subject to the English East India company in 1765 by the treaty of Allahabad for a quit-rent of about 300,000*l*.

BAIL. By ancient common law, before and since the conquest, all felonies were bailable, till murder was excepted by statute; and by the 3 Edward I. (1275) the power of bailing in treason, and in divers instances of felony, was taken away. Bail was further regulated in later reigns. It is now accepted in all cases, except felony; and where a magistrate refuses bail, it may be granted by a judge. Acts respecting bail passed 1826 and 1852.

BAILIFF, or **SHERIFF**, said to be of Saxon origin. London had its *shire-reve* prior to the conquest, and this officer was generally appointed for counties in England in 1079. Hen. Cornehill and Rich. Reynere were appointed bailiffs or sheriffs in London in 1189. *Stow*. Sheriffs were appointed in Dublin under the name of bailiffs, in 1308; and the name was changed to sheriff in 1548. There are still places where the chief magistrate is called bailiff, as the high bailiff of Westminster. *Bum-bailiff* is a corruption of bound-bailiff, every bailiff being obliged to enter into bonds of security for his good behaviour. *Blackstone*.

BAIRAM, or **BEIRAM**, Mahometan festivals. The Little Bairam, follows the fast of Ramadán (*which see*); the Great Bairam in 1885, begins on 14 July.

BAIZE, a species of coarse woollen manufacture, was brought into England by some Flemish or Dutch emigrants who settled at Colechester, in Essex, and had privileges granted them by parliament in 1660. The trade was under the control of a corporation called the governors of the Dutch baize-hall, who examined the cloth previous to sale. *Anderson*.

BAKER AND BAKEHOUSES; see *Bread*.

BAKERIAN LECTURES, Royal society, originated in a bequest of 100*l* by Henry Baker, F.R.S., the interest of which was to be given to one of the fellows, for a scientific discourse to be delivered annually. Peter Woulfe gave the first lecture in 1765. Latterly it has been the custom to nominate as the lecture a paper written by one of the fellows. Davy, Faraday, Tyndall, and other eminent men have given the lecture.

BAKU. See under *Petroleum*.

BALAKLAVA, a small town in the Crimea, with a fine harbour, 10 miles S.E. from Sebastopol. After the battle of the Alma, the allies advanced upon this place, 26 Sept. 1854.

Battle of Balaklava :—About 12,000 Russians, commanded by general Liprandi, attacked and took some redoubts in the vicinity, which had been entrusted to about 250 Turks. They next assaulted the English, by whom they were compelled to retire, mainly through the charge of the

heavy cavalry, led by brigadier Scarlett, under the orders of lord Lucan. After this, from an unfortunate misconception of lord Raglan's order, lord Lucan ordered lord Cardigan, with the light cavalry, to charge the Russian army, which had reformed on its own ground with its artillery in front. The order was most gallantly obeyed, and great havoc was made on the enemy; but of 670 British horsemen, only 198 returned. (Termed by Tennyson "The Charge of the Six Hundred.") The infantry engaged were termed a "thin red line." 25 Oct. 1854

A banquet was given to the survivors at the Alexandra Palace 25 Oct. 1875

A sortie from the garrison of Sebastopol led to a desperate engagement here, in which the Russians were vigorously repulsed, with the loss of 2000 men killed and wounded; the allies losing about 600 22 March, 1855

The electric telegraph between London and Balaklava completed April, "

A railway between Balaklava and the trenches completed June, "

BALANCE OF POWER, to assure the independence and integrity of states, and control the ambition of sovereigns; a principle said to have been first laid down by the Italian politicians of the 15th century, on the invasion of Charles VIII. of France, 1494. *Robertson*. It was recognised by the treaty of Münster, 24 Oct. 1648. The arrangements for the balance of power in Europe made in 1815, without the consent of the people of the countries concerned, have been nearly all set aside since 1830.

BALAWAT, see *Nineveh*.

BALDACHIN, or **BALDACHINO**, more properly *ciborium* (*which see*), a canopy placed over the altar in some ancient churches; the practice, beginning about 1130, was introduced into England, 1279. The proposal to erect one in St. Barnabas' church, Pimlico, was opposed in the consistory court, Aug. 1873. The trial took place 23, 24 Oct. Dr. Tristram decided against the erection of the baldachin, 15 Dec. 1873.

BALEARIC ISLANDS, in the Mediterranean, called by the Greeks *Balearides*, and by the Romans *Balceares*, from the dexterity of the inhabitants at slinging: they include Majorca, Minorca, Iviça, Formentera, Cabrera, Conejera, and other islets. They were conquered by the Romans, 123 B.C.: by the Vandals, about A.D. 426, and formed part of Charlemagne's empire in 799. Conquered by the Moors about 1005, and held by them till about 1286, when they were annexed by Arragon; see *Majorca* and *Minorca*.

BALHAM MYSTERY, see *Bravo*.

BALIZE, see *Honduras*.

BALKANS, the ancient *Hæmus*, a range of mountains extending from the Adriatic to the Euxine. The passage, deemed impracticable, was completed by the Russians under Diebitsch, during the Russian and Turkish war, 26 July, 1829. An armistice was the consequence; and a treaty of peace was signed at Adrianople, 14 Sept. following. The Balkans were crossed by the Russians under Gourko, 13 July, 1877, see *Russo-Turkish War II*. By the treaty of Berlin, 13 July, 1878, the Balkans became the frontiers of the Sultan's European dominions.

The Balkan States are Servia, Bulgaria, and Roumelia.

BALLADS may be traced in the British history to the Anglo-Saxons. *Turner*. Adhelme, who died 709, is mentioned as the first who introduced ballads into England. "The harp was sent round, and those might sing who could." *Bede*. Alfred sung

ballads. *Malmesbury*. Canute composed one. *Turner*. Minstrels were protected by a charter of Edward IV.; but by a statute of Elizabeth they were made punishable among rogues and vagabonds, and sturdy beggars. *Viner*. Fletcher, of Saltoun (died 1716) in a letter to Montrose expressed his opinion that making ballads was more important than law-making. The sea-ballads of Dibdin were very popular in the French war; he died 20 Jan. 1833. Mr. John Boosey's "Ballad Concerts," St. James's Hall, began 1806.

BALLARAT, see *Australia*, 1851.

BALLETS began through the meretricious taste of the Italian courts. One performed at the interview between our Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France in the Field of the Cloth of Gold, at Ardres, 1520. *Guicciardini*. Ballets became popular in France, and Louis XIV. bore a part in one, 1664. They were introduced here with operas early in the 18th century.

BALLINAMUCK, Longford. Here, on 8 Sept. 1798, the Irish rebels and their French auxiliaries were defeated and captured.

BALLOONS.* A just idea of the principle of the construction of balloons was formed by Albert of Saxony, an Augustine monk in the 14th century, and adopted by a Portuguese Jesuit, Francesco Mendoza, who died at Lyons in 1626. The idea is also attributed to Bartolomeo de Guzman, who died in 1724. The principles of *aéronautics* include:—1, the power of a balloon to rise in the air; 2, the velocity of its ascent; and 3, the stability of its suspension at any given height. The application of sails and rudders has been duly considered, and judged to be futile; but in 1872 Helmholtz thought they might be steered, if moving slowly. Fatal accidents to the voyagers have been estimated at 2 or 3 per cent. The Aeronautical Society of Great Britain, founded with the object of fostering and developing *aéronautics* and *aérolgy*, by the duke of Argyll, Mr. James Glaisher, sir Charles Bright, and others, 12 Jan. 1866.

Francis Lana, a Jesuit, proposed to navigate the air by means of a boat raised by four hollow balls made of thin copper, from which the air had been exhausted 1670

Joseph Galien suggested the filling a bag with the fine diffuse air of the upper regions of the atmosphere 1755

Henry Cavendish discovered that hydrogen gas is 10.8 times lighter than common air 1766

And soon after Black of Edinburgh filled a bag with hydrogen, which rose to the ceiling of the room 1767

Cavalo filled soap bubbles with hydrogen 1782

Joseph Montgolfier made a silken bag ascend with heated air (first fire balloon) Nov. "

Joseph and Stephen Montgolfier ascend and descend safely by means of a fire balloon at Annouay, for which they received many honours 5 June, 1783

First ascent in a balloon filled with hydrogen, at Paris, by MM. Robert and Charles 27 Aug. "

Joseph Montgolfier ascends in a balloon inflated with smoke of burnt straw and wool 19 Sept. "

First aerial voyage in a fire balloon—Pilâtre de Rozier and the marquis d'Arlandes 21 Nov. "

Second ascent of Charles in a hydrogen balloon to the height of 9770 feet 1 Dec. "

Mr. Tytler ascended in a Montgolfier balloon at Edinburgh 27 Aug. 1784

Ascents become numerous: Andreani, 25 Feb.; Blanchard, 2 March; Guyton de Morveau, the chemist, 25 April and 12 June; Fleurant and Madame Thiblé (the first female *aéronaut*), 28 June; the duke of Chartres (Philip Egalité) 19 Sept. "

The first ascent in England, made by Vincent Lunardi, at Moorfields, London 15 Sept. 1784

[Centenary: three balloons ascend at same place, one of them "The Colonel" containing col. Brine and M. L'Hoste, from Finsbury, 15 Sept. 1884.]

Blanchard and Jeffries ascend at Dover; cross the Channel; alight near Calais 7 Jan. 1785

[Centenary celebrated at Guines, 25 May, 1885.] The first ascent in Ireland, from Ranelagh gardens, Dublin 19 Jan. "

Rozier and Romain killed in their descent near Boulogne; the balloon took fire 15 June, "

Parachutes constructed and used by Blanchard, Aug. "

Garnerin's narrow escape when descending in one in London 2 Sept. 1802

Sadler, who made many previous expeditions in England, fell into the sea, near Holyhead, but was taken up 9 Oct. 1812

Madame Blanchard ascended from Tivoli at night; the balloon, being surrounded by fireworks, took fire, and she was precipitated to the ground and killed 6 July, 1819

Mr. Charles Green's first ascent; (he introduced coal gas in ballooning) 19 July, 1821

Lieut. Harris killed in a balloon descent 25 May, 1824

Sadler, jun., killed, falling from a balloon 1825

The great Nassau balloon, which had for some time previously been exhibited to the inhabitants of London in repeated ascents from Vauxhall gardens, started from that place on an experimental voyage, Mr. C. Green, Mr. R. Holland, and Mr. Monk-Mason in the car, and after having been eighteen hours in the air descended at Weilburg, in the duchy of Nassau, 7 Nov. 1836

Mr. Cocking ascended from Vauxhall to try his parachute; in its descent from the balloon it collapsed, and he was thrown out and killed, 24 July, 1837

An Italian *aéronaut* ascended from Copenhagen, in Denmark; his corpse was subsequently found on the sea-shore in a contiguous island, dashed to pieces 14 Sept. 1851

J. B. Lassie's model of an "aerial ship," in which the screw was used, was submitted to the academy of sciences at Paris, 1859; and exhibited at Washington, U.S. 1859

Mr. Wise and three others ascended from St. Louis (after travelling 1150 miles they descended in Jefferson county, New York, nearly dead) 23 June, "

Nadar's great balloon (largest ever made) when fully inflated contained 215,363 cubic feet of gas; the car, a cottage in wicker work, raised 35 soldiers at Paris; Nadar hoped by means of a screw to steer a balloon in the heavens; his first ascent, with 14 persons, successful 4 Oct. 1863

His second ascent; voyagers injured; saved by presence of mind of M. Jules Godard; descend at Nieuburg, Hanover 12 Oct. "

Nadar and his balloon at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham Nov. "

Society for promoting aerial navigation formed at M. Nadar's, at Paris; president, M. Barral, 15 Jan. 1864

Godard's great Montgolfier or fire balloon ascends, 28 July and 3 Aug. "

Ascent of Nadar and others in his great balloon at Brussels 26 Sept. "

Mr. Coxwell ascends from Belfast in a new balloon; several persons are injured by the balloon becoming uncontrollable; it escapes 3 July, 1865

Ascent of Nadar in his Géant balloon, Paris, June 23, 1866

Mr. Coxwell said to have made 550 successful ascents up to April, 1867

An aerial screw machine (heliocopter) suggested, in Paris, 1865; described by Dr. J. Bell Pettigrew, in London, at the Royal Institution, 22 March, "

Mr. Hodson crossed the Channel from Dublin, and descended at Appleby, Westmoreland 22 April, "

A great balloon exhibited at Ashburnham-park, London, escaped, and was captured at Boudon, Bucks. 25 May, 1869

* "Astra Castra; Experiments and Adventures in the Atmosphere; by Hutton Turner," a copious work, appeared in 1865.

Charles Green, aéronaut, said to have made about 600 ascents, died aged 84 . . . 27 Mar. 1870

Dupuy de Lôme at Vincennes ascended with his "navigable" balloon, with 13 persons; experiment reported to be successful . . . 2 Feb. 1871

Professor Wise proposed to cross the Atlantic from New York to Liverpool in a balloon, 100 feet in diameter, 120 feet perpendicular, with a supplementary balloon 36 feet in diameter; the two giving a lifting power of 15,000 lbs., a carrying power of 9,500 lbs., and disposable ballast 7,500 lbs., July; the balloon was reported inadequate, Sept.; a smaller balloon started (with a life-boat) 9.19 A.M., 6 Oct., and descended during a storm over Connecticut; the men narrowly escaped . . . 7 Oct. 1873

Vincent de Groof, a Belgian (named the "flying man"), constructed a parachute to imitate the flight of a bird; he brought it to London; ascended from Cremorne-gardens, and descended from a height between 300 and 400 feet in Essex, 29 June; at his next attempt, the parachute, either detached by himself or by accident, was disarranged, and he was killed by falling, 9 July, 1874

Under the Government Balloon Committee, Mr. Coxwell ascended at Woolwich to try C. A. Bowdler's apparatus (based on the screw-propeller) for steering balloons; failure reported, . . . 25 July, "

[It has been proved that a screw with a vertical axis can raise or depress a balloon, and thereby save gas and ballast.]

M. and Mad. Duruof (see below, 1870), ascend from Calais to cross the channel, 31 Aug.; carried out to sea; the balloon fell into the water and drifted towards Norway; rescued by a smack (the *Grand Charge*); the aéronauts were landed at Grimsby . . . 4 Sept. "

Duruof and others ascend from the Crystal-palace, . . . 14 Sept. "

Menier's new hot-air balloon fails on trial, 5 Sept. and 16 Oct. "

Ascent of capt. Burnaby at the Crystal-palace to try his machine for ascertaining the course of the wind above the clouds; reported successful, . . . 10 Nov. "

MM. Tissandier, Croce-Spinelli, and Sivel ascend in the "Zenith" from La Vilette, near Paris; at 26,160 feet Croce throws out ballast; they ascend rapidly; he and Sivel die through suffocation; Tissandier recovered . . . 15 April, 1875

Washington J. Donaldson, eminent aéronaut, perishes in Lake Michigan during a storm, . . . 18 July, "

Reported failure of Carroll's directing apparatus at Paris . . . July, 1878

Frequent ascents in a "captive balloon" . . . Aug. "

Mr. Giffard's great captive balloon, Paris, burst, . . . 16 or 17 August, 1879

Five balloons start from various places near London, competing for a silver medal given by the Balloon Society; the "Owl," Mr. Wright and Commander Cheyne, travelled 43 miles in one hour (no medal awarded). . . . 4 Sept. 1880

International balloon contest at the Crystal Palace; England (Eclipse), Mr. Wright; France, M. de Fonvielle; both alighted near Portsmouth, 27 Oct. "

Giffard and De Lôme's aerial ship said to be successful for direction, speed, &c. . . . Jan. 1881

Mr. Eugène (who had ascended about 2,600 times) narrowly escapes destruction by a storm at Vienna . . . 21 Aug. "

Mr. Walter Powell, M.P., crossed the Bristol Channel in a balloon and descended at Dingsford, and afterwards went on to Hereford, 3 Nov.; Mr. Walter Powell, M.P., capt. Templer, and Mr. Agg Gardner ascend at Bath in war-office balloon *Saladin*; the balloon descends near Bridport; two fell out; the balloon ascends with Mr. Powell and drifts to sea; not found . . . 10 Dec. "

Col. (aft. Gen.) Brine and Mr. Simmons' attempt to cross the Channel from Canterbury; they and the balloon picked up half-way. . . . 4 Mar. 1882

Col. Burnaby crosses the Channel from Dover and lands near Dieppe . . . 23 Mar. "

Mr. Simmons goes from Maldon, Essex, to Arras (140 miles) 2 h. . . . 10 June "

Mr. Simmons and sir Claude C. de Crespigny crossed the Channel from Maldon, Essex, to Oudekerk, near Flushing (140 miles in 6 hours) . . . 1 Aug. 1883

By Mr. Simmons and Mr. Small from Hastings to Cape La Hague (8 hours) . . . 13 Sept. "

Electrical balloon constructed by Gaston and Albert Tissandier, successful trial reported . . . 8 Oct. "

By M. Lhoste from Boulogne to Ashford, 15 Sept. 1883; again from Boulogne to New Romney, 2 hours . . . 7 Aug. 1884

Gen. Brine crosses from Hythe to Havelingdon . . . 15 Aug. "

Balloon navigation said to be effected by M. Renard at Meudon, by an electrical machine . . . 9 Aug. "

Another trial, result uncertain . . . 12 Sept. "

Reported success by M. Tissandier . . . 26 Sept. "

By Capt. Renard . . . 8 Nov. "

M. Lhoste crosses from Cherbourg to Tottenham near London; attained height 3,600 feet, lowest temperature 7°C. . . . 29 30 July 1886

Successful voyage of Mr. Norton from Dover to Loon, near Dunkirk . . . 13 Oct. 1887

M. Lhoste and M. Mangot ascend at Mondidier near Amiens, 6 Nov.; Mr. Macdonald, master of the steamer *Prince Leopold*, witnessed the falling of the balloon and the drowning of the aéronauts 39 miles S.W. of the Isle of Wight, 13 Nov.; reported . . . Dec. "

Aéronautical Exhibition at Vienna, opened 1 April 1883

Professor Baldwin, at Rockaway, New York, said to have descended safely from a balloon a mile high by means of a parachute in 84 seconds, 9 Aug. 1887. He did the same at Alexandra Park, London, N. 28 July, 1888, and since. After the 10th time the balloon society gave him a gold medal, 7 Sept. 1888; prevented in his attempt to descend from an altitude of two miles; descends from between 6,000 and 7,000 feet, 13 Sept., 16th ascent, 22 Sept.; at Manchester, 24 Sept.; (9,100 feet) 18 Oct.; at Sheffield (42nd descent) 22 Oct.; final descent at Alexandra Palace, 5000 feet, the Prince of Wales present. . . . 30 Oct. "

The aéronaut, Mr. Joseph Simmons, descends from Olympia, London, W., and is killed on his descent . . . 27 Aug. "

George Higgins, an Englishman, descends from a balloon in a parachute at Lea Bridge Road . . . 27 Oct. "

Ascent of Mr. Percival Spencer, without his parachute, at Calcutta 19 March; afterwards with his parachute . . . 1839.

MILITARY AND POSTAL APPLICATIONS.

Guyton de Morveau ascended twice during the battle of Fleurus, and gave important information to Jourdain . . . 21 June, 1794

The use of balloons for postal purposes invented by Mr. G. Shepherd, C.E. . . . 1831

Balloons were used during the battle of Solferino, 24 June, 1859; and by the Federal army near Washington . . . July, 1861

M. Duruof conveyed the mail bags from Paris to Tours during the siege . . . 23 Sept. 1870

Postal balloons from Metz and Paris. Sept.—Dec. "

Postal balloon sent up from Crystal Palace, Sydenham (successfully) . . . 6 Oct. "

M. Gambetta, with his secretary and aéronaut, escaped from Paris in a balloon, and fell in the Forêt d'Epineuse (Somme) 7 Oct.; he arrived at Rouen . . . 8 Oct. "

Sixty-six balloons with 168 persons despatched from Paris and other places (*Gen. Brine*). 23 Sept. 1870—28 Jan. 1871.

Military experiments; ascent of *Univers*; very cold weather; valve burst; several hurt; near Vincennes; no deaths . . . 8 Dec. 1875

Military ascents and balloon equipment for military purposes adopted at Woolwich, announced April, 1879

Captive balloon at the volunteer review, Brighton, . . . 20 March, 1880

Royal Engineers' Balloon Corps arrives at Souakin, . . . 7 March, 1885

Mr. F. A. Gower's experiments at Hythe, June 1883; ascended and not heard of since . . . July, "

Mr. Eric S. Bruce's mode of electric signalling from balloons reported successful at Albert Palace . . . 20 July, "

Mr. Lorraine's attempt to propel and steer a balloon by boat apparatus at Uxbridge, Middlesex, containing three persons, fails . . . 24 Aug. 1886
 M.M. Jovis and Mallet report that they reached the altitude of 7,000 metres, in an ascent at Paris . . . 13 Aug. 1887

EQUESTRIAN ASCENTS.

Mr. Green affirmed that he ascended from London, on a horse attached to a balloon . . . May, 1828
 He did so from Vauxhall gardens with a very diminutive pony . . . July, 1850
 Lieut. Gale, an Englishman, made an ascent with a horse from the Hippodrome of Vincennes, near Bordeaux. On descending and detaching the animal from the balloon, the people who held its ropes, from some misconception, prematurely let them go, and the unfortunate aeronaut was rapidly borne in the air before he was quite ready to resume his voyage. (He was discovered next morning dashed to pieces in a field a mile from where the balloon was found) . . . 8 Sept. 1850
 The ascent of Madame Poitevin from Cremorene gardens, near London, as "Europa on a bull" (a feat she had often performed in France), and several ascents on horses, brought the parties concerned before the police-courts on a charge of cruelty to animals, and put an end to experiments that outraged public feeling . . . Aug. 1852
 M. Poitevin ascended on a horse in the vicinity of Paris, about the time just mentioned; was nearly drowned in the sea, near Malaga, while descending from his balloon (and died soon after) . . . 1858

SCIENTIFIC ASCENTS.

Gay-Lussac and Biot at Paris, 23 Aug.; Gay-Lussac (to the height of 22,977 feet) . . . 15 Sept. 1804
 Bixio and Barral at Paris (to the height of 19,000 feet. They passed through a cloud 9000 feet thick) . . . 1850
 Mr. Welsh ascends, 17, 26 Aug. 21 Oct., 10 Nov. 1852
 Scientific balloon ascents having been recommended by the British Association and funds provided, Mr. James Glaisher commenced his series of ascents, provided with suitable apparatus, in Mr. Coxwell's great balloon, at Wolverhampton: he reached the height of 5 miles, 17 July, 1862
 He ascended to the height of about 7 miles at Wolverhampton: at 5½ miles high he became insensible: Mr. Coxwell lost the use of his hands, but was able to open the valve with his teeth; they thus descended in safety . . . 5 Sept. "
 He ascended at the Crystal Palace 18 April, 11, 21 July; at Wolverton, 26 June; at Newcastle, during the meeting of the British Association 31 Aug. 1863
 His 16th ascent: surveys London . . . 9 Oct. "
 His 17th ascent at Woolwich: descends at Mr. Brandon's, Suffolk (1st winter ascent this century) . . . 12 Jan. 1864
 He ascends from Woolwich (24th time) . . . 30 Dec. 1865
 His 25th ascent . . . 27 Feb. 1865
 Other ascents . . . 2 Oct., 2 Dec. 1865; and in May, 1866
 Glaisher's "Travels in the Air" published . . . Jan. 1871
 Mr. Coxwell's scientific ascent in the Nassau at Hornsey . . . 22 Sept. 1873

BALLOON SOCIETIES.

The French Académie d'Aérostation de Météorologie, authorised . . . 20 Sept. 1872
 BALLOON SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, was formed 21 July, 1885, by some members of the Aeronautical, Geographical, Astronomical, Chemical, and Meteorological societies, and other scientific bodies, to promote aeronautics and record and utilise observations made during ascents. Silver medals were awarded for ascents made . . . 4 Sept. 1880
 German Aeronautical Society founded at Berlin . . . Sept. 1881

BALLOT (French *ballotte*, a little ball). Secret voting was practised by the ancient Greeks and Romans, and the modern Venetians, and is now employed in France, in the United States of North America, and, since 1872, in Great Britain, and Colonies. See *Scrutin*.

A ballot-box used in the election of aldermen of London . . . 1526

Its use by the company of merchant adventurers, in electing an agent, prohibited by Charles I. . . 17 Dec. 1637
 The ballot-box used by the "Rota," a political club at Miles's coffee-house, Westminster . . . 1659
 A tract entitled "The Benefit of the Ballot," said to have been written by Andrew Marvell, was published in the "State Tracts" . . . 1693
 Proposed, in a pamphlet, to be used in the election of members of parliament . . . 1705
 A bill authorising vote by ballot passed the commons, but rejected by the lords . . . 1710
 George Grote introduced into the commons a ballot bill six times . . . 1833-39
 The ballot an open question in whig governments . . . 1835-72

The house of commons rejected the ballot—257 being against, and 189 for it . . . 30 June, 1851
 Secret voting existed in the chamber of deputies in France from 1840 to 1845. It has been employed since the coup d'état in . . . Dec. "
 The ballot adopted in Victoria, Australia . . . 1856
 A test-ballot was adopted at Manchester, and Ernest Jones was thus chosen as a candidate for representing the city in parliament. He died the next day . . . 22, 23 Jan. 1869
 For many years it was annually proposed by Mr. Henry Berkeley; it was rejected (by 161 to 112, 12 July, 1867). He died . . . 10 March, 1870
 Mr. E. Leatham introduced a ballot bill into parliament, March; and Mr. Gladstone spoke in favour of the ballot; bill withdrawn . . . 27 July, "
 The ballot was employed in electing the London school board in 9 districts . . . 29 Nov. "
 The ballot recommended in the queen's speech, 9 Feb.; a bill for it introduced, passed by the commons; rejected by the lords (97 to 48) . . . 10 Aug. 1871
 Bill to amend the law relating to procedure at parliamentary and municipal elections, including the ballot, read in the commons, and time, 100-51, 15 Feb.; passed the commons, 271-216, 30 May; read second time in the lords (86-56), important amendments carried in committee, making secret voting optional (162-91); read a third time, and passed, 25 June: lords' amendments mostly rejected by the commons; the optional clause given up by the lords, 8 July: royal assent; (to continue in force till 31 Dec. 1880) . . . 18 July, 1872
 The first election by ballot was at Pontefract, when Mr. H. E. Childers was re-elected very peacefully, 15 Aug. "
 Mr. John Leighton makes known his system (invented in 1886), of secret postal ballot—every post-box being used as a ballot box; Mr. James Withers and Mr. John Murray describe voting apparatus; *Society of Arts* . . . 18 Jan. 1883

BALL'S BLUFF, Virginia, on the banks of the Potomac, North America. On 21 Oct. 1861, by direction of the Federal general C. P. Stone the heroic col. Baker crossed the river to reconnoitre. He attacked the Confederate camp at Leesburg, and was defeated with great loss. The disaster was attributed to mismanagement, and in Feb. 1862, general Stone was arrested on suspicion of treason.

BALLYNAHINCH (Ireland), where a sanguinary engagement took place between a large body of the insurgent Irish and the British troops, under gen. Nugent, 13 June, 1798. A large part of the town was destroyed, and the royal army suffered very severely.

BALMORAL CASTLE, Deeside, Aberdeenshire; visited by her majesty in 1848, 1849, 1850. The estate was purchased for 32,000*l.* by prince Albert in 1852. In 1853 the present building, in the Scotch baronial style, was commenced, from designs by Mr. W. Smith of Aberdeen.

BALTIC SEA, * **OSTSEE**, or **EASTERN SEA**,

* *Baltic Provinces* of Russia, a kind of provincial federation since 1800, were incorporated with the empire on the death of the governor-general Bagration, 29 Jan. 1876.

separates Sweden and the Danish isles from Russia, Prussia, and Germany. Declared neutral for commerce by treaty between Russia and Sweden, 1759, and Denmark, 1760. It is often partially frozen. Charles X. of Sweden, with an army, crossed the Belts in 1658, and the Russians passed from Finland to Sweden on the ice in 1809. A ship canal between the Baltic and the North Seas proposed Jan. 1884; adopted by the Reichstag, 25 Feb. 1886.

BALTIC EXPEDITIONS.

- Against Denmark.* See *Armed Neutrality*.—1. Under lord Nelson and admiral Parker, Copenhagen was bombarded, and twenty-eight sail of the Danish fleet taken or destroyed . . . 2 April, 1801
 2. Under admiral Gambier and lord Cathcart, eighteen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, and thirty-one brigs and gunboats surrendered to the British, . . . 26 July, 1807
- Against Russia.*—1. The British fleet, commanded by sir Charles Napier, sailed from Spithead in presence of the queen, who led it out to sea in her yacht, the *Fairy* . . . 11 March, 1854
 It arrived in Wingo Sound, 15 March; and in the Baltic . . . 20 March, "
 The gulf of Finland blockaded . . . 12 April, "
 10,000 French troops embarked at Calais for the Baltic in English ships of war, in presence of the emperor . . . 15 July, "
 Capture of Bomarsund, one of the Åland islands, and surrender of the garrison; see *Bomarsund*, . . . 16 Aug. "
 English and French fleets begin to return homeward to winter . . . 15 Oct. "
 2. Expedition sailed . . . 20 March—4 April, 1855
 It consisted of 85 English ships (2008 guns), commanded by admiral R. S. Dundas; 16 French ships (408 guns), under admiral Pernaud, joined it, . . . June, "
 Three vessels silenced the Russian batteries at Hogland island . . . 21 July, "
 The fleet proceeded towards Cronstadt. Many infernal machines* were discovered. Sveaborg was attacked (see *Sveaborg*) . . . 9 Aug. "
 Shortly after the fleet returned to England.

BALTIMORE, a maritime city in Maryland, United States, founded in 1729. On 12 Sept. 1814, the British army under col. Ross advanced against this place. He was killed in a skirmish; and the command was assumed by col. Brooke, who attacked and routed the American army, which lost 600 killed and wounded and 300 prisoners. The projected attack on the town was, however, abandoned. *Alison*. See *United States*, 1861. About 70 persons drowned while on an excursion on the Patapsco river, about 23 July, 1883.

BALTIMORE, fishing village, Cork, raised from penury to prosperity by the judicious beneficence of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, aided by Father Davis, since 1877. She opened an Industrial Fishing School, 17 Aug. 1887. Prosperity reported Oct. 1888.

BAMBERG (Bavaria), said to have been founded by Saxons, in 804, and endowed with a church by Charlemagne. It was made a bishopric in 1007, and the bishop was a prince of the empire till the treaty of Luneville, 1801, when Bamberg was secularised. It was incorporated with Bavaria in 1803. The noble cathedral, rebuilt in 1110, has been recently repaired. Bamberg was taken and pillaged by the Prussians in 1759.

BAMBOROUGH, or Bangor, Northumberland, according to the "Saxon Chronicle," was built by king Ida about 547, and named Bebban-

* These were cones of galvanised iron, 16 inches in diameter, and 20 inches long. Each contained 9 or 10 lb. of powder, with apparatus for firing by sulphuric acid. Little damage was done by them. They were said to be the invention of the philosopher Jacobi.

burgh. The castle and estate, the property of the Forsters, and forfeited to the crown, through their taking part in the rebellion in 1715, were purchased by Nathaniel lord Creve, bishop of Durham, and bequeathed by him for various charitable purposes. The valuable library was founded by the trustees in 1778. The books are lent to persons residing within 20 miles of the castle.

BAMPTON LECTURES (Theological), delivered at Oxford annually, began in 1780, with a lecture by James Bandinel, D.D. The lecturer is paid out of the proceeds of an estate bequeathed for the purpose by the rev. John Bampton (died 1751) and the lectures are published. Among the more remarkable lectures were those by White (1784), Heber (1815), Whately (1822), Milman (1827), Hampden (1832), Mansel (1858), Liddon (1866).

BANBURY, Oxfordshire, a Saxon town. The castle, erected by Alexander de Blois, bishop of Lincoln, 1125, has been frequently besieged. In 1646 it was taken by the parliamentarians and demolished. At Edgecot or Danesmore, near Banbury, during an insurrection, the army of Edward IV., under the earl of Pembroke was defeated 26 July, 1469; their leader and his brother were soon after taken prisoners and executed. Banbury cakes were renowned in the time of Ben Jonson, and Banbury Cross was destroyed by the Puritans. Cakes were presented to the queen at Banbury 30 Nov. 1866.

BAND OF GENTLEMEN PENSIONERS, see *Gentlemen-at-Arms*.

BAND OF HOPE, see under *Temperance*, 1855.

BANDA ISLES (ten), Eastern Archipelago, visited by the Portuguese in 1511, who settled on them, 1521, but were expelled by the Dutch about 1600. Rohun island was ceded to the English in 1616. The Bandas were taken by the latter in 1796; restored in 1801; retaken in 1811; and restored in Aug. 1816.

BANDA ORIENTAL (South America), a portion of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, one part of which, in 1828, was incorporated with Brazil, while another part became independent, as the republic of Uruguay.

BANGALORE (S. India) was besieged by the British under lord Cornwallis, 6 March, and taken by storm, 21 March, 1791. Bangalore was restored to Tippoo in 1792, when he destroyed the strong fort, deemed the bulwark of Mysore.

BANGOR (Banchor Iskoed, or Monachorum), Flintshire, the site of an ancient monastery, very populous, if it be true that 1200 monks were slain by Ethelfrid, king of the Angles, for praying for the Welsh in their conflict with him in 607. *Tanner*.

BANGOR (N. Caernarvonshire). The church is dedicated to St. Daniel, who was a bishop, 516. Owen Glendower greatly defaced the cathedral; and the bishop Bulkeley alienated many of the lands, and even sold the bells of the church, 1553. The see is valued in the king's books at 131*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* An order in council directing that the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph be united on the next vacancy in either, was issued in 1838; but rescinded in 1847. Present income, 4200*l.* Bangor was incorporated in 1883. North Wales University College opened, 18 Oct. 1884.

BISHOPS OF BANGOR.

1800. Wm. Cleaver, translated to St. Asaph, 1806.
 1806. John Randolph, translated to London, 1807.

1809. Henry William Majendie, died 9 July, 1830.

1830. Christopher Bethell, died 19 April, 1859.

1859. James Colquhoun Campbell.

The cathedral was re-opened after restoration, 11 May, 1830.

BANGORIAN CONTROVERSY was occasioned by Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, bishop of Bangor, preaching a sermon before George I., 31 March, 1717, upon the text, "*My kingdom is not of this world*" (John, xviii. 36), in which he demonstrated the spiritual nature of the church and kingdom of Christ. He thereby drew upon himself the indignation of almost all the clergy, who published hundreds of pamphlets.

BANISHMENT, an ancient punishment. By 39 Eliz. c. 4 (1597) dangerous rogues were to be banished out of the realm, and to be liable to death if they returned; see *Transportation*.

BANK. The name is derived from *banco*, a bench, erected in the market-place for the exchange of money. The first was established in Italy, 808, by the Lombard Jews, of whom some settled in Lombard-street, London, where many bankers still reside. The Mint in the Tower of London was anciently the depository for merchants' cash, until Charles I. seized the money as a loan, and in 1640 the traders lodged their money with the goldsmiths in Lombard-street. See *Bank of England*; *Bankers' Books*; *Drafts*; *Savings Banks*.

Egibe's bank at Babylon, mentioned about a.c. 700

Barcelona bank (earliest existing bank) founded about 1401

Samuel Lamb, a London banker, recommended the Protector Cromwell to establish a public bank, 1656 and 1658

Francis Child, a goldsmith, established a bank about 1663; he died 4 Oct. 1713

Run on the London bankers (said to be the first) 1667

Charles II. arbitrarily suspends all payments to bankers out of the exchequer of monies deposited there by them; they lost ultimately 3,321,313l.

Hoare's bank began about 2 Jan. 1672

Bank of England established (see next article) 1680

Wood's bank at Gloucester, the oldest county bank, established 1694

A list of bankers given in the "Royal Calendar" 1716

Forgeries of Henry Fauntleroy, banker; executed, 1705

Act passed permitting establishment of joint-stock banks (which see) 30 Nov. 1824

Rowland Stephenson, M.P., banker and treasurer of St. Bartholomew's hospital, absconds; defaulter to the amount of 200,000l.; 70,000l. in exchequer bills; (caused a great depression among bankers) 27 Dec. 1828

Establishment of joint-stock banks (see p. 35) 1834

Rogers's bank robbed of nearly 50,000l. (bank notes afterwards returned) 24 Nov. 1844

Failure of Strahan, Paul, and Bates (securities unlawfully used); private banking much injured, 11 June, 1855

Cheque Bank (which see), opened in Pall Mall, 23 July, 1873

Banks in 1855.

Bank of England

English private banks

English joint-stock banks (see *Banks, Joint Stock*)

Banks in Scotland

Banks in Ireland

Bank of

Venice formed

Geneva

Barcelona

Genoa

Amsterdam

Hamburg

Rotterdam

<i>Bank of</i>	
Stockholm	1688
England	1694
Scotland	1695
Copenhagen	1736
Berlin	1765
Caisse d'Escompte, France	1776
Ireland	1783
St. Petersburg	1786
In the East Indies	1787
In North America	1791
France	1803
Italy	1805
Imperial Bank of Germany (formerly of Prussia)	1 Jan. 1876

BANK OF ENGLAND was projected by William Paterson, a Scotch merchant (see *Darien*), to meet the difficulty experienced by William III. in raising the supplies for the war against France. By the influence of Paterson and Michael Godfrey, 40 merchants (aided by Charles Montague) subscribed 500,000l. towards the sum of 1,200,000l. to be lent to the government at 8 per cent., in consideration of the subscribers being incorporated as a bank. The scheme was violently opposed in parliament, but the bill (a tonnage act), obtained the royal assent 25 April, 1694, and the charter was granted 27 July following, appointing sir John Houblon the first governor, and Michael Godfrey the first deputy-governor. The bank commenced active operations on 1 Jan. 1695, at Grocers' Hall, Poultry, issuing notes for 20l. and upwards, and discounting bills for 4½ to 6 per cent. The charter was renewed in 1697, 1708, 1713, 1716, 1721, 1724, 1746, 1749, 1764, 1781, 1800, 1808, 1816, 1833, 1844. *Lauson*.

Run on the bank: its notes at 20 per cent. discount; capital raised to 2,201,171l. 10s. Nov. 1696

The bank monopoly established by the prohibition of any company exceeding six persons acting as bankers (Scotland not included in the act) 1703

Capital raised to 5,559,995l. 10s. 1710

Bank post bills issued (1st record) 14 Dec. 1738

Run for gold through rebellion in the North: bank bills paid in silver; the city support the bank, Sept. 1745

Rd. Vaughan hanged for forging notes 1 May, 1758

rd. notes issued 1759

Gordon riots; since then the bank has been protected by the military 1780

5l. notes issued 1793

Cash payments suspended, in conformity with an order in council 26 Feb. 1797

1l. and 2l. notes issued March, "

Bank restriction act passed 3 May, "

Voluntary contribution of 200,000l. to the government 1798

Loss by Aslett's frands (see *Exchequer*) 342,697l. 1803

Resignation of Abraham Newland, 50 years cashier, 18 Sept. 1807

Bramah's machine for numbering notes adopted 1809

The bank issues silver tokens for 3s. and 1s. 6d. 9 July, 1811

Peel's act for the gradual resumption of cash payments. July, 1819

Cash payments for notes to be in bullion at the mint price, 1 May, 1821; in the current coin of the realm, 1 May, 1823

Great commercial panic—many 1l. notes (acciden-

* Instituted by laws passed 14 April, 1803, and 22 April, 1806. The statutes were approved 16 Jan. 1808. In 1810 Napoleon said that its duty was to provide money at all times at 4 per cent. interest.

† The foundation of the building in Threadneedle-street was laid 1 Aug. 1732, by sir Edward Bellamy, governor, and the bank removed there 5 June, 1734; it was erected by G. Sampson, architect. Great additions have been made from time to time by successive architects: sir Robert Taylor, sir John Soane, and Mr. C. R. Cockerell. It now occupies the site of the church, and nearly all the parish of St. Christopher-le-Stocks. The churchyard is now termed "the garden." Another entrance opened in Princes Street, 1882.

tally found in a box) issued with most beneficial effects	Dec. 1825	1872, raised to 3½, April 4; to 4, April 11; to 5, May 9; reduced to 4, May 30; to 3½, June 13; to 3, June 20; raised to 3½, July 18; to 4, Sept. 18; to 4½, Sept. 26; to 5, Oct. 2; to 6, Oct. 10; to 7, Nov. 9; reduced to 6, Nov. 28; to 5, Dec. 12.
The act for the establishment of joint-stock banks breaks up the monopoly	1826	1873, reduced to 4½, Jan. 9; to 4, Jan. 23; to 3½, Jan. 30; raised to 4, March 26; to 4½, May 7; to 5, May 10; to 6, May 17; to 7, June 4; reduced to 6, June 12; to 5, July 10; to 4½, July 17; to 4, July 24; to 3½, July 31; to 3, Aug. 21; raised to 4, Sept. 25; to 5 (panic in New York), Sept. 29; to 6, Oct. 14; to 7, Oct. 18; to 8, Nov. 1; to 9, Nov. 7; reduced to 8, Nov. 20; to 6, Nov. 27; to 5, Dec. 4; to 4½, Dec. 11.
By the advice of the government, branch banks opened at Gloucester, 19 July; Manchester, 21 Sept.; Swansea, 23 Oct.	"	1874, reduced to 4, Jan. 8; to 3½, Jan. 15; raised to 4, April 30; reduced to 3½, May 28; to 3, June 4; to 2½, June 18; raised to 3, July 30; to 4, Aug. 6; reduced to 3½, Aug. 20; to 3, Aug. 27; raised to 4, Oct. 15; to 5, Nov. 16; to 6, Nov. 30.
And at Birmingham, 1 Jan.; Liverpool, 2 July; Bristol, 12 July; Leeds, 23 Aug.; Exeter, 17 Dec.	1827	1875, reduced to 5, Jan. 7; to 4, Jan. 14; to 3, Jan. 27; raised to 3½, Feb. 18; to 3, July 8; reduced to 2½, July 29; to 2, Aug. 12; raised to 2½, Oct. 7; to 3½, Oct. 14; to 4, Oct. 21; reduced to 3, Nov. 18; raised to 4, Dec. 30.
The bank loses 360,000 <i>l.</i> by Fauntleroy's forgeries: estimated in	1830	1876, raised to 5, Jan. 6; reduced to 4, Jan. 27; to 3½, March 23; to 3, April 6; to 2, April 20.
Statements of the bank affairs published quarterly	1833	1877, raised to 3, May 3; reduced to 2½, July 5; to 2, July 12; raised to 3, Aug. 28; to 4, Oct. 4; to 5, Oct. 11; reduced to 4, Nov. 29.
Peel's bank charter act, (7 & 8 Vict. c. 32); renews charter till 1 Aug. 1855, and longer, if the debt due from the public to the bank (11,015,000 <i>l.</i>), with interest, &c., be not paid after due notice; established the issue department; requires weekly returns to be published; limited the issue of notes to 14,000,000 <i>l.</i> , &c.	19 July, 1844	1878, reduced to 3, Jan. 10; to 2, Jan. 31; raised to 3, March 28; reduced to 2½, May 30; [minimum omitted in Bank notices, June]; raised to 3, June 27; to 3½, July 4; to 4, Aug. 1; to 5, Aug. 12; to 6, Oct. 14; reduced to 5, Nov. 21.
Commercial panic: lord John Russell authorises relaxation of restriction of issuing notes (not acted on); bank discount 8 per cent. Sunday, 24-25 Oct.	1847	1879, reduced to 4, Jan. 16; to 3, Jan. 30; to 2½, March 13; to 2, April 10; raised to 3, Nov. 6.
Bank clerks establish a library and fidelity guarantee fund	March, 1850	1880, reduced to 2½, June 17; raised to 3, Dec. 9.
Gold bullion in the bank (consequent on discovery of gold in Australia), 21,845,300 <i>l.</i>	10 July, 1852	1881, raised to 3½, Jan. 1; reduced to 3, Feb. 17; to 2½, April 27; raised to 3, Aug. 3; to 4, Aug. 25; 5 Oct. 6.
Branch bank, Burlington-gardens, London, W. opened	1 Oct. 1856	1882, raised to 6, Jan. 30; reduced to 5, Feb. 23; to 4, Mar. 9; to 3, Mar. 23; raised to 4, Aug. 17; to 5, Sept. 14.
Committee on the bank acts appointed	12 May, 1857	1883, reduced to 4, Jan. 25; to 3½, Feb. 15; to 3, March 1; raised to 4, May 10; reduced to 3½, Sept. 13; to 3, Sept. 27.
Bank discount 6 per cent.; lord Palmerston authorises addition to issue of notes [to the amount of 2,000,000 <i>l.</i> were issued]	12 Nov. "	1884, raised to 3½, Feb. 7; reduced to 3, Mar. 13; to 2½, April 3; to 2, June 19; raised to 3, Oct. 9; to 4, Oct. 30; to 5, Nov. 6.
Committee on the bank acts re-appointed, 8 Feb.; report recommending continuance of present state of things	1 July, 1858	1885, reduced to 4, Jan. 29; to 3½, March 19; to 3, May 7; to 2½, May 14; to 2, May 28; raised to 3, Nov. 12; to 4, Dec. 17.
Much alarm through the announcement of the bank solicitor that a quantity of bank paper had been stolen from the makers (forged notes soon appeared)	16 Aug. 1862	1886, reduced to 3, Jan. 21; to 2, Feb. 18; raised to 3, May 6; reduced to 2½, June 10; raised to 3½, Aug. 26; to 4, Oct. 21; to 5, Dec. 16.
The culprits, soon detected, were tried and convicted (see <i>Trials</i>)	7-12 Jan. 1863	1887, reduced to 4, Feb. 3; to 3½, March 10; to 3, March 24; to 2½, April 14; to 2, April 28; raised to 3, Aug. 4; to 4, Sept. 1.
Branch bank, in Fleet Street, opened	17 Dec. 1838	1888, reduced to 3½, Jan. 12; to 3, Jan. 19; to 2½, Feb. 16; to 2, March 15; raised to 3, May 10; reduced to 2½, June 7; raised to 3, Aug. 9; to 4, Sept. 13; to 5, Oct. 4.
See Bills, 1873.		1889, reduced to 4, Jan. 10; 3½, Jan. 24; to 3, Jan. 31; to 2½, April 18.
Bank Discount.		
1858, 3 per cent. Feb. 1.		
1860, (Demand for gold in France), 6, Nov. 15.		
1861, 7, Jan. 7; 8 (demand for money in France, India, United States, &c.) Feb. 14; 3, Nov. 7.		
1862, 2½, Jan. 3; April, 2½, July; 2, July 24; 3, Oct. - Dec.		
1863, raised to 4 per cent., Jan. 16; to 5, Jan. 28; reduced to 4, Feb. 1; to 3½, 3, April; raised to 4, May; raised to 5, 6, in Nov.; to 7 and 8, and reduced to 7 in Dec.		
1864, raised to 8, Jan. 20; reduced to 7, Feb. 12; to 6, Feb. 25; raised to 7, April 16; to 8, May 2; to 9, May 5; reduced to 8, May 19; to 7, May 26; to 6, June 16; raised to 7, July 25; to 8, Aug. 4; to 9, Sept. 5; reduced to 8, Nov. 10; to 7, Nov. 24.		
1865, reduced to 5½, Jan. 12; to 5, Jan. 20; raised to 5½, March 2; reduced to 4, March 30; raised to 4½, May 4; reduced to 3½, June 1; to 3, June 15; raised to 3½, July 27; to 4, Aug. 3; to 4½, Sept. 28; to 5, Oct. 2; to 6, Oct. 5; to 7, Oct. 7; (three times in one week); reduced to 6, Nov. 23; raised to 7, Dec. 28.		
1866, raised to 8, Jan. 4; reduced to 7, Feb. 22; to 6, March 15; raised to 7, May 3; to 8, May 8; to 9, May 11 (panic—suspension of Bank Act authorised by Government); to 10, May 12; reduced to 8, Aug. 16; to 7, Aug. 23; to 6, Aug. 30; to 5, Sept. 6; to 4½, Sept. 27; to 4, Nov. 8; to 3½, Dec. 20.		
1867, reduced to 3, Feb. 7; to 2½, May 30; to 2, July 25.		
1868, raised to 2½ per cent. Nov. 19; to 3, Dec. 3.		
1869, raised to 4, April 1; to 4½, May 6; reduced to 4, June 10; to 3½, June 24; to 3, July 15; to 2½, Aug. 19; raised to 3, Nov. 4.		
1870, raised to 3½, July 21; to 4, July 23; to 5 (Franco-Prussian War), July 28; to 6, Aug. 4; reduced to 5½, Aug. 11; to 4½, Aug. 18; to 4, Aug. 25; to 3½, Sept. 1; to 3, Sept. 15; to 2½, Sept. 29.		
1871, raised to 3, March 2; reduced to 2½, April 13; to 2½, June 15; to 2, July 13; raised to 3, Sept. 21; to 4, Sept. 28; to 5, Oct. 7; reduced to 4, Nov. 16; to 3½, Nov. 30; to 3, Dec. 14.		
		1872, raised to 3½, April 4; to 4, April 11; to 5, May 9; reduced to 4, May 30; to 3½, June 13; to 3, June 20; raised to 3½, July 18; to 4, Sept. 18; to 4½, Sept. 26; to 5, Oct. 2; to 6, Oct. 10; to 7, Nov. 9; reduced to 6, Nov. 28; to 5, Dec. 12.
		1873, reduced to 4½, Jan. 9; to 4, Jan. 23; to 3½, Jan. 30; raised to 4, March 26; to 4½, May 7; to 5, May 10; to 6, May 17; to 7, June 4; reduced to 6, June 12; to 5, July 10; to 4½, July 17; to 4, July 24; to 3½, July 31; to 3, Aug. 21; raised to 4, Sept. 25; to 5 (panic in New York), Sept. 29; to 6, Oct. 14; to 7, Oct. 18; to 8, Nov. 1; to 9, Nov. 7; reduced to 8, Nov. 20; to 6, Nov. 27; to 5, Dec. 4; to 4½, Dec. 11.
		1874, reduced to 4, Jan. 8; to 3½, Jan. 15; raised to 4, April 30; reduced to 3½, May 28; to 3, June 4; to 2½, June 18; raised to 3, July 30; to 4, Aug. 6; reduced to 3½, Aug. 20; to 3, Aug. 27; raised to 4, Oct. 15; to 5, Nov. 16; to 6, Nov. 30.
		1875, reduced to 5, Jan. 7; to 4, Jan. 14; to 3, Jan. 27; raised to 3½, Feb. 18; to 3, July 8; reduced to 2½, July 29; to 2, Aug. 12; raised to 2½, Oct. 7; to 3½, Oct. 14; to 4, Oct. 21; reduced to 3, Nov. 18; raised to 4, Dec. 30.
		1876, raised to 5, Jan. 6; reduced to 4, Jan. 27; to 3½, March 23; to 3, April 6; to 2, April 20.
		1877, raised to 3, May 3; reduced to 2½, July 5; to 2, July 12; raised to 3, Aug. 28; to 4, Oct. 4; to 5, Oct. 11; reduced to 4, Nov. 29.
		1878, reduced to 3, Jan. 10; to 2, Jan. 31; raised to 3, March 28; reduced to 2½, May 30; [minimum omitted in Bank notices, June]; raised to 3, June 27; to 3½, July 4; to 4, Aug. 1; to 5, Aug. 12; to 6, Oct. 14; reduced to 5, Nov. 21.
		1879, reduced to 4, Jan. 16; to 3, Jan. 30; to 2½, March 13; to 2, April 10; raised to 3, Nov. 6.
		1880, reduced to 2½, June 17; raised to 3, Dec. 9.
		1881, raised to 3½, Jan. 1; reduced to 3, Feb. 17; to 2½, April 27; raised to 3, Aug. 3; to 4, Aug. 25; 5 Oct. 6.
		1882, raised to 6, Jan. 30; reduced to 5, Feb. 23; to 4, Mar. 9; to 3, Mar. 23; raised to 4, Aug. 17; to 5, Sept. 14.
		1883, reduced to 4, Jan. 25; to 3½, Feb. 15; to 3, March 1; raised to 4, May 10; reduced to 3½, Sept. 13; to 3, Sept. 27.
		1884, raised to 3½, Feb. 7; reduced to 3, Mar. 13; to 2½, April 3; to 2, June 19; raised to 3, Oct. 9; to 4, Oct. 30; to 5, Nov. 6.
		1885, reduced to 4, Jan. 29; to 3½, March 19; to 3, May 7; to 2½, May 14; to 2, May 28; raised to 3, Nov. 12; to 4, Dec. 17.
		1886, reduced to 3, Jan. 21; to 2, Feb. 18; raised to 3, May 6; reduced to 2½, June 10; raised to 3½, Aug. 26; to 4, Oct. 21; to 5, Dec. 16.
		1887, reduced to 4, Feb. 3; to 3½, March 10; to 3, March 24; to 2½, April 14; to 2, April 28; raised to 3, Aug. 4; to 4, Sept. 1.
		1888, reduced to 3½, Jan. 12; to 3, Jan. 19; to 2½, Feb. 16; to 2, March 15; raised to 3, May 10; reduced to 2½, June 7; raised to 3, Aug. 9; to 4, Sept. 13; to 5, Oct. 4.
		1889, reduced to 4, Jan. 10; 3½, Jan. 24; to 3, Jan. 31; to 2½, April 18.
		AVERAGE AMOUNT OF BANK OF ENO. NOTES IN CIRCULATION.
		1718 . . . £1,829,930
		1778 . . . 7,930,680
		1790 . . . 10,217,000
		1800 . . . 15,450,000
		1810 . . . 23,904,000
		1815 . . . 26,803,520
		1820 . . . 27,174,000
		1830 . . . 26,620,000
		1835 . . . £18,215,220
		1840 . . . 17,231,000
		1845 . . . 19,262,327
		1850 . . . 19,776,814
		1855 . . . 19,616,627
		1857 . . . 21,036,430
		1859 . . . 22,705,780
		Dec. 27, 1856.
		Assets—Securities . . . £29,484,000 }
		Bullion . . . 10,105,000 }
		Liabilities . . . 36,329,000
		Balance £3,260,000
		Nov. 11, 1857 (Time of Panic).
		Assets—Securities . . . £35,480,281 }
		Bullion . . . 7,170,508 }
		Liabilities . . . 39,286,433
		Balance or rest £3,364,356

	Assets.—Securities.	Coin and Bullion.	Liabilities.	Balance.
Sept. 14, 1859	£30,090,179	£17,120,822	£43,503,214	£3,716,787
Aug. 30, 1862	30,106,295	17,678,698	44,453,778	3,331,215
Aug. 9, 1865	31,823,066	14,223,390	42,528,577	3,517,879
Mar. 14, 1866	29,415,059	14,327,618	39,934,150	3,808,527
Sept. 26, 1866	34,418,382	16,929,262	47,939,390	4,108,254
June 19, 1867	31,849,662	21,882,270	50,612,342	3,120,090
March 5, 1868	31,226,793	21,136,102	48,752,291	3,610,694
Dec. 29, 1869	34,040,941	19,196,622	50,134,262	3,103,301
June 2, 1870	32,492,200	20,494,392	49,799,528	3,097,069
Jan. 5, 1871	32,274,967	22,382,934	51,512,339	3,145,562
June 29, "	34,100,342	26,609,540	57,594,133	3,115,742
Jan. 3, 1872	36,393,708	25,291,761	58,497,293	3,188,176
July 3, 1872	37,090,281	24,065,094	57,894,811	3,250,564
Jan. 8, 1873	32,138,990	24,051,412	52,772,403	3,417,999
July 9, "	33,395,344	22,374,582	52,338,203	3,431,723
Dec. 17, "	30,922,266	22,477,563	50,248,577	3,151,252
July 1, 1874	39,596,872	23,929,601	57,315,010	3,211,463
Jan. 6, 1875	33,985,823	22,035,311	52,786,516	3,302,618
June 30, "	39,660,166	26,690,116	63,252,111	3,107,171
Jan. 5, 1876	38,398,985	21,215,761	59,362,426	3,252,320
July 5, "	32,247,018	30,190,692	60,186,939	3,250,771
Jan. 3, 1877	35,998,482	28,214,165	61,091,620	3,121,027
July "	35,865,522	26,948,340	59,682,894	3,130,968
Jan. 2, 1878	34,335,978	24,386,794	55,560,422	3,162,350
June 26, "	37,366,472	23,438,504	57,726,813	3,078,163
Jan. 2, 1879	44,286,663	28,088,361	69,062,479	3,312,545
July 2, "	39,951,837	35,286,269	67,067,079	3,171,027
Jan. 1, 1880	41,339,212	27,601,562	65,866,659	3,065,115
July 1, "	39,398,901	29,319,390	65,634,105	3,084,096
Jan. 5, 1881	39,955,274	24,269,276	61,006,233	3,218,317
June 8	35,890,517	25,902,159	58,721,068	3,071,608
Jan. 5, 1882	40,438,005	20,249,034	57,505,540	3,182,099
June 28	37,486,806	24,380,941	58,772,276	3,095,471
Jan. 3, 1883	41,683,522	20,353,791	58,856,634	3,185,679
July, 4	39,827,144	22,266,535	58,939,347	3,154,332
Jan. 21 1884	41,217,256	21,437,305	59,531,153	3,123,468
July 2	38,323,187	25,075,683	60,236,310	3,162,560
Jan. 1, 1885	41,663,958	20,695,496	59,243,143	3,116,311
Jan. 6, 1886	41,446,936	19,964,811	58,109,621	3,302,126
Jan. 29, 1887	37,545,742	23,190,671	57,635,104	3,051,309
Jan. 4, 1888	38,133,062	20,164,214	55,175,337	3,121,939
July 4, 1888.—Government Debt, 11,015,100 <i>l</i> .	Other Securities, 5,184,900 <i>l</i> .	Gold coin and bullion, 20,316,920 <i>l</i> .		
Notes issued, 36,516,920 <i>l</i> .	Balance or rest, 3,140,743 <i>l</i> .			
Jan. 2, 1889.—Government Debt, 11,015,100 <i>l</i> .	Other Securities, 5,184,900 <i>l</i> .	Gold coin and bullion, 13,439,030 <i>l</i> .		
Notes issued, 34,639,030 <i>l</i> .	Balance or rest, 3,217,808 <i>l</i> .			
May 8, 1889.—Government Debt, 11,015,100 <i>l</i> .	Other Securities, 5,184,900 <i>l</i> .	Gold coin and bullion, 20,920,170 <i>l</i> .		
Notes issued, 37,120,170 <i>l</i> .	Balance or rest, 3,150,925 <i>l</i> .			

PUBLIC DEBT TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

1694 £1,200,000	1716 £1,175,027	1742 £10,700,000	1816 £14,686,000
1708 2,175,027	1721 9,100,000	1746 11,686,000	1844-1839 11,055,100

BANK OF IRELAND. On 9 Dec. 1721, the Irish house of commons rejected a bill for establishing a national bank. Important failures in Irish banks occurred in 1727, 1733, and 1758: this led gradually to the establishment of the Bank of Ireland at St. Mary's abbey, Dublin, 1 June, 1783. The business was removed to the late parliament house, in College-green, in May, 1808. Branch banks of this establishment have been formed in most of the provincial towns in Ireland, all since 1828. Irish Banking Act passed, 21 July, 1845.

BANK OF SAVINGS, see *Savings' Banks.*

BANKERS' BOOKS EVIDENCE ACT, 39 & 40 Vict. c. 43, passed 11 Aug. 1876; repealed by a fresh act 23 May, 1879.

BANKERS' INSTITUTE, meeting to establish it, 29 May, 1878; Sir John Lubbock elected president 11 March, 1879, 1st general meeting 23 May, 1879. (1952 members, May, 1887.)

BANKS OF SCOTLAND. The old bank of Scotland was set up in 1695, at Edinburgh, and began 1 Nov., the second institution of the kind in the empire: lending money to the crown was prohibited.

Royal bank of Scotland chartered 8 July, 1727
British Linen company bank 1746
First stone of present bank of Scotland laid 3 June, 1801
Commercial bank 1810

National bank 1825
Union bank 1830
City of Glasgow bank * 1839
Scotch banking act passed 21 July, 1845
Western bank of Scotland and the Glasgow bank stopped, causing much distress Nov. 1857

BANKS, JOINT STOCK. Since the act of 1826, a number of these banks have been established.

* CITY OF GLASGOW BANK (with unlimited liability); founded 1339, identified with Glasgow; held Free Church Sustentation Fund; stopped for a few days during crisis, Nov. 1857. In 1873 paid dividend 12 per cent. (100*l*. stock, 235*l*.); 1272 shareholders, very many in humble circumstances. The bank stopped 2 Oct. Investigation showed great fraud and false accounts. Estimated loss, 6,783,000*l*. causing much calamity and ruin to many. The directors, J. Stewart, Lewis Potter, R. Salmon, Wm. Taylor, H. Inglis, and J. I. Wright, and the manager, R. S. Stronach, were committed for trial, 30 Oct. Stronach and Potter were convicted of falsifying and fabricating balance sheets (18 months' imprisonment); the others of uttering the same (8 months' imprisonment), 1 Feb. 1879.

The liquidators reported that about 1819 contributors had paid about 4,500,000*l*. (13*s*. 4*d*. in the pound) 1 Dec. 1879; 20*s*. in the pound paid to depositors, 2 March, 1880. Mr. James N. Fleming was arrested 25 Jan. for embezzlement, and sentenced to 8 months' imprisonment, 3 July, 1882.

Close of the liquidation; 13,644,856*l*. paid, announced Nov. 1882.

The receipts by subscription &c., for the relief of the sufferers amounted to 380,000*l*.; interest 47,000*l*., making a total of 427,000*l*.

lished. In 1840, the amount of paper currency issued by joint-stock banks amounted to 4,138,618*l.*; the amount in circulation by private banks, same year, was 6,973,613*l.*—the total amount exceeding eleven millions.* In Ireland similar banks have been instituted, the first being the Hibernian bank, in 1825. The note-circulation of joint-stock banks, on 1 Oct. 1855, was, in England, 3,990,800*l.*; in Scotland, 4,280,000*l.*; and in Ireland, 6,785,000*l.*; total, with English private banks, about 19,000,000*l.*; and with the bank of England, above 39,000,000*l.* By the new Companies Act, passed 15 Aug. 1879, unlimited companies may register as limited.

Chief London Banks.	Founded.
London and Westminster (<i>becomes limited</i> , 1879)	1834
London Joint-Stock	1836
Commercial Bank of London	1836
London and County (<i>becomes limited</i> , 1879)	1839
Union Bank of London	1839
City Bank (<i>ditto</i> , 1880)	1855
Bank of London	"

Joint-Stock Banks, Jan. 1860:—	
England and Wales (including London)	94
Scotland	15
Ireland	8
British and foreign colonial banks with offices in London	8

BANK HOLIDAYS ACT passed 25 May, 1871, chiefly by the instrumentality of sir John Lubbock.

BANK HOLIDAYS.—*England and Ireland:* Easter Monday; Monday in Whitsun-week; first Monday in August; 26 December (if a week day).—*Scotland:* New Year's day; Christmas day (if either falls on Sunday, the following Monday to be a bank holiday); Good Friday; first Monday in May and August.

BANKRUPT (signifying either bank or bench broken), a trader declared to be unable to pay his just debts. The laws on the subject (1543, 1571 *et seq.*) were consolidated and amended in 1825, 1849, 1852, 1854, 1861, 1868, 1869, 1883. See *Debtors*.

Lord Chancellor Thurlow refused a bankrupt his certificate, because he had lost five pounds at one time in gaming. 17 July, 1788
Enacted that members of the house of commons becoming bankrupt, and not paying their debts in full, should vacate their seats. 1812
Lord Eldon's Act appointing commissioners. 1825

* THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK was established in 1849, by Mr. John McGregor, M.P., and others, under sir R. Peel's joint-stock banking-act, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 113 (1844); as an attempt to introduce the Scotch banking system of cash credits into England. On 3 Sept. 1856, it stopped payment, occasioning much distress and ruin to many small tradesmen and others. In consequence of strong evidence of the existence of fraud in the management of the bank, elicited during the examination before the court of bankruptcy, the government instructed the attorney-general to file *ex-officio* informations against the manager, Mr. H. Innes Cameron, and several of the directors. They were convicted 27 Feb. 1858, after 13 days' trial, and sentenced to various degrees of imprisonment. Attempts to mitigate the punishment failed (May, 1858); but all were released except Cameron and Esdaile, in July, 1858. In April, 1860, dividends had been paid to the amount of 15*s.* in the pound. The attorney-general brought in a bill called the Fraudulent Trustees' Act, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 54, to prevent the recurrence of such transactions.

On 19 April, 1860, a deficiency of 263,000*l.* was discovered in the *Union Bank of London*. Mr. George Pullinger, a cashier, confessed himself guilty of forgery and fraud, and was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

On 18 Feb. 1861, it was discovered that John Durden, a clerk of the *Commercial Bank of London*, had robbed his employers of 67,000*l.*, of which 46,000*l.* might be recovered.

In Dec. 1864, J. W. Terry and Thomas Burch, manager and secretary of the *Unity Bank*, were committed on a charge of conspiracy for fabricating accounts; but acquitted on their trial.

New Bankruptcy Court, (including a court "of review," 3 judges) erected by 2 Will. IV. c. 56 (Lord Brougham's Act); official assignees appointed, &c. 1831

Bills for reforming bankruptcy law were in vain brought before parliament. 1850, 1860

Bill by the lord chancellor Westbury (formerly sir R. Bethell), 24 & 25 Vict. c. 134, passed (1861); great changes made; the court for relief of insolvent debtors abolished, and increased powers given to the commissioners in bankruptcy, &c.; the new orders issued. 12 Oct. 1861

By Lord Hatherley's Bankruptcy Act passed 9 Aug. 1869, a new bankruptcy court was established in place of the commissioners', which sat last time, when above 300 petitions of bankruptcy were received, 31 Dec. 1869. "Paid trustee system," clauses 125, 126, termed "a gentlemanly way of getting rid of debts." The new Judge, the hon. James Bacon, sat. 1 Jan. 1870

Justice Giffard, the judge of the Bankruptcy Appeal Court, decided (in the case of the duke of Newcastle) that a peer can be made a bankrupt, Nov. 1869, which decision was affirmed on appeal to the house of lords in the following year; other petitions against peers have been filed. It was decided that bankrupts cannot sit in the house of peers. 10 Feb. 1871

BANKRUPTCY DISQUALIFICATION ACT disqualifies a peer from sitting or voting in parliament, passed 13 July, "

Irish bankruptcy laws consolidated in 1836, and further amended in 1857

Scotch bankruptcy laws consolidated in 1856, and further amended in 1872

New Bankruptcy Act for Ireland, passed 6 Aug. 1872

Four Bankruptcy Bills introduced by Lord Chancellor Cairns, and withdrawn. 1876—80

Bankruptcies have diminished through great number of liquidations by arranged compositions; many said to be fraudulent; 3651 of these in 1870; 11,976 in 1879; about 20,000,000*l.* wasted.

New bankruptcy bill brought in by Mr. Chamberlain 8 April 1881 (dropped)

New Bankruptcy Act passed 25 Aug., 1883, 46 & 47 Vict. c. 52, places bankrupts assets in charge of Board of Trade, and makes other important changes. Reported to work well. 1885

The court in Portugal Street closed; business transferred to High Court of Justice, Jan.; new judge first sat. 18 Feb. 1884

Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure) Act passed. 1887

NUMBER OF BANKRUPTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

1700	38	1867	England	8994
1725	416	1869	ditto	10,396
1750	432	1873	ditto	915
1775	520	1876	ditto	976
1800	1339	1877	ditto	967
1810	about 2000	1878	ditto	1084
1820	1358	1879	ditto	1156
1825*	2683	1880	ditto	995
1830	1467	1881	ditto	1005
1840	1308	1882	ditto	995
1845	1028	1883	ditto	1046
1850	1298	1884	ditto	2998
1857	1488	1885	ditto	3965
1860	1268	1886	ditto	4566
1863	8470	1887	ditto	4681
1864	7224			

In 1857 there were in Scotland	453
" " " Ireland	73
" " " United Kingdom	2014
" 1860 " " Scotland	445
" " " Ireland	113
" " " United Kingdom	1826

* According to a return to parliament made at the close of Feb. 1826, there had become bankrupt in the four months preceding, 59 banking-houses, comprising 144 partners; and 20 other banking establishments had been declared insolvent. Every succeeding week continued to add from seventy to a hundred merchants, traders, and manufacturers to the bankrupt list. This was the period of bubble speculation, and of unprecedented commercial embarrassment and ruin.

† Liquidations now preferred to bankruptcy.

BANNATYNE CLUB, named after George Banuatyne (the publisher), was established in 1823 by sir Walter Scott and others, for printing works illustrative of the history, antiquities, and literature of Scotland, of which about 113 volumes were issued: dissolved, 1860.

BANNER CROSS MURDER. See *Trials*, 1879.

BANNERET, KNIGHT, a dignity between baron and knight, anciently conferred by the king under the royal standard on the field of battle. Its origin is of uncertain time: Edmondson dates it 736; but it was probably created by Edward I. John Chandos is said to have been made a banneret by the Black Prince and the king of Castile at Najara, 3 April, 1367. The dignity was conferred on John Smith, who rescued the royal standard at Edgell fight, 23 Oct. 1642. It fell into disuse, but was revived by George III. for sir William Erskine, in 1764, and for admiral Pyc and captains Knight, Bickerton, and Vernon, in 1773.

BANNERS were common to all nations. The Jewish tribes had standards or banners—*Nun. ii.* (1491 B.C.) The standard of Constantine bore the inscription, *In hoc signo vinces*—"By this sign thou shalt conquer," under the figure of the cross. See *Cross*. The magical banner of the Danes (said to have been a black raven on a red ground) was taken by Alfred when he defeated Hubba, 878. St. Martin's cap, and afterwards the celebrated auridamma, or oridamme, were the standards of France about 1100; see *Auriflamma*, *Standards*, &c.

BANNOCKBURN (Stirlingshire), the site of two battles: (1) between Robert Bruce of Scotland and Edward II. of England, 24 June, 1314. The army of Bruce consisted of 30,000; that of Edward of 100,000 men, of whom 52,000 were archers. The English crossed a rivulet to the attack, and Bruce having dug and covered pits, they fell into them, and were thrown into confusion. The rout was complete: the English king narrowly escaped, and 50,000 were killed or taken prisoners. (2) At Sauchieburn, near here, James III. was defeated and slain on 11 June, 1488, by his rebellious nobles.

BANNS, in the feudal law, were a solemn proclamation of any kind: hence arose the present custom of asking banns, or giving notice before marriage; said to have been introduced into the English church about 1200. The proper time of publishing banns in the church was the subject of much discussion in 1867.

BANQUETING-HOUSE, Whitehall, London, built by Inigo Jones, about 1619.

BANTAM (Java). Here a British factory was established by captain Lancaster, in 1603. The English and Danes were driven from their factories by the Dutch in 1683. Bantam surrendered to the British in 1811, but was restored to the Dutch at the peace in 1814.

BANTINGISM, see *Corpulence*.

BANTRY BAY (S. Ireland), where a French fleet, bringing succour to the adherents of James II., attacked the English under admiral Herbert, 1 May, 1689: the latter retired to form in line and were not pursued. A French squadron of seven sail of the line and two frigates, armed *en flûte*, and seventeen transports, anchored here for a few days, without effect, Dec. 1796. **MUTINY** of the Bantry Bay squadron under admiral Mitchell was in Dec. 1801. In Jan. 1802, twenty-two of the

mutineers were tried on board the *Gladiator*, at Portsmouth, when seventeen were condemned to death, of whom eleven were executed; the others were sentenced to receive each 200 lashes. The executions took place on board the *Majestic*, *Centaur*, *Formidable*, *Téméraire*, and *L'Achille*, 8 to 18 Jan. 1802. Mock battle here, 30 June 1885.

BAPAUME, N. FRANCE, the site of severe indecisive engagements between the French army of the north under Faidherbe, and the Germans under Manteuffel; the French retreated, 2, 3 Jan. 1871.

BAPTISM, the ordinance of admission into the church, practised by all Christian sects except Quakers. John the Baptist baptized Christ, 30. (*Matt. iii.*) Infant baptism is mentioned by Irenæus about 97. In the reign of Constantine, 319 baptisteries were built and baptism was performed by dipping the person all over. In the west sprinkling was adopted. Much controversy has arisen since 1831 (particularly in 1849 and 1850), in the church of England, respecting baptismal regeneration, which the Archies' Court of Canterbury decided to be a doctrine of the church of England. See *Trials*, 1849, and *note*. Demanding fees for baptisms was made unlawful by an act passed 18 July, 1872.

BAPTISTS (see *Anabaptists*). A sect distinguished by their opinions respecting (1) the proper *subjects*, and (2) the proper *mode* of baptism: the former they affirm to be those who are able to make a profession of faith; the latter to be total immersion. There are seven sections of Baptists—Arminian, Calvinistic (or Particular), &c. The first Baptist church formed in London was about 1608. They published their confession of faith in 1643; revised in 1689. In 1851 they had 130 chapels in London and 2789 (with sittings for 752,353 persons) in England and Wales. Rhode Island, America, was settled by Baptists in 1635.

Particular Baptist Fund	1717
Baptist Missionary Society	1792
Baptist College, Regent's Park, founded	1810
Mr. C. H. Spurgeon's great Baptist tabernacle, Newington Butts, opened	31 March, 1861
A Baptist Pastors' College near it, founded by Mr. Spurgeon	14 Oct. 1873
A great tabernacle at Shoreditch (rev. Wm. Cuff), opened	11 Nov. 1879
In United Kingdom	3,738 chapels; 304,802 baptised members in
In British Empire	4,368 churches; 413,140 members

1886

BAR SUR AUBE, N. E. France. Here the French, under Oudinot and Macdonald, were defeated by the allies, 27 Feb. 1814.

BARBADOES, a West India Island, one of the Windward isles discovered by the Portuguese about 1600, taken possession of by the English 1605, and settled by sir Wm. Courteen, who founded Jamestown, 1625. As many royalists settled here, the island was taken by the parliamentarians in 1652. Population, 1876, 162,042: white, 16,560; coloured, 145,482; 1881, 173,522.

A dreadful hurricane, more than 4000 inhabitants perished	10 Oct. 1780
A large plantation with all its buildings destroyed, by the land removing from its original site to another, and covering everything in its peregrination	17 Oct. 1784
An inundation, Nov. 1795; and two great fires,	May and Dec. 1796
Bishopric established	1824
Awful devastation, with the loss of thousands of lives, and of immense property, by a hurricane	Aug. 1831

Nearly 17,000 persons died of cholera	1854
Property to the amount of about 300,000 <i>l.</i> destroyed by a fire at Bridge-town	14 Feb. 1860
Great increase in growth of cotton, 1864-5.	
Governor, James Walker	1861
" Rawson W. Rawson	1868
" John Pope Hennessy	1875
Proposed confederation of the Windward Isles; supported by the governor in a speech, 3 March; opposed by the planters	March, 1876
The coloured population ignorantly expecting advantage from the confederation, rise, plundering and destroying much property and cattle; negroes killed and wounded by police	21, 22 April, "
Great panic among the planters; the governor and clergy said to have acted judiciously; peace restored	24 April, "
The governor exonerated from serious blame	July, "
Trial of 450 rioters; 82 punished (17 penal servitude; others light sentences)	12—21 Oct. "
Capt. Geo. C. Strahan appointed governor	Nov. "
Sir Henry Bulwer, governor	1880
Sir William Robinson, governor	1881
Sir C. C. Lees, governor	Aug. 1885

BARBARY, in N. Africa, considered to comprise Algeria, Morocco, Fez, Tunis, and Tripoli, with their dependencies. Piratical states (nominally subject to Turkey), were founded on the coast by Barbarossa, about 1518.

BARBERS lived in Greece in the 5th century, and at Rome in the 3rd century B.C. In England, formerly, the business of a surgeon was united to the barber's, and he was denominated a **BARBER-SURGEON**. A London company was formed in 1308, and incorporated, 1362. This union was partially dissolved in 1540, and wholly so in 1745. "No person using any shaving or barbering in London shall occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or other matter, except only drawing of teeth." 32 Hen. VIII. 1540.

BARCA (N. Africa), the Greek Barce, a colony of Cyrene. It was successively subjugated by the Persians, Egyptians, and Saracens. In 1550 the sultan Solymán combined Barca with the newly conquered pashalik of Tripoli.

BARCELONA (N. E. Spain), an ancient maritime city, said to have been rebuilt by Hamilcar Barca, father of the great Hannibal, about 233 B.C. It was held by the Romans, Goths, Moors, and Franks, and, with the province of which it is the capital, was made an independent country about A.D. 864, and incorporated with Aragon, 1164, the last count becoming king. The city has suffered much by war. The siege by the French in 1694, was relieved by the approach of the English fleet, commanded by admiral Russell; but the city was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1706. It was bombarded and taken by the duke of Berwick and the French in 1714, and was taken by Napoleon in 1808, and retained till 1814. It revolted against the queen in 1811, and was bombarded and taken in Dec. 1842, by Espartero. Frequent insurrections here; one suppressed Jan. 1874. An exhibition opened by the king Alfonso XII. 4 March 1877. Barcelona very prosperous, 1879. Violent riots on account of French treaty Mar.; Catalonia in a state of siege, 30 March, 1882. Barcelona tranquil, 1 April, 1882.

An international exhibition opened 8 April, by the Queen of Spain, in the name of the infant king who was present, with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and other royal personages 20 May; there was also an unexampled naval exhibition representing the fleets of ten powers; closed 9 Dec. 1888.

BARCLAY, CAPTAIN, see *Pedestrianism*.

BARDESANISTS, followers of Bardesanes, of Mesopotamia, who embraced the errors of Valen-

tinus, after refuting them, and added denial of the incarnation, resurrection, &c., about 175.

BARDS. Demodocus is mentioned as a bard by Homer; and we find bards, according to Strabo, among the Romans before the age of Augustus. The *Welsh* bards formed an hereditary order, regulated, it is said, by laws, enacted about 940 and 1078. They lost their privileges at the conquest by Edward I. in 1284. The institution was revived by the Tudor sovereigns; and their Eisteddfods (or meetings) have been and are still frequently held; at Swansea, Aug. 1863; at Llandudno, Aug. 1864; in the vale of Conway, 7 Aug. 1865; at Chester, 4 Sept. 1866; at Carnarthen, 3 Sept. 1867; at Ruthin, 5-7 Aug. 1868; at Rhyl, 8-12 Aug. 1870; at Portmadoc, Aug. 1872; at Mold, Aug. 1873; at various places in 1874-1876; at Carnarvon, 21 Aug. 1877; at Llanrwst, 1-3 Aug.; at Menai Bridge, Aug. 1878; at Conway, 6 Aug. and at other places, 1879. The Cymmrodorion Society held an Eisteddfod at Carnarvon, 23 Aug. 1880. Royal National Eisteddfod at Merthyr-Tydvil, 30 Aug. 1881; at Denbigh, 22 Aug. 1882; at Cardiff, 6 Aug. 1883; Liverpool, 16 Sept. 1884; Aberdare, Aug. 1885; Carnarvon, 14 Sept. 1886; Albert Hall, London, 9 Aug. 1887; Wrexham, 4 Sept. 1888. The Gwyneddigion Society of Bards was founded in 1770. Turlogh O'Carolan, the last of the *Irish* bards, died in 1738. *Chambers*. Evan Davies, termed the Arch-Druid of Wales, an eminent Welsh scholar, aged 89, died at Pontypridd 23 February, 1888.

BAREBONE'S PARLIAMENT. Cromwell, supreme in the three kingdoms, summoned 122 persons, such as he thought he could manage, who, with six from Scotland and five from Ireland, met, as a parliament, 4 July, 1653. It obtained its appellation from a nickname given to one of its members, a leather-seller, named "Praise-God Barbon." The majority evinced much sense and spirit, proposing to reform abuses, improve the administration of the law, &c. The parliament was suddenly dissolved, 13 Dec. 1653, and Cromwell made lord protector.

BAREILLY, province of Delhi (N. W. India), ceded to the East India company by the ruler of Oude in 1801. A mutiny at Bareilly, the capital, was suppressed in April, 1816. On 7 May, 1858, it was taken from the cruel sepoy rebels.

BARFLEUR (N. France), where William, duke of Normandy, equipped the fleet by which he conquered England, 1066. Near it, William, duke of Normandy, son of Henry I., in his passage from Normandy, was shipwrecked, 25 Nov. 1120, when the prince, his bride, and many others perished. Barfleur was destroyed by the English in the campaign in which they won the battle of Crecy, 1346. The French navy was destroyed near the cape by admiral Russell, after the victory of La Hogue, 19 May, 1692.

BARI (S. Italy), the Barium of Horace, was, in the 9th century, a stronghold of the Saracens, and was captured by the emperor Louis II., a descendant of Charlemagne, in 871. In the 10th century it became subject to the eastern empire, and remained so till it was taken by Robert Guiscard, the Norman, about 1060. A great ecclesiastical council was held here on 1 Oct. 1098, when the *Albigensian* article of the creed and the procession of the Holy Spirit were the subjects of discussion.

BARING ISLAND, Arctic Sea, discovered by captain Penny in 1850-1, and so named by him after sir Francis Baring, first lord of the admiralty in 1849.

BARIUM (Greek, *barys*, heavy), a metal found abundantly as carbonate and sulphate. The oxide baryta was first recognised as an earth distinct from lime by Scheele, in 1774; and the metal was first obtained by Humphry Davy, in 1808. *Watts*.

BARK, see *Jesuits' Bark*.

BARLAAMITES, followers of Barlaam, a learned Calabrian monk of the order of St. Basil, who maintained various peculiar tenets, attacked the Greek monks, supported the Latin against the Greek church in a controversy at Constantinople, 1337, and acted as the emperor's envoy in an attempt to reconcile the churches in 1339. He died about 1348.

BARMECIDES, a powerful Persian family, celebrated for virtue and courage, were massacred through the jealousy of the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, about 802. His visir Giafar was a Barmecide. The phrase Barmecide (or imaginary) feast originated in the story of the barber's sixth brother, in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments.

BARNABITES, an order of monks, established in Milan about 1530, were much engaged in instructing youth, relieving the sick and aged, and converting heretics.

BARNARD'S, SIR JOHN, ACT (7 Geo. II., c. 8), entitled, "an act to prevent the infamous practice of stock-jobbing," was passed in 1734, and repealed in 1860. Sir John Barnard (born 1685, died 1764) was an eminent lord mayor of London.

BARNARDO HOMES. Dr. T. J. Barnardo, of German extraction, born in Ireland, came to London, and in 1866 began energetically to promote the welfare of homeless children.

His home for boys at Stepney, founded 1870, was followed by one for girls, at Barking, Essex, with infirmaries, schools, &c.; all were reported successful in 1874.

A Babies' Cusle at Hawkhurst, Kent, for 100 infants, opened 9 Aug. 1886.

His disinterestedness and management having been impugned, he gave up the management to trustees, and invited investigation. The arbiters (Canon Miller and Messrs. J. B. Maule and Wm. Graham) in their report, after commenting on the imperfect evidence, commended the charities, and generally exonerated Dr. Barnardo, 15 Oct. 1877.

See *Coffee Palaces* and *East End Juvenile Mission*.

BARNET, Hertfordshire. Here, at Gladsmore heath, Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians, on Easter-day, 14 April, 1471, when the earl of Warwick and his brother the marquis of Montacute, or Montague, and 10,000 men were slain. A column commemorative of this battle has been erected at the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads.

BARODA. See *India*, 1874—5.

BAROMETERS. Torricelli, a Florentine, knowing that water did not rise in a pump through what was supposed to be nature's abhorrence of a vacuum, imitated the action of a pump with mercury, and made the first barometer, about 1643. Pascal's experiments (1646) enhanced the value of the discovery by applying it to the measurement of heights. Wheel barometers were contrived in 1668; pendent barometers in 1695; marine in 1700; and many improvements have been made since. In the aneroid barometer (from *a*, no, and *neros*, watery) no liquid is employed; the atmospheric pressure being exerted on a metallic spring. Its invention (attributed to Conté, in 1798, but due to Vidi, who died in April, 1866), excited much attention in 1848-9

Barometers were placed at N.E. coast stations in 1860, by the duke of Northumberland and others.

Mr. James B. Jordan's very delicate glycerine barometer, in which one inch is expanded to nearly eleven inches, was described to the Royal Society 22 Jan., 1880, and was set up during the year at Kew and other places. The publication of two-hourly variations of one at the office begun in the *Times* 25 Oct., 1880.

BARON, formerly the only title in our peerage, now the lowest. Its original name in England, *Vavasour*, was changed by the Saxons into *Thane*, and by the Normans into *Baron*. The council of the realm was composed of the greater barons, the lesser barons were merely tenants of the crown. Many barons had undoubtedly assisted in, or been summoned to parliament (in 1205); but the first precept found is of no higher date than the 49 Hen. III. 1265. The first raised to this dignity by patent was John de Beauchamp, created baron of Kidderminster, by Richard II., 1387. The barons took arms against king John, and compelled him to grant the great charter of our liberties, and the charter of our forests, at Runnymede, near Windsor, June, 1215. Charles II. granted a coronet to barons on his restoration, 1660.

BARONETS, the first in rank among the gentry, and the only knighthood that is hereditary, were instituted by James I., 1611. The rebellion in Ulster seems to have given rise to this order, it having been required of a baronet, on his creation, to pay into the exchequer as much as would maintain "thirty soldiers three years at eightpence a day in the province of Ulster in Ireland." It was further required that a baronet should be a gentleman born, and have a clear estate of 1000*l.* per annum. The first baronet was sir Nicholas Bacon (whose successor is therefore styled *Primus Baronetorum Angliæ*), 22 May, 1611. The baronets of Ireland were created in 1619; the first being sir Francis Blundell.—Baronets of Nova Scotia were created, 1625; sir Robert Gordon the first baronet.—All baronets created since the Irish union in 1801 are of the United Kingdom. Betham's "Baronetage of England," 5 vols. 4to. 1801-5.

BARONS' WAR, arose in consequence of the faithlessness of Henry III. and the oppression of his favourites in 1258. The barons, headed by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, and Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, met at Oxford in 1262, and enacted statutes to which the king objected. In 1263 their disputes were in vain referred to the decision of Louis IX. of France. War broke out, and on 14 May, 1264, the king's party was totally defeated at Lewes; and De Montfort became the virtual ruler of the kingdom. The war was renewed; and at the battle of Evesham, 4 Aug. 1265, De Montfort was slain, and the barons were defeated; but they did not render their final submission till 1268. A history of this war was published by Mr. W. H. Blaauw, in 1844; 2nd ed., 1871.

BAROSSA, see *Barrosa*.

BARRACKS (from "*Baraque—Hutte que font les soldats en campagne pour se mettre à couvert*,") were not numerous in this country until about 1789. A superintendent-general was appointed in 1793, since when commodious barracks have been built in the various garrison towns and central points of the empire.—A report, censuring the condition of many barracks, was presented to parliament in 1858; and great improvements were effected under the direction of Mr. Sidney (afterwards lord) Herbert; see *Aldershot*.

BARREL-ORGANS, see *Organs*.

BARRATRY, is a general term for the stirring up suits and quarrels among the people. *Maintenance* is an officious intermeddling in a quarrel or suit; by assisting either party with money or otherwise. It is punishable by old statutes (of Richard II., and others), with fine and imprisonment. *Champerty* is an illegal bargain with either plaintiff or defendant to share in the profits of the matter in dispute.

Mr. Bradlaugh's action against Mr. Newdegate for maintenance in the case of *Clarke v. Bradlaugh* (see *Parliament*, 1881) was dismissed, 20 Sept. 1881.

BARRICADES, mounds formed of trees and earth, for military defence. During the wars of the League in France, in 1588, the people made *barricades* by means of chains, casks, &c., and compelled the royal troops to retire. During the war of the Fronde, a barricade was erected in Paris on 27 Aug. 1648. Barricades composed of overturned vehicles, &c., were erected in Paris in the insurrections of 27-30 July, 1830, and 23-26 June, 1848, when sanguinary conflicts took place; and also 2 Dec. 1851.

BARRIER TREATY, by which the Low Countries were ceded to the emperor Charles VI., was signed by the British, Imperial, and Dutch ministers, 15 Nov. 1715.

BARRISTERS are said to have been first appointed by Edward I., about 1291, but there is earlier mention of professional advocates. They are of various ranks, as king's or queen's counsel, sergeants, &c., *which see*. Students for the bar must keep a certain number of terms at the inns of court, previously to being called; and by the regulations of 1853 must pass a public examination.

BARROSA, or **BAROSSA** (S. Spain). The British army, commanded by major-general sir Thomas Graham, afterwards lord Lynedoch, totally defeated the French under marshal Victor, 5 March, 1811, the French leaving nearly 3000 dead, six pieces of cannon, and an eagle, the first that the British had taken; the loss of the British was 1169 men killed and wounded.

BARROW ISLAND (Arctic Sea), discovered by Captain Penny in 1850-51, and named by him in honour of John Barrow, Esq., son of sir John.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS (Lancashire), in 1847, was a village with a population of about 330, which, in 1867, had increased to above 17,000, and in 1874 to 35,000, in consequence of the large manufacture of iron from the ore (hæmatite) found there. On 19 Sept. 1867, new docks were opened in the presence of the dukes of Devonshire and Buccleuch (proprietors of the land), Mr. Gladstone, and others. Population in 1881, 47,111.

BARROW'S STRAITS (N. Arctic Sea), explored by Edwd. Parry, as far as Melville island, lat. 74° 26' N., and long. 113° 47' W. The strait, named after sir John Barrow, was entered on 2 Aug., 1819. The thermometer was 55° below zero of Fahrenheit.

BARROWISTS, a name given to the *Brownists*, *which see*.

BARROWS, circular or oblong mounds, found in Britain and other countries, were ancient sepulchres. Sir Richard Hoare caused several barrows near Stonehenge to be opened; in them were found Celtic ornaments, such as beads, buckles, and brooches, in amber, wood, and gold: Nov. 1808. 230 barrows were opened and discoveries made, chiefly in Yorkshire, 1866 *et seq.*, under the superintendence of the Rev. Canon Wm. Greenwell, who

published his elaborate work, "British Barrows," in December, 1877.

Barrows at Aldbourne, North Wilts, were opened by canon Greenwell and Rev. Walter Money, Sept.-Oct. 1878.

Canon Greenwell gave urns and other results of his explorations to the British Museum in 1879.

BARS in music appear in Agricola's "Musica Instrumentalis," 1529; and in Morley's "Practical Music," 1597, for score music. Henry Lawes used them in his "Ayres and Dialogues," 1653.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST., THE APOSTLE, martyred 71. The festival (24 Aug. o. s., 3 Sept. n. s.) is said to have been instituted 1130.

Monastery of St. Bartholomew (of Austin Friars) founded by Rahere, a minstrel of Henry I. 1102

The hospital founded by him . . . about 1123

Refounded after the dissolution of monasteries (it then contained 100 beds, with 1 physician and 3 surgeons), 1544; incorporated 1546

William Harvey, physiologist, physician here 1609-43

Earliest record of medical school . . . 1662

Hospital rebuilt by subscription . . . 1729

Medical college founded . . . 1843

5803 in-patients; 160,520 out-patients treated, 653 beds 1878

New buildings for Medical School, museum, &c., opened by the prince of Wales 3 Nov. 1879

*The Convalescent Home at Swanley, Kent, for which C. T. Kettlewell gave 10,000*l.*, was opened by the Prince of Wales* 13 July, 1885

Bartholomew the Great, St., near Smithfield. The building of the church, said to have begun 1102, restored by subscription and reopened 29 March, 1868

Bartholomew Fair. The charter was granted by Henry I., 1123, and was long held in Smithfield, which see. The shows were discontinued in 1850, and the fair was proclaimed for the last time in 1855. In 1858 Mr. H. Morley published his "History of Bartholomew Fair," with many illustrations.

The MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW commenced at Paris on the night of the festival 24 Aug. 1572

According to Sully, 70,000 Huguenots, or French Protestants, including women and children, were murdered throughout the kingdom by secret orders from Charles IX., at the instigation of his mother, the queen dowager, Catherine de Medici.

La Popélonnière calculates the victims at 20,000; Adriani, De Serres, and De Thou say 30,000; Davila states them at 40,000; and Pérefixe makes the number 100,000. Above 500 persons of rank, and 10,000 of inferior condition, perished in Paris alone, besides those slaughtered in the provinces.

Pope Gregory XIII. ordered a Te Deum to be performed, with other rejoicings.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST., a West Indian island, held by Sweden. It was colonised by the French in 1648; and has been several times taken and restored to the British. It was ceded to Sweden by France in 1785; captured by the English and restored, 1801; ceded to France, 1877.

BARTHOLOMITES, a religious order expelled from Armenia, settled at Genoa 1307, where is preserved in the Bartholomite church the image which Christ is said to have sent to king Abgarus. The order suppressed by pope Innocent X. 1650.

BARTON AQUEDUCT (near Manchester) was constructed by James Brindley, to carry the Bridgewater canal over the Irwell, at a height of 39 feet above the river; completed in 1761.

BASEBALL, see *American Baseball*.

BASEL (Basle, French Bâle), a rich city in Switzerland. The 18th general council sat here from Dec. 1431 to May, 1443. Many important reforms in the church were proposed, but not carried into effect: among others the union of the Greek and Roman churches. The university was

founded in 1460. Treaties of peace between France, Spain, and Prussia were concluded here in 1795. It was made a free imperial city 1392, but joined the Swiss confederation 1501.

BASHI-BAZOUKS, irregular Turkish troops, employed partially in the Crimean war, 1854-6.

BASISTELLO (S. Naples). Here the army of Otho II., in an ambuscade, was nearly cut to pieces by the Greeks and Saracens 13 July, 982; the emperor barely escaped.

BASILIANs, an order of monks, which obtained its name from St. Basil (who died 380); was reformed by pope Gregory, in 1569.—A *sect*, founded by Basil, a physician of Bulgaria, which rejected the books of Moses, the eucharist, and baptism, and are said to have had everything in common, 1110. Basil was burnt alive in 1118.

BASILICA, a body of law, in Greek, including the Institutes of Justinian, the Pandects &c., arranged by order of the emperor Basil the Macedonian, and his son Leo the Philosopher, 875—911. The term *basilica* (palace) was applied to places of worship by the early Christian emperors.

BASILIKON DORON (Royal Gift), precepts on the art of government, composed by James I. of England for his son Henry, and first published at Edinburgh in 1599. The collected works of this monarch were published at London, 1616-20, in one vol. fol.

BASQUE PROVINCES, N. W. Spain (Biscay, Guipuscoa, and Alava). The Basques, considered to be descendants of the ancient Iberi, were termed Vascones by the Romans, whom they successfully resisted. They were subdued with great difficulty by the Goths about 580, and were united to Castile in the 13th and 14th centuries. Their language is conjectured to be of Tartar origin.

BASQUE ROADS (W. France). Fourteen French ships of the line, riding at anchor here, were attacked by lords Gambier and Cochrane (the latter commanding the fireships), and all were destroyed, 11—29 April, 1809. Cochrane accused Gambier of neglecting to support him. At a court-martial, 26 July—4 Aug., lord Gambier was acquitted.

BASSANO (N. Italy). Here the Austrians, under Wurmser, were defeated by the French under Massena, 8 Sept. 1796.

BASSEIN. Bombay; a Mahratta town, taken by the British, 1774, 1780; finally annexed by them, 1818. By treaty here, 31 Dec. 1802, they engaged to support the peishwa's rights.

BASSETTERE-ROADS, St. Christopher's, West Indies. Here the French admiral, the comte de Grasse, was repulsed with loss in three desperate attacks on the British fleet, commanded by sir Thomas Graves, 25, 26 Jan. 1782.

BASSETT, or **BASSETTE**, or *Pour et Contre*, a game at cards, said to have been invented by a noble Venetian, in the 15th century; introduced into France, 1674.

BASSOON, a wooden double-reed wind instrument, said to have been invented by Afranio, a canon of Ferrara, early in the sixteenth century.

BASSORAH, **BUSSORAH**, or **BASRAH** (Asia Minor), a Turkish city, founded by the caliph Omar, about 635. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Persians and Turks.

BASS ROCK, an isle in the Frith of Forth (S. Scotland), was granted to the Lauders, 1316;

purchased for a state prison, 1671; taken by the Jacobites, 1690; surrendered, 1694; granted to the Dalrymples, 1706.

BASS'S STRAIT, AUSTRALIA. Mr. Bass, surgeon of the *Reliance*, in an open boat from Port Jackson, in 1796, penetrated as far as Western Port, and affirmed that a strait existed between New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. Lieutenant Flinders circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land, and named the strait after Mr. Bass, 1799.

BASTARD, a child not born in lawful wedlock. An attempt in England, in 1236, to legitimate bastard children by the subsequent marriage of the parents, failed. The barons assembled in the parliament of Merton answered: *Nobimus leges Angliæ mutari* ("We will not have the laws of England changed"). Women concealing their children's birth deemed guilty of murder, 21 James I., 1624. In Scotland bastard children could not dispose of their movable estates by will until 1836. A new act, facilitating the claims of mothers, and making several provisions for proceeding in bastardy cases, was passed 1845. The Bastardy Laws Amendment Act was passed 10 Aug. 1872.

BASTARNÆ, a warlike tribe in Podolia and Moldavia, hired by Perseus, king of Macedon, in his wars with Rome, 168 B.C.; driven across the Danube by M. Crassus for their encroachments, 30.

BASTILLE, Paris, a castle built by Charles V., king of France, in 1369, for the defence of Paris against the English; completed in 1383, and afterwards used as a state prison. Henry IV. and his veteran army assailed it in vain in the siege of Paris, during the war (1587—1594). "The man with the iron mask," the most mysterious prisoner known, died here, 19 Nov. 1703; see *Iron Mask*. On 14-15 July, 1789, the Bastille was pulled down by the populace; the governor and other officers were conducted to the Place de Grève; their hands and heads were cut off, and the heads carried on pikes through the streets.

BASUTO LAND, near Orange River, South Africa, including the Transkei territory, was annexed to Cape Colony in 1871. Population in 1875, whites, 469; natives, 127,707.

Moïroso, a warlike chief, entrenches himself on a mountain and makes predatory sallies, Feb. *et seq.*; his stronghold captured and himself killed during the fight 20 Nov. 1879

The Basutos ordered to give up their arms; many resist; Letsi, Molappo, and others who surrender, attacked by Masapha, Lerothodi, and others, June, July; who make war on the colonist forces 13 Sept. 1880

Lerothodi defeated in attack on Mafeteng by col. Carrington 21 Sept. "

Mafeteng, besieged, relieved by col. Clarke, after a severe conflict 19 Oct. "

Lerothodi's village stormed and his forces dispersed 22 Oct. "

Moletsane's stronghold stormed by colonel Clarke 31 Oct. "

Mr. Hope, magistrate, and others treacherously murdered by Umhlonhlo, Oct.; who is defeated by Mr. Hawthorn; announced 12 Nov. "

Umhlonhlo totally defeated by Baker 21 Dec. "

Victories of col. Carrington about 10, 14 Jan. 1881

Armistice granted 18—24 Feb. "

Hostilities resumed; indecisive; col. Carrington wounded 26 March "

Basutos severely defeated about 16 April "

Peace concluded May "

The chief Masapha submits Sept. "

Again troublesome Oct. 1882

Gen. Gordon appointed to settle difficulties, resigns through disagreement with the Cape government, announced autumn

Peace restored Dec. "

Self-government granted . . . Feb. 1883
 Much fighting among chiefs; subsidies . . . May "
 The British agree to resume the government as a
 crown colony under conditions . . . June "
 The Cape parliament assents . . . 27 July "
 The Basuto chiefs accept conditions at a great meet-
 ing; Masupha stands aloof . . . announced 8 Dec. "
 Jonathan defeats Joel with great slaughter . . . 15-16 March 1884
 Battles between Khetisa, Masupha, and Lerothodi,
 23 March . . . 1887-8
 Basuto land reported quiet . . . 1887-8

BATALHA, Portugal. The monastery here was built by John I., of Portugal, as a token of gratitude for his victory over John I. of Castile, at Aljubarrota, 14 Aug. 1385, securing the independence of his kingdom. The restoration of the monastery began in 1839.

BATAVIA AND BATAVIAN REPUBLIC, see *Holland*.

BATAVIA, the capital of Java, and of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, built by that people about 1619. Taken from the French (who had seized it) by sir Samuel Auchmuty, 26 Aug. 1811; restored to the Dutch in 1814. See *Java*.

BATH (Somerset), named "*Aque solis*" by the Romans, being remarkable for its hot springs. Coel, a British king, is said to have given this city a charter, and the Saxon king Edgar was crowned here, 973. See *Population*.

Bath plundered and burnt in the reign of William Rufus, and again in . . . 1137
 The abbey church commenced in 1405; finished . . . 1609
 Beau (Richard) Nash, "king of Bath," who promoted fame of the waters, and amusements, died . . . Feb. 1761

Present assembly-rooms built . . . 1771
 Pump-room erected 1704; rebuilt . . . 1797
 Theatre, Beaufort-square, opened . . . 1805
 Bath philosophical society formed . . . 1817
 Bath royal literary and scientific institution established . . . 1825
 Victoria park opened by Princess Victoria . . . 1830
 Theatre burnt . . . 18 April, 1862
 Restoration of the abbey by Sir G. G. Scott . . . 1863 *et seq.*
 British association met here 14 Sept. 1864; and 5 Sept. 1883
 Museum destroyed by fire . . . 20 Jan. 1867
 Bath and West of England Society centenary celebrated, 4 June; Fall of Widcombe bridge, 2 persons killed and many injured . . . 6 June, 1877
 Remains of Roman baths discovered . . . 1877, *et seq.*

BATH AND WELLS, BISHOPRIC OF. The see of Wells, whose cathedral church was built by Ina, king of the West Saxons, in 704, was established in 905, Adelme first bishop. John de Villula, bishop, transferred his seat from Wells to Bath in 1091. *Tanner*. Disputes between the monks of Bath and the canons of Wells about the election of a bishop, were compromised in 1135. Henceforward the bishop was to be styled from both places; the precedence to be given to Bath. The see is valued in the king's books at 531*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* per annum. Present income, 500*l.*

Recent Bishops.

1802. Richard Beadon, died . . . 21 April, 1824
 1824. George Henry Law, died . . . 22 Sept. 1845
 1845. Richard Bagot, died . . . 5 May, 1854
 1854. Robert John, baron Auckland, resigned 6 Sept. 1869
 1869. Lord Arthur Charles Hervey, elected 10 Nov. 1869

BATH ADMINISTRATION. Mr. Pelham and his friends having tendered their resignation to king George II., 10 Feb. 1746, the formation of a new ministry was undertaken by William Pulteney, earl of Bath. This expired on 12 Feb., while yet incomplete, and received the name of the "Short-lived" administration. The members of it were: the earl of Bath, *first lord of the treasury*; lord Carlisle, *lord privy seal*; lord Winchelsea, *first lord*

of the admiralty; and lord Granville, one of the secretaries of state, with the seals of the other in his pocket, "to be given to whom he might choose." Mr. Pelham and his colleagues returned to power.

BATH, ORDER OF THE, said to be of early origin, but formally constituted 11 Oct., 1399, by Henry IV., two days previous to his coronation in the Tower; when he conferred the order upon forty-six esquires, who had watched the night before, and bathed. After the coronation of Charles II. the order was neglected until 18 May, 1725, when it was revived by George I., who fixed the number of knights at 37.

The prince regent (afterwards George IV.) created classes of knights grand crosses (72), knights commanders (180), with an unlimited number of companions . . . 2 Jan. 1815
 By an order, the existing statutes of this order were annulled; and by new statutes, the order, hitherto exclusively military, was opened to civilians . . . 25 May, 1847
 Dr. Lyon Playfair and other promoters of the Great Exhibition received this honour . . . 1851

	CONSTITUTION.	Military.	Civil.
1st Class.	Knights grand cross,	50	25
2nd Class.	Knights commanders, 100	50	50
3rd Class.	Companions,	525	200

BATHOMETER (Greek, *bathus*, deep), an apparatus invented by Dr. C. William Siemens to measure the depth of water without submerging a sounding-line, 1861-76.

Its action depends on the diminution of the effect of gravitation on the surface of the water as compared with its effect on the earth, owing to the mass of water (of less density) which replaces earth (of greater density): which is duly registered.

BATHS were early used in Asia and Greece, and introduced by Agrippa into Rome, where many were constructed by Augustus and his successors. The thermæ of the Romans and gymnasia of the Greeks (of which baths formed merely an appendage) were sumptuous. The marble group of Laocœon was found in 1506 in the baths of Titus, erected about 80, and the Farnese Hercules in those of Caracalla, erected, 211.

In LONDON, St. Agnes Le Clerc, in Old-street-road, was a spring of great antiquity; baths said to have been formed in 1502.
 St. Chad's-well, Gray's-inn-road, derives its name from St. Chad, the fifth bishop of Lichfield 667.
 A bath opened in Bagno-court, now Bath-street, Newgate-street, London, is said to have been the first bath in England for hot bathing . . . 1679
 Old Bath-house, Coldbath-square, in use . . . 1697
 Peerless (Perilous) Pool, Baldwin-street, City-road, mentioned by Stow (died 1605); enclosed as a bathing place . . . 1743
 Turkish sweating baths became popular . . . 1860
 The Oriental baths in Victoria-street, Westminster, completed . . . 1862

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.

The first established by Mr. Bowie in the neighbourhood of the London docks . . . 1844.
 The public baths and wash-houses in Liverpool founded (through the instrumentality of Catherine Wilkinson, who in 1832 began to lend her room and appliances to poor people for washing) . . . 1844
 Acts passed to encourage the establishment of public baths and wash-houses, "for the health, comfort, and welfare of the inhabitants of populous towns and districts," in England and Ireland . . . 1846
 537,345 bathers availed themselves of the baths in London, and in this period there were 85,260 washers in the quarter ending . . . Sept. 1854
 Public baths and wash-houses have since been established throughout the empire.

Baths and Washhouses Act authorises establishment of cheap swimming baths, &c. 27 May 1878, amended, 1882

See *Londary*.

BATHYBIUS HÆCKELII (Greek, *bathus*, deep; *bios*, life), the name given by Huxley to a supposed low form of animal life, a gelatinous substance found on stones at the bottom of the sea, in *Deep Sea Soundings* (which see). Its existence doubted by many naturalists, 1879.

BATON, a truncheon borne by generals in the French army, and afterwards by the marshals of other nations. Henry III. of France, before he ascended the throne, was made generalissimo of the army of his brother Charles IX., and received the *bâton* as the mark of the high command, 1569. *Henault*. The baton used by conductors of concerts is said to have been introduced into England by Spohr, in 1820.

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana, United States, was captured by the Federals, 5 Aug. 1862, after a fierce conflict; see *United States*, 1862.

BATOUM, or **BATUM**, a seaport in Lazistan, on the Black Sea. After having repulsed the Russians in the war, 4 May, 1877, the place was ceded to Russia by the treaty of Berlin, 13 July, 1878, to become a free commercial port. The port was closed by Russia on and after 17 July 1886.

The inhabitants at first resisted, but were persuaded to submit: many emigrating, July-Sept. The Russians entered, 6 Sept. 1878.

Foundation of a new cathedral laid by the Czar, 7 Oct. 1893.

BATTERIES along the coasts were constructed by Henry VIII. (who reigned 1509-47). The ten floating batteries with which Gibraltar was attacked, in the siege of that fortress, were invented by D'Arcon, a French engineer. They resisted the heavy shells and 32-pound shot, but ultimately yielded to red-hot shot, 13 Sept. 1782; see *Gibraltar*. Formidable floating batteries are now erected. See *Navy*.

BATTERING-RAM, *Testudo Arietaria*, with other military implements, are said to have been invented by Artemon, a Lacedæmonian, and employed by Pericles, about 441 B.C. Sir Christopher Wren employed a battering-ram in demolishing the walls of old St. Paul's cathedral, 1675.

BATTERSEA PARK; an act of parliament passed in 1846, empowered her majesty's commissioners of woods to form a royal park in Battersea-fields. Acts to enlarge their powers were passed in 1848, 1851, and 1853. The park and the new bridge connecting it with Chelsea were opened in April, 1858; the bridge freed from toll, 24 May 1879. Albert Exhibition Palace opened here, 6 June, 1885; closed 1888. Battersea returns two M.P.'s by Act passed 25 June 1885. See *Parks*. *Battersea Training College*, founded 1840.

BATTLE, TRIAL BY, or WAGER OF, a trial by combat formerly allowed by our laws, where the defendant in an appeal of murder might fight with the appellant, and make proof thereby of his guilt or innocence; see *Appeal*.

BATTLE-ABBEY, Sussex, founded by William I., 1067, on the plain where the battle of Hastings was fought, 14 Oct. 1066. It was dedicated to St. Martin, and given to Benedictine monks, who were to pray for the souls of the slain. The original name of the plain was Hetheland; see *Hastings*. After the battle of Hastings, a list was taken of William's chiefs, amounting to 629, and called the **BATTEL-ROLL**; and among these chiefs the lands and titles of the followers of the defeated Harold were distributed.

BATTLE-AXE, a weapon of the Celts. The Irish were constantly armed with an axe. *Burns*. At the battle of Bannockburn king Robert Bruce clove an English champion down to the chine at one blow with a battle-axe, 1314. The battle-axe guards, or beaufetiers, vulgarly called beef-eaters, and whose arms are a sword and lance, were first raised by Henry VII. in 1485. They were originally attendants upon the king's buffet; see *Yeoman of the Guard*.

BATTLEFIELD, BATTLE OF, see *Shrewsbury*.

BATTLES. Palamedes of Argos is said to have been the first who ranged an army in a regular line of battle, placed sentinels round a camp, and excited the soldier's vigilance by giving him a watchword. See *Naval Battles, British*. The following are the most memorable battles, arranged in chronological order; further details of the greater part are given in separate articles; n. signifies *naval*.

The following are the battles described by Professor Creasy in his "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World":—

	B.C.		A.D.
Marathon	490	Hastings	1066
Syracuse	413	Orleans	29 April, 1429
Arbela	331	Spanish Armada	July 1588
Metaurus	207	Blenheim	13 Aug. 1704
	A.D.	Pultowa	8 July 1709
Tentoburg	9	Saratoga	17 Oct. 1777
Chalons	451	Valmy	20 Sept. 1792
Tours	732	Waterloo	18 June 1815

	B.C.
Abraham defeats kings of Canaan (<i>Gen. xiv.</i>)	1913
Joshua subdues five kings of Canaan (<i>Josh. x.</i>)	1451
Gideon defeats the Midianites (<i>Judges vii.</i>)	1245
Trojan war commenced	1193
Troy taken and destroyed	1184
Jephthah defeats Ammonites	1143
Chitians defeated by Asa (<i>2 Chron. xiv.</i>)	941
Horatii vanquish Curiatii	669
Halsy (Meles and Lydians stopped by eclipse)	584 or 585
Thymbra (Cyrus defeats Croesus)	548
Lake Regillus (Romans defeat Latins)	499
Marathon (Greeks defeat Persians)	28 or 29 Sept. 490
Thermopylæ (heroism of Leonidas)	7-9 Aug. 480
Salamis n. (Greeks defeat Persians)	20 Oct. "
Himera (Gelon defeats Carthaginians)	"
Mycale (Greeks defeat Persians)	22 Sept. 479
Platæa (ditto: Fœnecians)	22 Sept. "
Eurymedon n. (ditto: Cimon)	466
Tanagra (Spartans defeat Athenians)	457
Enophyta (Athenians defeat Boeotians)	456
Coronea (Boeotians defeat Athenians)	447
Romans totally defeat Veientes	437
Tanagra (Athenians defeat Spartans)	426
Delium (Boeotians defeat Athenians)	424
Amphipolis (Spartans repulse Athenians: Cleon and Brasidas killed)	422
Mantineia (Spartans defeat Athenians)	418
Athenians defeated before Syracuse	413
Cyzicus n. (Alcibiades defeats Spartans)	410
Arginusæ n. (Conon defeats Spartan fleet)	406
Ægospotamos n. (Athenian fleet destroyed)	405
Cunaxa (Cyrus defeated and killed by Artaxerxes)	401
Corinthian War	395-387
Haliartus (Lysander killed)	395
Cnidus n. (Conon defeats Spartans)	394
Coronea (Argesilians defeat Athenians and allies)	"
Allia (Brennus and the Gauls defeat Romans)	16 July 390
Volsi defeated by Camillus	381
Volsi defeat the Romans	379
Naxos (Chabrius defeats Lacedæmonians)	376 or 377
Tegyra (Thebans defeat Spartans)	375
Leuctra (Thebans defeat Spartans)	371
"Fearless Victory" of Archidamus over Argives, &c.	"
Camillus defeats the Gauls	367
Cynoscephalæ (Thebans defeat Thessalians)	364
Mantineia (Thebans victors: Epaminondas slain)	362
Tamynæ (Æschines there)	358
Crimisus (Timoleon defeats Carthaginians)	339
Charonea (Philip defeats Athenians, &c.)	Aug. 338

Thebes destroyed by Alexander	B.C.	335
Granicus (Alexander defeats Darius)	22 May,	334
Issus (ditto)	Oct.	333
Arbela (ditto)	1 Oct.	331
Pandosia (Alexander of Epirus defeated and killed)		326
Cranon (Antipater defeats Greeks)		322
Caudine Forks (Roman army captured)		321
Gaza (Ptolemy defeats Demetrius)		312
Ecnomus or Himera (Carthaginians defeat Agathocles)		311
Fabius defeats the Tuscans		310
Vadimonian Lake (Etruscans defeated)		309
Ipsus (Seleucus defeats Antigonus, who is slain)		301
Sentinum (Romans defeat Samnites)		295
Gauls defeat Romans at Arretium, 284; defeated by Dolabella		283
Vadimonian Lake (Etruscans defeated)		"
Corus (Lysimachus defeated and killed)		281
Pandosia (Pyrrhus defeats Romans)		280
Aesulum (ditto)		279
Beneventum (Romans defeat Pyrrhus)		275
First Punic War begins		264
Mylae n. (Romans defeat Carthaginians)		260
Xantippus defeats Regulus		255
Panorinus (Asdrubal defeated by Metellus)		250
Drepanum n. (Carthaginians defeat Romans)		249
Lilybæum taken by Romans		241
Agates n. (Romans defeat Carthaginians)		"
Ladocæa (Achæans defeated)		226
Clusium or Pise (Gauls defeated)		225
Sellasia (Macedonians defeat Spartans)		221
Caphyæ (Achæans defeat Ætolians)		220
Saguntum (taken by Hannibal)		219
Second Punic War. — Ticinus (Hannibal defeats Romans)		218
Ticinus and Trebia (ditto)		"
Thrasymene (ditto)		217
Raphia (Antiochus defeated by Ptol. Philopater)		"
Cannæ (Victory of Hannibal)	2 Aug.	216
Munda (Scipio defeats Hasdrubal)		"
Marcellus and Hannibal (former killed)		209
Metaurus (Nero defeats Hasdrubal, who is killed)		207
Zama (Scipio defeats Hannibal)		202
Abydos (siege of)		200
Panæas (Antiochus defeats Egyptians, &c.)		198
Cynosephale (Romans defeat Macedonians)		197
Boii defeated at the Vadimonian lake		191
Thermopylæ (Greeks defeated)		"
Magnesia (Scipio defeats Antiochus)		190
Pydna (Romans defeat Persæus)	22 June,	168
Eleasa (Judas Maccabeus killed)		161
Third Punic War		149
Leucopetra (Mummius defeats Achæans)		147
Carthage taken by Publius Scipio		146
Mummius takes Corinth		"
Allobroges defeated by Q. Fabius Maximus.		121
Metellus defeats Jugurtha		109
Arausio (Cimbri defeat Romans)		105
Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix; Marius defeats the Teutones)		102
Cimbri and Romans (defeated by Marius)		101
Cheronea (Sylla defeats Mithridates' army)		86
Sacriportus (Marius defeats Sylla)		82
Cabeira (Lucullus defeats Mithridates)		71
Petelia (Spartacus defeated by Crassus)		"
Tigranocerta (Lucullus defeats Tigranes)		69
Pistoria (Catiline defeated)		62
Cæsar defeats Cassivelaunus in Britain		54
Carthæ (Crassus defeated by Parthians)	9 June,	53
Pharsalia (Cæsar defeats Pompey)	9 Aug.	48
Zela (Cæsar defeats Pharnaces; writes, "Veni, vidi, vici")		47
Thapsus (Cæsar defeats Pompey's friends)		46
Munda (ditto)	17 March,	45
Mutina (Hirtius defeats Antony)	27 April,	43
Philippi (Brutus and Cassius defeated)		42
Aquæ n. (Agrippa defeats Pompey the Younger)		36
Actium n. (Octavian defeats Antony)	2 Sept.	31
Teutoburg (Varus defeated by Herman)	A.D.	9
Shropshire (Caractacus taken)		50
Sunbury (?) (Romans defeat Boadicea)		61
Jerusalem taken by Titus		70
Agriicola conquers Mona or Anglesea		78
Ardoch (he defeats Gulgacus and Caledonians)		84
Dacians defeated and Decebalus slain		106
Issus (Niger slain)		194
Lyons (Severus defeats Albinus)		197
Verona (emperor Philip defeated and killed)		249
Decius defeated and slain by Goths		251
Valerian defeated and captured by Sapor		260

Naissus (Claudius defeats Goths, many slain)	A.D.	269
Chalons (Aurelian victor over rivals)		274
Allectus defeated in Britain		266
Constantine def. Maxentius (see Cross)	27 Oct.	312
Adrianople (Constantine defeats Licinius)	3 July,	313
Aquileia (Constantine II. slain)	March,	340
Julian defeats Alemanni		356, 357
Thyatira and Nacolea (Procopius defeated)		366
Argentaria (Gratian defeats Alemanni)	May,	378
Adrianople (Gauls defeat Valens)	9 Aug.	"
Aquileia (Maximus slain)	28 July,	388
Aquileia (Eugenius slain)	6 Sept.	394
Pollentia (Stilicho defeats Alaric)	29 Mar	403
Rome taken by Alaric	24 Aug.	410
Ravenna taken by Aspar		425
Franks defeated by Aëtius		428
Genseric takes Carthage		439
Châlons-sur-Marne (Attila defeated by Aëtius)		451
Aylesford (Britons defeat Saxons; Horsa killed)		455
Crayford, Kent (Hengist defeats Britons)		457
Soissons (Clovis defeats Syagrius and Romans)		486
Verson (Theodoric defeats Odoacer)	27 Sept.	489
Tolbiach or Zulpich (Clovis defeats Alemanni)		496
Vonglé (Clovis defeats Visigoths)		507
Baddesdown hill (Britons defeat Saxons)	? 493,	511
Veserone (Gondemar defeats Clodimir)		524
Victories of Belisarius in Africa, &c.		533-4
Narses defeats Totila, 552; and Teias		553
Heracleus defeats the Persians (Chosroes)		622
Beder (first victory of Maomé)		623
Muta (Mahometans defeat Christians)		629
Halfeld (Heathfield; Penda defeats Edwin)		633
Ajnadin (Saracens defeat Heraclius)	13 July,	"
Yermuk (Saracens victors)	23 Aug.	634
Yermuk (Saracens defeat Heraclius)	Nov.	636
Saracens subdue Syria		636-8
Kadseah (Arabs defeat Persians)		638
Saracens take Alexandria		640
Near Oswestry (Penda defeats Oswald of Northumberland)	5 Aug.	642
Leeds (Oswy defeats Penda, who is slain)		655
Day of the Camel (Ali victor)	4 Nov.	656
Saracens defeated by Wamba, in Spain		675
Testri (Pepin defeats Thierry)		687
Xeres (Saracens defeat Roderic)	19-26 July,	711
Amblef and Viney (Chas. Martel def. Neustrians)	716-17	"
Tours (Charles Martel defeats the Saracens)	10 Oct.	732
Victories of Charlemagne		775-800
Roncesvalles (death of Roland)		778
Hengestdown (Danes defeated by Egbert)		835
Charmouth (Ethelwolf defeated by the Danes)		840
Fontenaille or Fontaneta (Lothaire defeated by Charles and Louis)	25 June	841
Clavijo (Moors defeated)		844
Albaila (Musa and Moors defeated)		852
Danes defeat King Edmund of East Anglia		870
Assendon or Ashdown (Danes defeated)		871
Rasing and Merton (Danes victorious)		"
Hafsford (Harold Hærfuger's final victory)		872
Wilton (Danes victorious over Alfred)		"
Andernach (Charles the Bald defeated)	8 Oct.	876
Ethandun (Alfred defeats Danes)		878
Farnham (Danes defeated)		894
Zamora (Alfonso defeats Moors)		901
Bury (Edward defeats Ethelwald and Danes)		905
Tettenhall (Danes defeated)	6 Aug.	910
Soissons (king Robert, victor, killed)		923
Merseburg (Germans defeat Hungarians)		934
Brünaburg (Northmen defeated)		937
Simineas (Spaniards defeat Moors)	6 Aug.	938
Nicephorus Phocas defeats Saracens		962
Basientello (Otto II. defeated by Greeks)	13 July,	982
Clontarf (Danes defeated in Ireland)	23 April,	1014
Zetunium (Bulgarians defeated)	29 July,	"
Brentford (Edmund defeats Dunes)	May,	1016
Assingdon, Ashdon (Canute defeats Edmund)		"
Sticklestail (Olaf defeated by Swedes)	29 July,	1030
Civitella (Normans defeat Leo IX.)		1053
Dunsinane (Macbeth defeated)		1054
Fulford (Norwegians defeat English)	20 Sept.	1066
Stamford Bridge (Harold defeats Tostig)	25 Sept.	"
Hastings (William I. defeats Harold)	14 Oct.	"
Fladenhelm (emperor Henry defeated)		1083
Crusades commence		1090
Alnwick (Scots defeated, Malcolm slain)	13 Nov.	1093

Dorylæum (Crusaders defeat Turks)	A.D. 1 July, 1097
Ascalon (Crusaders victorious)	12 Aug. 1099
Tinchebray (Robert of Normandy defeated)	1106
Brenneville (Henry I. defeated French)	Ang. 1119
Fraga (Moors defeat Spaniards)	17 July, 1134
Northallerton, or Battle of the Standard and Scots defeated)	22 Aug. 1138
Ouirique (Portuguese defeat Moors)	25 July, 1139
Lincoln (Stephen defeated)	2 Feb. 1141
Jaen (Moors defeated by Spaniards)	1157
Carcano (Frederic I. defeated by Italians)	9 Aug. 1160
Alnwick (William the Lion defeated)	12 July, 1174
Legnano (Italians defeat emperor)	29 May, 1176
Tiberias (Saladin defeats Crusaders)	3, 4 July, 1187
Ascoli (Theobald defeats emperor Henry VI.'s army)	1190
Acre taken by Crusaders	12 July, 1191
Arsout (Richard I. defeats Germans)	6 Sept. "
Freteville (Richard I. defeats Philip II.)	15 July, 1194
Arcadiopolis (Basil II. defeats emperor Isaac)	"
Alarcos (Moors defeat Spaniards)	19 July, 1195
Gisors (Richard I. defeats French)	20 Sept. 1198
Tolosa (Moors defeated)	16 July, 1212
Muret (Alphonse defeats tel)	12 Sept. 1213
Bouvines (French defeat Germans)	27 July, 1214
Lincoln (French defeat tel)	30 May, 1217
Corte Nuova (Frederick II. defeats Milanese)	27 Nov. 1237
Tailbourg (French defeat Henry III.)	20 July, 1247
Carizmanis defeated twice	1247
Fossalta (Italians defeat tel)	26 May, 1249
Mansourah (Louis IX. and Crusaders defeated)	1250
Largs (Scots defeat Northerns)	3 Oct. 1263
Lewes (Edward barons victorious)	14 May, 1264
Evesham (Barons defeat tel; De Montfort killed)	4 Aug. 1265
Benevento (Charles of Anjou defeats Manfred)	26 Feb. 1266
Tagliacozzo (Charles defeats Conradin)	23 Aug. 1268
Marchfeld (Austrians defeat Bohemians)	26 Aug. 1278
Aber Elwy (Llewelyn of Wales defeated)	11 Dec. 1282
Zagrab (John of Charles Martel)	1282
Dunbar (Scots defeated)	27 April, 1296
Camluskenneth (Walter defeats English)	10 Sept. 1297
Görlheim (Adolphus of Nassau defeated)	2 July, 1298
Falkirk (Wallace defeated)	22 July, "
Curtray (Flemings defeat count of Artois)	12 July, 1302
Roslin, Scotland (Scotts defeat English)	24 Feb. 1303
Cephus (Brienne, duke of Athens defeated)	March, 1311
Bannockburn (Bruce defeats English)	24 June, 1314
Morgarten (Swiss defeat Austrians)	15 Nov. 1315
Athens (Irish defeated)	10 Aug. 1316
Fouhard or Dunalk (Ed. Bruce defeated)	5 Oct. 1318
Boroughbridge (Edward II. defeats Barons)	16 Mar. 1322
Mühldorf (Bavarians defeat Austrians)	28 Sept. 1328
Duplin (Edward Balliol defeated Mar)	11 Aug. 1332
Haldon Hill (Edward III. defeats Scots)	19 July, 1333
Tarifa (Moors defeated)	28 or 30 Oct. 1340
Anroche (earl of Derby defeats French)	19 Aug. 1344
Crey (English defeat French)	26 Aug. 1346
Durham, Nevill's Cross (Scots defeated)	17 Oct. "
La Roche Darien (Charles of Blois defeated)	1347
Poitiers (English defeat French)	19 Sept. 1356
Cocherel (Du Guesclin defeats Marre)	16 May, 1364
Auray (Du Guesclin defeated)	29 Sept. "
Najara (Navarrete, Logrono) (Black Prince defeats Henry of Trastamare)	3 April, 1367
Montiel (Peter of Castile defeated)	14 March, 1369
Rosbecque (French defeat Flemings)	27 Nov. 1382
Aljubarrota (Portuguese defeat Spaniards)	14 Aug. 1385
Sempach (Swiss defeat Austrians)	9 July, 1386
Otterburn (Chery Chase; Scots victors)	10 Aug. 1388
Nafels (Swiss defeat Austrians)	"
Cossova (Turks defeat Albanians, and Amurat II. killed)	Sept. 1389
Nicopolis (Turks defeat Christians)	28 Sept. 1396
Nesbit (Scots defeated)	7 May, 1402
Ancyra (Timour defeats Bajazet)	28 July, "
Hemelton Hill (English defeat Scots)	14 Sept. "
Shrewsbury (Percies, &c. defeated)	23 July, 1403
Bramham moor (Henry IV. defeats rebels)	19 Feb. 1408
Tannenberg (Poles defeat Teuton knights)	15 July, 1410
Harlaw (Lord of the Isles defeated)	24 July, 1411
Agincourt (English defeat French)	25 Oct. 1415
Prague (Hussites under Ziska victors)	14 July, 1420
Anjou, Beaugé (English def. by Scots)	22 March, 1421
Crevaat (English def. French and Scots)	11 June, 1423
Aquila (Aragonese defeated by Italians)	2 June, 1424
Vernuil (English defeat French and Scots)	17 Aug. "
Herrings (English defeat French)	12 Feb. 1429
Orleans (siege relieved)	29 April, "

Patay (English defeated by John of Arc.)	A.D. 18 June, 1429
Lippan, or Bohmischbrod (Hungarians defeat tel)	28 May, 1434
Knobotza (Hungarians defeat the Turks)	24 Dec. 1443
St. Jacob (French defeat Swis)	26 Aug. 1444
Varna (Turks defeat Hungarians)	10 Nov. "
Cossova (Turks defeat Hungarians)	17 Oct. 1448
Formigni (English defeated by French)	15 April, 1450
Sevenoaks (Junk Cade defeats S. J. def.)	27 June, "
Aibar (Agramonts defeat Bonapartes)	23 Oct. 1452
Brechin, Scotland (Hunsley defeats Crawford)	18 May, "
Castillon (French defeat Talbot)	17 of 23 July, 1453
WAR OF THE ROSES—YORKISTS AND LANCASTRIANS.	
St. Alban's (Yorkists victorious)	22 or 23 May, 1455
Bloreheath (Yorkists victors)	23 Sept. 1459
Northampton (ditto, Henry VI. taken)	10 July, 1460
Wakefield (Lancastrians victors)	31 Dec. "
M. timber's Cross (Yorkists victorious)	2 Feb. 1461
St. Alban's (Lancastrians victors)	17 Feb. "
Towton (Yorkists victors)	29 March, "
Hexham (Yorkists victors)	15 May, 1464
Edgecote or Banbury (Yorkists defeated)	26 July, 1469
Stamford (Lancastrians defeated)	13 March, 1470
Barnet (ditto)	14 April, 1471
Tewkesbury (ditto)	4 May, "
Belgrade (Mahomet II. repulsed)	4 Sept. 1456
Montlhery (Louis XI. nobles; indec.)	16 July, 1465
Granson (Swiss defeat Charles the Bold)	3 March, 1476
Morat (ditto)	22 June, "
Nancy (Charles the Bold killed)	5 Jan. 1477
Bosworth (Richard III. defeated)	22 Aug. 1485
Stoke (Lambert Simnel taken)	16 June, 1487
St. Aubin (Orleans defeated)	28 July, 1488
Sau hieburn, near Bannockburn (James III. defid.)	"
Fornovo (French defeat Italians)	6 July, 1495
Seminara (French defeat Spaniards)	"
Blackheath (Cornish rebels defeated)	22 June, 1497
Seminara (Consulvo defeats French)	20 April, 1503
Cerignola (Gonsalvo defeats French)	28 April, "
Garigliano (Gonsalvo defeats French)	27 Dec. "
Agnadello (French defeat Venetians)	14 May, 1509
Ravenna (Gaston de Foix, victor, killed)	11 April, 1512
Novara (Papal Swiss defeat French)	6 June, 1513
Grinigate (Spurs) (French defeated)	16 Aug. "
Flodden (English defeat Scots)	9 Sept. "
Marignano (French defeat Swiss)	13-15 Sept. 1515
Bicoche, near Milan (Lautrec defeated)	20 April, 1522
Pavia (Francis I. defeated)	24 Feb. 1525
Frankenhausen (Anabaptists defeated)	15 May, "
Mohacz (Turks defeat Hungarians)	29 Aug. 1526
Cappel (Zwinglius slain)	11 Oct. 1531
Laufen (Swiss defeat Austrians)	13 May, 1534
Assens (Christian III. defeats Danish rebels)	1535
Alcanzar (Almagro defeats Alcantara)	12 July, 1537
Solway Moss (English defeat Scots)	25 Nov. 1542
Ceresuolo (French defeat Imperials)	14 April, 1544
Mühlberg (Chas. V. defeats Protestants)	24 April, 1547
Pinkey (English defeat Scots)	10 Sept. "
Ket's rebellion suppressed by Warwick	Aug. 1549
Mariano (Florentines defeat French)	3 Aug. 1554
St. Quentin (Span. & Eng. def. French)	10 Aug. 1557
Calais (taken)	7 Jan. 1558
Gravelines n. (Span. & Eng. def. French)	13 July, "
Dreux, in France (Huguenots defeated)	19 Dec. 1562
Carberry Hill (Mary of Scotland defeated)	15 June, 1567
St. Denis (Huguenots defeated)	10 Nov. "
Langside (Mary of Scotland defeated)	13 May, 1568
Jarnac (Huguenots defeated)	13 March, 1569
Moncontour (Coligny defeated)	3 Oct. 1569
Lepanto, n. (Don John defeats Turks)	7 Oct. 1571
Bormano (Swiss defeats Huguenots)	10 Oct. 1575
Alcanzar-quiver (Moors defeat Portuguese)	4 Aug. 1578
Alcantara (Spaniards defeat Portuguese)	24 June, 1580
Zutphen (Dutch & English def. Spaniards)	22 Sept. 1586
Contras (Henry IV. defeats League)	20 Oct. 1587
Spanish Armada defeated, n.	July, Aug. 1588
Arques (Henry IV. defeats League)	21 Sept. 1589
Ivry or Yvres (ditto)	14 March, 1590
Epernay taken by Henry IV. of France	26 July, 1592
Fontaine Française (Henry IV. beats Spaniards)	"
"	5 June, 1595
Blackwater (Tyron and rebels def. Bangal)	14 Aug. 1598
Nienport (Maurice defeats Austrians)	1600
Kinsale (Tyron reduced by Montjoy)	1601
Kirchholm (Poles defeat Swedes)	1605

Gibraltar (<i>Dutch defeat Spaniards</i>)	1607
Praque (<i>King of Bohemia defeated</i>)	8 Nov. 1620
Dessau (<i>Wallenstein defeats Mansfeld</i>)	25 April, 1626
Rochelle (taken)	28 Oct. 1628
Stuhm (<i>Gustavus defeats Poles</i>)	
Leipsic or Breitenfeld (<i>Gustavus def. Tilly</i>)	7 Sept. 1631
Leech (<i>Imperialists defeated; Tilly killed</i>)	5 April. 1632
Lippstadt, Lutzingen, or Lutzen (<i>Swedes victorious; Gustavus slain</i>)	(S.S.) 16 Nov. "
Nordlingen (<i>Swedes defeated</i>)	27 Aug. 1634
Arras (taken by the French)	10 Aug. 1640
Leipsic (<i>Swedes defeat Austrians</i>)	23 Oct. 1642
Rocroy (<i>French defeat Spaniards</i>)	May, 1643
Friedburg (<i>Condé victor</i>)	Aug. 1644
Nordlingen (<i>Turenne defeats Austrians</i>)	1645

CIVIL WAR IN ENGLAND.

Worcester (<i>prince Rupert victor</i>)	23 Sept. 1642
Edgehill fight (issue doubtful)	23 Oct. "
Bradock-down (<i>Parliamentarians defeated</i>)	Jan. 1643
Bramham Moor (<i>Fairfax defeated</i>)	29 March, "
Stratton (<i>Royalists victorious</i>)	16 May, "
Chalgrove (<i>Hampton killed</i>)	18 June, "
Atherton Moor (<i>Royalists victorious</i>)	30 June, "
Landsdown (<i>Royalists victorious</i>)	5 July, "
Devizes or Roundway-down (ditto)	13 July, "
Gainsborough (<i>Cromwell victor</i>)	27 July, "
Newbury (<i>fav. to Royalists</i>)	20 Sept. "
Cheriton or Alresford (ditto)	29 March, 1644
Cropredy Bridge (<i>Charles I. victor</i>)	29 June, "
Marston Moor (<i>prince Rupert defeated</i>)	2 July, "
Tippermuir (<i>Montrose defeats Covenanters</i>)	1 Sept. "
Newbury (<i>indecisive</i>)	27 Oct. "
Naseby (<i>Charles I. totally defeated</i>)	14 June, 1645
Alford (<i>Montrose defeats Covenanters</i>)	2 July, "
Kilsyth (ditto)	15 Aug. "
Philiphagha (<i>Covenanters defeat Montrose</i>)	13 Sept. "
Benburb (<i>O'Neill defeats English</i>)	5 June, 1646
Dungan-hill (<i>Irish defeated</i>)	8 Aug. 1647
Preston (<i>Cromwell victor</i>)	17 Aug. 1648
Rathmines (<i>Irish Royalists defeated</i>)	2 Aug. 1649
Drogheda (taken by storm)	12 Sept. "
Corbiedale (<i>Montrose defeated</i>)	27 April, 1650
Dunbar (<i>Cromwell defeats Scots</i>)	3 Sept. "
Worcester (<i>Cromwell defeats Charles II.</i>)	3 Sept. 1651
Galway (surrendered)	1652
Daventry (<i>Lambert defeated by Monk</i>)	21 April, 1660

Arras, France (<i>Turenne defeats Condé</i>)	1654
Dunkirk (ditto)	14 June, 1658
Estremoz (<i>Don John def. by Schomberg</i>)	8 June, 1663
St. Gotthard (<i>Montecuculi defeats Turks</i>)	1 Aug. 1664
Villa Viciosa (<i>Portuguese defeat Spaniards</i>)	1665
Pentland hills (<i>Covenanters defeated</i>)	28 Nov. 1666
Candia (taken by Turks)	6 Sept. 1669
Choczim (<i>Sobieski defeats Turks</i>)	11 Nov. 1673
Senefé (<i>French and Dutch, indecisive</i>)	11 Aug. 1674
Ensisheim (<i>Turenne defeats Imperialists</i>)	4 Oct. "
Mulhausen (ditto)	31 Dec. "
Turckheim (ditto)	5 Jan. 1675
Salzbach (<i>Turenne killed</i>)	27 July, "
Drumlog (<i>Covenanters defeat Claverhouse</i>)	1 June, 1679
Bothwell Brigg (<i>Monmouth defeats Covenanters</i>)	22 June, "

Vienna (<i>Turks defeated by Sobieski</i>)	12 Sept. 1683
Sedgemoor (<i>Monmouth defeated</i>)	6 July, 1685
Mohacz (<i>Turks defeated</i>)	12 Aug. 1687
Killiecrankie (<i>Highlanders def. Mackay</i>)	27 July, 1689
Newtown-Butler (<i>Jacobites defeated</i>)	30 July, "
Boyne (<i>William III. defeats James II.</i>)	1 July, 1690
Fleurus (<i>Charleroi, Luxembourg victor</i>)	1 July, "
Athlone taken by Ginckel	30 June, 1691
Angrin (<i>James II.'s cause ruined</i>)	12 July, "
Salenckemen (<i>Louis of Baden def. Turks</i>)	19 Aug. "
Engheim or Steenkirk (<i>William III. defeated</i>)	24 July, 1692
Landen (<i>William III. defeated</i>)	19 July, 1693

Marsaglia (<i>Pignorol</i>) (<i>French victors</i>)	4 Oct. "
Zenta (<i>prince Eugene defeats Turks</i>)	11 Sept. 1697
Narva (<i>Charles XII. defeats Russians</i>)	30 Nov. 1700
Carpi, Modena (<i>Allies defeat French</i>)	9 July, 1701
Chiari (<i>Austrians defeat French</i>)	1 Sept. "
Clissau (<i>Charles XII. defeats Poles</i>)	20 July, 1702
Santa Vittoria (<i>French victors</i>)	26 July, "
Friedlingen (<i>French defeat Germans</i>)	14 Oct. "
Pnltusk (<i>Swedes defeat Poles</i>)	1 May, 1703
Hochstadt (<i>French defeat Austrians</i>)	20 Sept. "
Donauwerth (<i>Marlborough victor</i>)	2 July, 1704

Gibraltar (taken by Rooke)	24 July, 1704
Blenheim or Hochstadt (<i>Marlborough victor</i>)	(O. S.) 2 Aug. "
Tirlemont (<i>Marlborough successful</i>)	18 July, 1705
Cassano (<i>prince Eugene; indecisive</i>)	16 Aug. "
Mittau (taken by Russians)	14 Sept. "
Ranillies (<i>Marlborough defeats French</i>)	23 May, 1706
Turin (<i>French defeated by Eugene</i>)	7 Sept. "
Kalitseh (<i>Russians defeat Swedes</i>)	19 Nov. "
Almanza (<i>French defeat Allies</i>) 14 (O. S.) or 25 April, 1707	
Oudenarde (<i>Marlborough victor</i>)	11 July, 1708
Liesna, Lenzo (<i>Russians defeat Swedes</i>)	autumn, "
Lisle (taken by the Allies)	Dec. "
Pultowa (<i>Peter defeats Charles XII.</i>)	8 July, 1709
Malplaquet (<i>Marlborough victor</i>)	11 Sept. "
Dobro (<i>Russians defeat Swedes</i>)	20 Sept. "
Almenara (<i>Austrians defeat French</i>)	28 July, 1710
Saragossa (ditto)	20 Aug. "
Villa Viciosa (<i>Austrians defeated</i>)	10 Dec. "
Arleux (<i>Marlborough forces French lines</i>)	5 Aug. 1711
Bonchain (taken by Marlborough)	13 Sept. "
Denain (<i>Villars defeats Allies</i>)	24 July, 1712
Friburg (taken by French)	7 Nov. 1713
Preston (rebels defeated)	12, 13 Nov. 1715
Dumblane or Sheriff-Muir (<i>indecisive</i>)	13 Nov. "
Peterwardein (<i>Eugène defeats Turks</i>)	5 Aug. 1716
Belgrade (ditto)	16 Aug. 1717
Bitonto (<i>Spaniards defeat Germans</i>)	27 May, 1734
Parna (<i>Austrians and French, indecisive</i>)	29 June, "
Gnastalla (<i>Austrians defeated</i>)	19 Sept. "
Erivan (<i>Nadir Shah defeats Turks</i>)	June, 1735
Krotzka (<i>Turks defeat Austrians</i>)	22 July, 1739
Molwitz (<i>Prussians defeat Austrians</i>)	10 April, 1741
Bettingen (<i>George II. defeats French</i>)	16 June, 1743
Fontenoy (<i>Saxe defeats Cumberland</i>)	30 April, 1745
Hohenfreiburg (<i>Prussians defeat Austrians</i>)	4 June, "

SCOTS' REBELLION.

Preston Pans (rebels defeat Cope)	21 Sept. 1745
Clifton Moor (rebels defeated)	18 Dec. "
Falkirk (rebels defeat Hawley)	17 Jan. 1746
Culloden (<i>Cumberland defeats rebels</i>)	16 April, "

St. Lazarro (<i>Sardinians defeat French</i>)	4 June, 1746
Placentia (<i>Austrians defeat French</i>)	16 June, "
Rancoux (<i>Saxe defeats Allies</i>)	11 Oct. "
Laffeldt (<i>Saxe defeats Cumberland</i>)	2 July, 1747
Exilles (<i>Sardinians defeat French</i>)	19 July, "
Bergen-op-Zoom (taken)	15 Sept. "
Fort du Quesne (<i>Braddock killed</i>)	9 July, 1755
Calcutta (taken by Surajah Dowlah)	20 June, 1756

SEVEN YEARS' WAR, 1756-63.

Praque (<i>Frederick defeats Allies</i>)	6 May, 1757
Kollin (<i>Frederick defeated</i>)	18 June, "
Norkitten (<i>Russians defeated</i>)	13 Aug. "
Rosbach (<i>Frederick defeats French</i>)	5 Nov. "
Breslau (<i>Austrians victors</i>)	22 Nov. "
Lissa (<i>Frederick defeats Austrians</i>)	5 Dec. "
Crevelt (Ferdinand defeats French)	23 June, 1758
Zorndorf (<i>Frederick defeats Russians</i>)	25, 26 Aug. "
Hochkirchen (<i>Austrians defeat Prussians</i>)	14 Oct. "
Bergen (<i>French defeat Allies</i>)	13 April, 1759
Zullichau (<i>Russians defeat Prussians</i>)	23 July, "
Minden (<i>Ferdinand defeats French</i>)	1 Aug. "
Cannernsdorf (<i>Russians defeat Prussians</i>)	12 Aug. "
Wandewash (<i>Coote defeats Lally</i>)	22 Jan. 1760
Landshut, Silesia (<i>Prussians defeated</i>)	23 June, "
Warburg (<i>Ferdinand defeats French</i>)	31 July, "
Pfaffendorf (<i>Frederick defeats Austrians</i>)	15 Aug. "
Kloster Campen (<i>English and Germans with French, indecisive</i>)	15, 16 Oct. "
Torgau (<i>Frederick defeats Austrians</i>)	3 Nov. "
Kirchlenkern (<i>Allies defeat French</i>)	15 July, 1761
Schweidnitz (<i>Frederick II. def. Austrians</i>)	16 May, 1762
Johannsburg (<i>French defeat Prussians</i>)	30 Aug. "
Freiberg (<i>Prussians defeat Austrians</i>)	29 Oct. "

Plassey (<i>Clive's victory</i>)	23 June, 1757
Niagara (<i>English take Fort</i>)	24 July, 1759
Quebec (<i>Wolfe, victor, killed</i>)	13 Sept. "
Buxar (<i>Munro defeats army of Oude</i>)	23 Oct. 1764
Choczim (<i>Russians defeat Turks</i>) 30 April & 13 July, 1769	
Galatz (<i>Russians defeat Turks</i>)	Nov. "
Bender taken by Russians	28 Sept. 1770
Brailow (<i>Russians defeat Turks</i>)	19 June, 1773
Silistria (taken)	1774

AMERICAN WAR.

Lexington (<i>Gage victor, with great loss</i>)	19 April, 1775
Bunker's Hill (<i>Americans repulsed</i>)	17 June, "
Long Island (<i>Americans defeated</i>)	28 Oct. 1776
White Plains (<i>Howe defeats Americans</i>)	28 Oct. "
Rhode Island (<i>taken by Royalists</i>)	8 Dec. "
Princeton (<i>Washington defeats British</i>)	3 Jan. 1777
Brandywine (<i>Howe defeats Washington</i>)	11 Sept. "
Germanstown (<i>Burgoyne's victory</i>)	3, 4 Oct. "
Saratoga (<i>he is compelled to surrender</i>)	7 Oct. "
Briar's Creek (<i>Americans defeated</i>)	3 March, 1779
Camden (<i>Cornwallis defeats Gates</i>)	16 Aug. 1780
Guildford (<i>Cornwallis defeats Gates</i>)	15 March, 1781
Camden (<i>Americans defeated</i>)	25 April, "
Eutaw Springs (<i>Arnold defeats Americans</i>)	8 Sept. "
York Town (<i>Cornwallis surrenders</i>)	19 Oct. "
[Many inferior actions with various success.]	
Arcoet (<i>Hyder defeats British</i>)	31 Oct. 1780
Porto Novo (<i>Coote defeats Hyder</i>)	1 July, 1781
Rodney's victory over De Grasse, n.	12 April, 1782
Arnee (<i>Coote defeats Hyder</i>)	2 June, "
Attack on Gibraltar fails	13 Sept. "
Bednore (<i>taken by Tippoo Sahib</i>)	30 April, 1783
Martinesti (<i>Austrians defeat Turks</i>)	22 Sept. 1789
Ismail (<i>taken by storm by Suwarrow</i>)	22 Dec. 1790
Bangalore (<i>taken by storm</i>)	21 March, 1791
Arikera (<i>Tippoo defeated</i>)	15 May, "
Seringapatam (<i>ditto</i>)	6 Feb. 1792

FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY WAR BEGINS.

Quiévrain (<i>French repulsed</i>)	28 April, 1792
Valmy (<i>French defeat Prussians</i>)	20 Sept. "
Jemappes (<i>French victorious</i>)	6 Nov. "
Neerwinden (<i>French beaten by Austrians</i>)	18 March, 1793
St. Amand (<i>French defeated by English</i>)	8 May, "
Valenciennes (<i>ditto</i>)	23 May, 26 July, "
Lincelles (<i>Lake defeats French</i>)	18 Aug. "
Dunkirk (<i>duke of York defeated</i>)	7, 8 Sept. "
Quesnoy (<i>reduced by Austrians</i>)	11 Sept. "
Pirmasens (<i>Prussians defeat French</i>)	14 Sept. "
Wattignies (<i>French defeat Coburg</i>)	14, 15, 16 Oct. "
Toulon (<i>retaken by British</i>)	19 Dec. "
Cambray (<i>French defeated</i>)	24 April, 1794
Troisville, Landrecy (<i>taken by Allies</i>)	30 April, "
Tourcoing (<i>Moreau defeats Allies</i>)	18-22 May, "
Espierres (<i>taken by Allies</i>)	22 May, "
Howe's naval victory	1 June, "
Charleroi or Fleurus (<i>French defeat Allies</i>)	26 June, "
Mislon (<i>Vendeans defeated</i>)	28 July, "
Bois-le-Duc (<i>duke of York defeated</i>)	14 Sept. "
Bottle (<i>ditto</i>)	17 Sept. "
Maciejowice (<i>Poles defeated</i>)	10 Oct. "
Nimeguen (<i>French victorious</i>)	28 Oct., (def.) 4 May, "
Praga (<i>Warsaw taken by Suwarrows</i>)	4 Nov. "
Brildport's victory off l'Orient, n.	22 June, 1795
Quiberon (<i>Emigrants defeated</i>)	21 July, "
Mannheim (<i>taken by Pichegru</i>)	20 Sept. "
Loano (<i>French defeat Austrians</i>)	23, 24 Nov. "
Montenotte (<i>Bonaparte victorious</i>)	12 April, 1796
Mondovi (<i>ditto</i>)	22 April, "
Lodi (<i>ditto</i>)	10 May, "
Altenkirchen (<i>Austrians defeated</i>)	4 June, "
Radstadt (<i>Moreau defeats Austrians</i>)	5 July, "
Altenkirchen (<i>Austrians victors</i>)	16 Sept. "
Roveredo (<i>French defeat Austrians</i>)	4 Sept. "
Bassano (<i>ditto</i>)	8 Sept. "
Biberach (<i>ditto</i>)	2 Oct. "
Lonato and Castiglione (<i>ditto</i>)	3-5 Aug. "
Neresheim (<i>Moreau def. archduke Charles</i>)	10 Aug. "
Areola (<i>Bonaparte victorious</i>)	14-17 Nov. "
Castelnovo (<i>ditto</i>)	21 Nov. "
Rivoli (<i>ditto</i>)	14, 15 Jan. 1797
Cape St. Vincent, n. (<i>Spaniards defeated</i>)	14 Feb. "
Tagliamento (<i>Bonaparte def. Austrians</i>)	16 March, "
Camperdown, n. (<i>Duncan defeats Dutch</i>)	11 Oct. "

IRISH REBELLION BEGINS

Kilcullen (<i>rebels successful</i>)	May, 1798
Naas (<i>rebels defeated</i>)	23 May, "
Tara (<i>rebels defeated</i>)	24 May, "
Oulart (<i>rebels successful</i>)	26 May, "
Gorey or New Ross (<i>rebels defeated</i>)	27 May, "
Antrim (<i>rebels defeated</i>)	4 June, "
Arklow (<i>rebels beaten</i>)	7 June, "
Ballynahinch (<i>Nugent defeats rebels</i>)	10 June, "
Vinegar Hill (<i>Lake defeats rebels</i>)	13 June, "
Castlebar (<i>French auxiliaries defeated</i>)	21 June, "
Ballinamuck (<i>French and rebels defeated</i>)	27 Aug. "
	8 Sept. "

Pyramids (<i>Bonaparte def. Mamelukes</i>)	13, 21 July, 1798
Nile, n. (<i>Nelson defeats French fleet</i>)	1 Aug. "
El Arish (<i>French defeat Turks</i>)	18 Feb. 1799
Jaffa (<i>stormed by Bonaparte</i>)	7-10 March, "
Stokach (<i>Austrians defeat French</i>)	25 March, "
Verona (<i>Austrians defeat French</i>)	28-30 March, "
Magnano (<i>Kray defeats French</i>)	5 April, "
Mount Thabor (<i>Bonaparte defeats Turks</i>)	16 April, "
Cassano (<i>Suwarrow defeats Moreau</i>)	27 April, "
Adda (<i>Suwarrow defeats French</i>)	" "
Seringapatam (<i>Tippoo killed</i>)	4 May, "
Acre (<i>relieved by sir Sydney Smith</i>)	20 May, "
Zurich (<i>French defeated</i>)	5 June, "
Trebia (<i>Suwarrow defeats French</i>)	17-19 June, "
Alessandria (<i>taken from French</i>)	21 July, "
Aboukir (<i>Turks defeated by Bonaparte</i>)	25 July, "
Novi (<i>Suwarrow defeats French</i>)	15 Aug. "
Zuyper Sluys (<i>French defeated</i>)	9 Sept. "
Bergen and Alkmaer (<i>Allies defeated</i>)	19 Sept. "
	26 Oct. "
Zurich (<i>Massena defeats Russians</i>)	25 Sept. "
Heliopolis (<i>Kleber defeats Turks</i>)	20 Mar. 1800
Engen (<i>Moreau defeats Austrians</i>)	3 May, "
Moskireh (<i>ditto</i>)	5 May, "
Biberach (<i>ditto</i>)	9 May, "
Montebello (<i>Austrians defeated</i>)	9 June, "
Marengo (<i>Bonaparte defeats Austrians</i>)	14 June, "
Hochstadt (<i>Moreau defeats Austrians</i>)	19 June, "
Hohenlinden (<i>ditto</i>)	3 Dec. "
Mincio (<i>French defeat Austrians</i>)	25-27 Dec. "
Aboukir (<i>French defeated</i>)	8 March, 1801
Alexandria (<i>Abercrombie's victory</i>)	21 March, "
Copenhagen (<i>bombarded by Nelson</i>)	2 April, "
Ahmednuggur (<i>Wellesley victorious</i>)	12 Aug. 1803
Assaye (<i>ditto, his first great victory</i>)	23 Sept. "
Argau (<i>Wellesley victor</i>)	23 Nov. "
Furrukabad (<i>Lake defeats Holkar</i>)	17 Nov. 1804
Bhurtpore (<i>taken by Lake</i>)	2 April, 1805
Elchingen (<i>Ney defeats Austrians</i>)	14 Oct. "
Ulm surrenders (<i>Ney defeats Austrians</i>)	17-20 Oct. "
Trafalgar (<i>Nelson destroys French fleet; killed</i>)	21 Oct. "
Austerlitz (<i>Napoleon defeats Austrians & Russ.</i>)	2 Dec. "
Buenos Ayres (<i>taken by Popham</i>)	27 June, 1806
Maida (<i>Stuart defeats French</i>)	4 July, "
Saalfeld (<i>French defeat Prussians</i>)	10 Oct. "
Auerstadt } (<i>French defeat Prussians</i>)	14 Oct. "
Jena }	" "
Halle stormed by French	17 Oct. "
Pultusk (<i>French and Allies, indecisive</i>)	25 Dec. "
Mohrungen (<i>French def. Russ. & Pruss.</i>)	25 Jan. 1807
Montevideo (<i>taken</i>)	3 Feb. "
Eylau (<i>indecisive</i>)	7, 8 Feb. "
Ostrolenska (<i>French defeat Prussians</i>)	16 Feb. "
Friedland (<i>French defeat Russians</i>)	14 June, "
Buenos Ayres (<i>Whitlock defeated</i>)	5 July, "
Copenhagen (<i>bombarded by Cathcart</i>)	2-5 Sept. "
Medina de Rio Seco (<i>French defeat Spaniards</i>)	15 July, 1808
Baylen (<i>Spaniards defeat French</i>)	20 July, "

PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN BEGINS.

Vimiera (<i>Wellesley defeats Junot</i>)	21 Aug. 1808
Tudela or Ebri (<i>French defeat Spaniards</i>)	23 Nov. "
Corunna (<i>Moore defeats French</i>)	16 Jan. 1809
Abenberg (<i>Austrians defeated</i>)	20 April, "
Landshut (<i>ditto</i>)	21 April, "
Eckmühl (<i>Davoust defeats Austrians</i>)	22 April, "
Ebersberg (<i>French defeat Austrians</i>)	4 May, "
Oporto (<i>taken</i>)	29 March, 12 May, "
Aspern } (<i>Napoleon defeated</i>)	21, 22 May, "
Essling }	" "
Wagram (<i>Austrians defeated</i>)	5, 6 July, "
Talavera (<i>Wellesley defeats Victor</i>)	27, 28 July, "
Silistria (<i>Turks defeat Russians</i>)	26 Sept. "
Ocana (<i>Mortier defeats Spaniards</i>)	19 Nov. "
Busaco (<i>Wellington repulses Massena</i>)	27 Sept. 1810
Barrosa (<i>Graham defeats Victor</i>)	5 March, 1811
Bataloz (<i>taken by the French</i>)	11 March, "
Fuentes de Onoro (<i>Wellington defeats Massena</i>)	3, 5 May, "
Albuera (<i>Beresford defeats Soult</i>)	16 May, "
Ximena (<i>Spaniards defeat French</i>)	10 Sept. "
Merida (<i>Hill defeats French</i>)	28 Oct. "
Albufera (<i>Suchet defeats Spaniards</i>)	4 Jan. 1812
Ciudad Rodrigo (<i>stormed by English</i>)	19 Jan. "
Badajoz (<i>taken by Wellington</i>)	6 April, "
Llerena (<i>Cotton defeats Soult</i>)	11 April, "
Salamanca (<i>Wellington defts. Marmont</i>)	22 July, "

Mohilow (French defeat Russians)	23 July,	1812
Polotzk (French and Russians)	30, 31 July,	"
Krasnoy, Smolensko (French defeat Russians)	15, 19 Aug.	"
Moskwa } (ditto)	7 Sept.	"
Borodino }	15 Sept.	"
Moscow (burnt by Russians)	13 Oct.	"
Queenstown (Americans defeated)	19, 20 Oct.	"
Polotzk (retaken by Russians)	24 Oct.	"
Malo-Jaroslawatz (French victors)	14 Nov.	"
Witepsk (French defeated)	16-18 Nov.	"
Krasnoi (ditto)	25-29 Nov.	"
Beresina (ditto)	22 Jan.	1813
French Town (taken by Americans)	13 Feb.	"
Kalitsch (Saxons defeated)	5 April,	"
Möckern (Eugene defeats Russians)	13 April,	"
Castalla (sir J. Murray defeats Suchet)	2 May,	"
Lutzen (Napoleon checks Allies)	20 May,	"
Rautzen (Nap. and Allies; indecisive)	21, 22 May,	"
Würschen (ditto)	22 May,	"
Iloehkirchen (French defts. Aust. and Russ.)	21 June,	"
Vittoria (Wellington defts. King Joseph)	28 July, 2 Aug.	"
Pyrénées (Wellington defeats Soult)	26 Aug.	"
Katzbach (Blücher defeats Ney)	26, 27 Aug.	"
Dresden (Napoleon checks Allies)	31 Aug.	"
St. Sebastian (stormed by Graham)	6 Sept.	"
Dennewitz (Ney defeated)	16 Oct.	"
Möckern (French defeated)	16-18 Oct.	"
Leipzig (Napoleon defeated)	30 Oct.	"
Hanau (Napoleon defeats Bavarians)	10 Nov.	"
St. Jean de Luz (Wellington defts. Soult)	between the Allies and French	10 to 13 Dec.
Passage of the Nive, 9 Dec.; several engagements	10 to 13 Dec.	"
St. Dizier, France (French victors)	26 Jan.	1814
Brienne (Allies defeated)	29 Jan.	"
La Rothière (Napoleon defeats Allies)	1 Feb.	"
Bar-sur-Aube (Allies victors)	7 Feb.	"
Mincio (pr. Eugene defeats Austrians)	8 Feb.	"
Champ Aubert (French defeat Allies)	10-12 Feb.	"
Montinirail (ditto)	11 Feb.	"
Vauchamp (ditto)	14 Feb.	"
Fontainebleau (ditto)	17 Feb.	"
Montereau (ditto)	18 Feb.	"
Orthez (Wellington defeats Soult)	27 Feb.	"
Craonne (French victors)	7 March,	"
Bergen-op-Zoom (Graham defeated)	8 March,	"
Laon (French defeated)	9-10 March,	"
Rheims (Napoleon defeats St. Priest)	13 March,	"
Tarbes (Wellington defeats Soult)	20 March,	"
Fère Champenoise (French defeated)	25 March,	"
St. Dizier (French victors)	28 March,	"
Paris, Montmartre, Romainville (ditto)	30 March,	"
Battle of the Barriers, 30 March; (Marmont evacuates Paris, and the Allies enter it)	31 March,	"
Toulouse (Wellington defeats Soult)	10 April,	"
Tolentino (Murat defeated)	3 May,	1815
Ligny (Blücher repulsed)	16 June,	"
Quatre Bras (Ney repulsed)	16 June,	"
Waterloo (Napoleon finally beaten)	18 June,	"
AMERICAN WAR.		
Fort George (taken by Americans)	27 May,	1813
Hurlington Heights (Americans routed)	6 June,	"
Chrystler's Point, Canada	11 Nov.	"
Black-rock, America	28 Dec.	"
Longwood (English defeated)	4 May,	1814
Chippawa { (British defeated)	5 July,	"
{ (Americans defeated)	25 July,	"
Fort Erie (British repulsed)	15 Aug.	"
Bladensburg (Americans defeated)	24 Aug.	"
Bellair (British repulsed)	30 Aug.	"
Baltimore (British victors)	12 Sept.	"
New Orleans (British repulsed)	8, 12, & 13 Jan.	1815
Algies (bombarded by Esmouth)	27 Aug.	1816
Chacabuco (Chilians defeat Spaniards)	12 Feb.	1817
Mirakee (Hastings defeats Pindarees)	5 Nov.	"
Khadpoore (Hislop defeats Holkar)	21 Dec.	"
Valtezza (Turks defeated)	27 May,	1821
Dragaschan (Ipsilanti defeated)	19 June,	"
Tripolizza (stormed by Greeks)	5 Oct.	"
Thermopylae (Greeks defeat Turks)	13 July,	1822
Corinth (taken)	16 Sept.	"
Acyra (Ashantees defeat sir C. MacCarthy)	21 Jan.	1824
Ayacucho (Peruvians defeat Spaniards)	9 Dec.	"
Blurtport (taken by Combermere)	18 Jan.	1826
Acyra (Ashantees defeated)	7 Aug.	"
RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.		
Olenitza (Turks repulse Russians)	4 Nov.	18
Sinope, n. (Turkish fleet destroyed)	30 Nov.	"
Citate (Turks defeat Russians)	6 Jan.	18
Siliatria (ditto)	13-15 June,	"
Giurgevo (ditto)	7 July,	"
RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.		
Athena (taken)	17 May,	1827
Navarino (Allies destroy Turkish fleet)	20 Oct.	"
Brahilov (Russians and Turks)	18 June,	1828
Akhalkikh (ditto)	24 Aug.	"
Varna (surrenders to Russians)	11 Oct.	"
Silistria (ditto)	30 June,	1829
Kainly (Russians defeat Turks)	1 July,	"
Balkan (passed by Russians)	26 July,	"
Adrianople (Russians enter)	20 Aug.	"
Algiers (captured by French)	5 July,	1830
Paris (Days of July)	27, 28, 29 July,	"
Grochow (Poles defeat Russians)	19, 20 Feb.	1831
Praga (Poles defeat Russians)	25 Feb.	"
Wawz (Skrzynecki defeats Russians)	31 March,	"
Seldice (Poles defeat Russians)	10 April,	"
Ostrolenka (ditto)	26 May,	"
Wilna (Poles and Russians)	18 June,	"
Warsaw (taken by Russians)	7 Sept.	"
Homs (Egyptians defeat Turks)	8 July,	1832
Beylan (Ibrahim defeats Turks)	29 July,	"
Konieh (Egyptians defeat Turks)	21 Dec.	"
Antwerp citadel taken by Allies	23 Dec.	"
Hernani (Carlists defeated)	5 May,	1836
St. Sebastian (ditto)	1 Oct.	"
Bilboa (siege raised; British Legion)	24 Dec.	"
Hernani (Carlists repulsed)	16 March,	1837
Irun (British Legion defeats Carlists)	17 May,	"
Valencia (Carlists attacked)	15 July,	"
Herera (Don Carlos defeats Buereno)	24 Aug.	"
Constantine (Algiers; taken by French)	13 Oct.	"
St. Eustace (Canadian rebels defeated)	14 Dec.	"
Pennecerrada (Carlists defeated)	22 June,	1838
Prescott (Canadian rebels defeated)	17 Nov.	"
Aden (taken)	19 Jan.	1839
Ghiznee (taken by Keane)	23 July,	"
Sidon (taken by Napier)	27 Sept.	1840
Beyront (Allies defeat Egyptians)	10 Oct.	"
Afghan War. (See India.)	3 Nov.	"
Acre (stormed by Allies)	1 Dec.	"
Kotriah (Scinde; English victors)	7 Jan.	1841
Chuen-pe (English victors)	2	"
Canton (English take Bogue forts)	26 Feb.	"
Amoy (taken)	27 Aug.	"
Chin-hae, &c. (taken)	10, 13 Oct.	"
Candahar (Afghans defeated)	10 March,	1842
Ningpo (Chinese defeated)	10 March,	"
Jellalabad (Khyber Pass forced)	5, 6 April,	"
Chin-keang (taken)	21 July,	"
Ghiznee (Afghans defeated by Nott)	6 Sept.	"
Meeanee (Napier defeats Ameers)	17 Feb.	1843
Hyderabad	24 March,	"
Maharajpoor (Gough defeats Mahrattas)	29 Dec.	"
Isly (French defeat Abd-el-Kader)	14 Aug.	1844
Moodkee (Gough defeats Sikhs)	18 Dec.	1845
Ferozeshah (ditto)	21, 22 Dec.	"
Alwal (Smith defeats Sikhs)	28 Jan.	1846
Sobraon (Gough defeats Sikhs)	10 Feb.	"
Palo Alto (Taylor defeats Mexicans)	8, 9 May,	"
Montery (Mexicans def. by Americans)	21-23 Sept.	"
Bueno Vista (Americans defeat Mexicans)	22 Feb.	1847
St. Ubes (Portugal)	9 May,	"
Ozontero (Americans defeat Mexicans)	19, 20 Aug.	"
Flensburg (Danes defeat rebels)	9 April,	1848
Dannawerke (Prussians defeat Danes)	23 April,	"
Curtatone (Austrians defeat Italians)	29 May,	"
Custoza (ditto)	23 July,	"
Velencez (Croats and Hungarians)	29 Sept.	"
Mooltan (Sikhs repulsed)	7 Nov.	"
Chilianwallah (Gough defeats Sikhs)	13 Jan.	1849
Goojerat (ditto)	21 Feb.	"
Gran (Hungarians victors)	27 Feb.	"
Novara (Radezky defeats Sardinians)	23 March,	"
Velletri (Roman Republicans defeat Neapolitans)	19 May,	"
Pered (Russians defeat Hungarians)	21 June,	"
Acs (Hungarians repulsed)	2 & 10 July,	"
Waizen (taken by Russians)	17 July,	"
Schässberg (Russians defeat Bem)	31 July,	"
Temeswar (Haynau defeats Hungarians)	10 Aug.	"
Idstedt (Danes defeat Holsteimers)	25 July,	1850
Nankin taken by Imperialists	19 July,	1851

Bayazid (<i>Russians defeat Turks</i>)	29, 30 July, 1854
Kuruk-Derek (<i>ditto</i>)	5 Aug. "
Alma (<i>English and French defeat Russians</i>)	20 Sept. "
Balaklava (<i>ditto</i>)	25 Oct. "
Inkermann (<i>ditto</i>)	5 Nov. "
Eupatoria (<i>Turks defeat Russians</i>)	17 Feb. 1855
Malakhoff tower (<i>Allies and Russians; indec. night combats</i>)	22, 23, 24 May, "
Capture of the Mamelon, &c.	7 June, "
Unsuccessful attempt on Malakhoff tower, and Rodan (<i>Allies and Russians</i>)	18 June, "
Tchernaya or Bridge of Traktir (<i>Allies def. Russians</i>)	16 Aug. "
Malakhoff taken by the French	8 Sept. "
Ingour (<i>Turks defeat Russians</i>)	6 Nov. "
Baidar (<i>French defeat Russians</i>)	8 Dec. "

PERSIAN WAR.

Bushire (<i>English defeat Persians</i>)	10 Dec. 1856
Kooshab (<i>ditto</i>)	8 Feb. 1857
Mohammerah (<i>ditto</i>)	26 March, "

INDIAN MUTINY. (See India.)

Conflicts before Delhi.	30, 31 May; 8 June; 4, 9, 18, 23 July, 1857
Victories of General Havelock, near Futtchepore,	11 July, Cawnpore, &c. 12 July to 16 Aug. "
Pandoo Nuddee (<i>victory of Neill</i>)	15 Aug. "
Nujffchur (<i>death of Nicholson, victor</i>)	25 Aug. "
Assault and capture of Delhi	14-20 Sept. "
Conflicts before Lucknow,	25, 26 Sept. 18, 25 Nov. "
Victories of Col. Greathed	27 Sept; 10 Oct. "
Cawnpore (<i>victory of Campbell</i>)	6 Dec. "
Futtchur (<i>ditto</i>)	2 Jan. 1858
Calpi (<i>victory of Inglis</i>)	4 Feb. "
Alumbagh (<i>victories of Outram</i>)	12 Jan. and 21 Feb. "
Conflicts at Lucknow (<i>taken</i>)	14-19 March, "
Jhansi (<i>Rose victorious</i>)	4 April, "
Koonch (<i>ditto</i>)	11 May, "
Gwalior (<i>ditto</i>)	17 June, "
Baighur (<i>Mitchell defeats Tantia Topes</i>)	15 Sept. "
Ohodea Khara (<i>Clyde defeats Beni Mahdo</i>)	24 Nov. "
Gen. Horsford defeats the Begum of Oude and Nana Sahib	10 Feb. 1859

ITALIAN WAR. (See Italy.)

Austrians cross the Ticino	27 April, 1859
French troops enter Piedmont	May, "
Montebello (<i>Allies victorious</i>)	20 May, "
Palestro (<i>ditto</i>)	30, 31 May, "
Magenta (<i>ditto</i>)	4 June, "
Malegnano (<i>ditto</i>)	8 June, "
Solferino (<i>ditto</i>)	24 June, "

(Armistice agreed to, 6 July, 1859.)

Taku, at the month of the Peiho or Tien-Tsin-ho (<i>English attack on the Chinese Forts defeated</i>)	25 June, 1859
Taku forts taken (see China)	21 Aug. 1860
Chang-kia-wan, 18 Sept.; and Pa-li-chian (<i>Chinese defeated</i>)	21 Sept. "

Castillejo (<i>Spaniards defeat Moors</i>)	1 Jan. "
Tetuan (<i>ditto</i>)	4 Feb. "
Guad-el-Ras (<i>ditto</i>)	23 March, "

Calatiffimi (<i>Garibaldi defeats Neapolitans</i>)	15 May, 1860
Melazzo (<i>Garibaldi defeats Neapolitans</i>)	20, 21 July, "
Castel Fidardo (<i>Sardinians defeat Papal troops</i>)	18 Sept. "
Voltorno (<i>Garibaldi defeats Neapolitans</i>)	1 Oct. "
Isernia (<i>Sardinians defeat Neapolitans</i>)	17 Oct. "
Garigliano (<i>Sardinians defeat Neapolitans</i>)	3 Nov. "
Sardinians defeat Neapolitan re-actionists	22 Jan. 1861
Gaeta taken by the Sardinians	13 Feb. "

Insurrection in New Zealand; English repulsed,	14, 28 March; 27 June; 10, 19 Sept.; 9, 12 Oct. 1860
Maohetia (<i>Maories defeated</i>)	6 Nov. "

CIVIL WAR IN UNITED STATES*—WAR IN MEXICO.

Big Bethel (<i>Federals repulsed</i>)	10 June, 1861
Booneville (<i>Lyon defeats Confederates</i>)	18 June, "

* There were many smaller conflicts, of which the counts were very uncertain.

Carthage (<i>Federal victory</i>)	5 July, 1861
Rich Mountain (<i>ditto</i>)	11 July, "
Bull Run or Manassas (<i>Federal defeat and panic</i>)	21 July, "
Springfield or Wilson's Creek (<i>Feds. victors</i>)	10 Aug. "
Carnifex ferry (<i>Rosecrans defeats Floyd, Confederate</i>)	10 Sept. "
Lexington (<i>taken by Confederates</i>)	20 Sept. "
Pavon, South America (<i>Mitra def. Urquiza</i>)	17 Sept. "
Turks defeat Montenegris	19 Oct., 21 Nov. "
Ball's Bluff (<i>Federals defeated</i>)	21 Oct. "
Mill Springs, Kentucky (<i>Confederates defeated and their general Zollicoffer killed</i>)	19 Jan. 1862
Roanoke Island, N.C. (<i>Federals victors</i>)	7, 8 Feb. "
Sugar Creek, Arkansas (<i>Confederates defeated</i>)	8 Feb. "

Fort Donnellson (<i>taken by Federals</i>)	16 Feb. "
Pea Ridge, Arkansas (<i>Federals victors</i>)	6-8 March, "
Hampton roads w. (<i>Merrimac repulsed by Monitor</i>)	9 March, "

Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh (<i>favourable to Confederates</i>)	6, 7 April, "
Williamsburg (<i>Federals repulsed</i>)	5 May, "
Puebla (<i>Mexicans defeat French</i>)	5 May, "
Richmond (<i>successful sorties of Confederates</i>)	14 May, "
Orizaba (<i>Mexicans defeat French</i>)	18 May, "
Winchester (<i>Federals repulsed</i>)	18 May, "
Near Orizaba (<i>French defeat Mexicans</i>)	13 June, "
Fairoaks (<i>before Richmond, indecisive</i>)	31 May 1 June, "

Chickahominy (<i>severe conflicts before Richmond; Confederates retreat</i>)	25 June to 1 July, "
Baton Rouge (<i>taken by Federals</i>)	5 Aug. "
Cedar Mountain (<i>favourable to Confederates</i>)	9 Aug. "
Severe conflicts on the Rappahannock	23-29 Aug. "
Bull Run (<i>defeat of Federals</i>)	29, 30 Aug. "
Aspromonte (<i>Garibaldi and his volunteers captured by Royal Italian Troops</i>)	29 Aug. "
Antietam (<i>severe; Confederates retreat</i>)	17 Sept. "
Perryville (<i>Confederates worsted</i>)	8, 9 Oct. "
Fredericksburg (<i>Federals defeated by Lee</i>)	13 Dec. 1863
Murfreesburgh (<i>indecisive</i>)	29 Dec. 1862—3 Jan. "
Nashville (<i>Confederates defeated</i>)	2 Jan. "
Chancellorsville (<i>Confederates victors</i>)	2-4 May, "
Winchester (<i>Ewell defeats Federals</i>)	14 June, "
Gettysburg (<i>severe but indecisive</i>)	1-3 July, "
Chicamauga (<i>Confederates victorious</i>)	19-20 Sept. "
Chattanooga (<i>Confederates defeated</i>)	23-26 Nov. "
Spottsylvania, &c., in the Wilderness, near Chancellorsville (<i>indecisive</i>)	10-12 May, 1864
Petersburg, near Richmond (<i>indecisive, but Grant advances</i>)	15-18 June, "
Winchester (<i>Confederates defeated</i>)	19 Sept. "
Cedar Creek (<i>ditto</i>)	19 Oct. "
Franklin (<i>ditto</i>)	30 Nov. "
Nashville (<i>Thomas, Federal, defeats Hood</i>)	14-16 Dec. "
Five Forks (<i>Lee totally defeated</i>)	1 April, 1865
Farmville (<i>Lee finally defeated</i>)	6 April, "

Oeversee (<i>Danes and Allies</i>)	6 Feb. 1864
Düppel (<i>taken by the Prussians</i>)	18 April, "
Alsen (<i>ditto</i>)	29 June, "
Rendsburg (<i>ditto</i>)	21 July, "

SOUTH AMERICAN WAR. (See Brazil.)

Santayuna (<i>Allies defeat Paraguayans; Uruguayana taken</i>)	18 Sept. 1865
Paso de la Patria (<i>indecisive</i>)	25 Feb. 1866
Parana (<i>Allies victors</i>)	16 April, "
Estero Velho (<i>ditto</i>)	2 May, "
Tuyuty (<i>Allies defeated</i>)	16, 18 July, "
Curupaiti (<i>ditto</i>)	17, 19, 22 Sept. "
Tuyuty (<i>Allies victors</i>)	30 Oct. "
Corumba (<i>taken by Brazilians</i>)	13 June, 1867

SEVEN WEEKS' WAR (Austria and Prussia).

Custoza (<i>Austrians defeat Italians</i>)	24 June, 1866
Lissa (<i>ditto, naval battle</i>)	20 July, "
Prussian victories (as inscribed on shield exhibited at Berlin, 20 Sept. 1866, see Prussia).	
Liebenau, Tünnau, Podoll	26 June, "
Nachod, Langensalza (<i>which see</i>), Oswiecin, Hühnerwasser	27 June, "
Münchegrätz, Soor, Trautenberg, Skalitz,	28 June, "
Gitschin, Königinnhof, Jaromier, Schweinschädel,	29 June, "
Königgrätz or Sadowa	3 July, "

Dernbach, 4 July; Hünfeld . . . 5 July, 1866
 Waldaschach, Hausen, Haimmelburg, Friederichs-
 hall, Kissingen . . . 10 July, "
 Laubach, 13 July; Aschaffenburg . . . 14 July, "
 Töbtschau, 15 July; Blumenau, 22 July; Hof, 23 July, "
 Tauber - Bischofsheim, Werbach, Hochhausen, 24 July, "
 Neubrunn, Holmstadt, Gerchsheim . . . 25 July, "
 Roszbrunn, Würzburg, Baireuth . . . 28 July, "

Monte Rotondo (*Garibaldians victors*) . . . 27 Oct. 1867
 Mentana (*Garibaldi defeated*) . . . 3 Nov. "
 Arogee or Fahla (*Abyssinians defeated*) . . . 10 April, 1868
 Magdala stormed . . . 13 April, "
 Russians defeat Bokharians and occupy Samarcand, 25 May, "
 Alcolea (*Spanish royalists defeated*) . . . 27, 28 Sept. "
 Villeta (*Lopez defeated by Brazilians, &c.*) . . . 11 Dec. "
 Lopez defeated . . . 12, 16, 18, 21 Aug. 1869
 Aquidaban (*Lopez defeated and killed*) . . . 1 March, 1870

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR (*which see*).

Saarbrück, taken by the French, and Prussians re-
 pulsed . . . 2 Aug. 1870
 Wissembourg (*French defeated*) . . . 4 Aug. "
 Worth (*ditto*) . . . 6 Aug. "
 Saarbrück or Forbach (*ditto*) . . . 6 Aug. "
 Courcelles or Pange (*ditto*) . . . 14 Aug. "
 Strasburg (*ditto*) . . . 16 Aug. "
 Vionville or Mars-la-Tour (*ditto*) . . . 16 Aug. "
 Gravelotte or Rézonville (*ditto*) . . . 18 Aug. "
 Beaumont (*ditto*) . . . 30 Aug. "
 Carignan (*ditto*) . . . 31 Aug. "
 Metz (*ditto*) . . . 31 Aug. "
 Sedan (*ditto*) . . . 31 Aug., 1 Sept. "
 Before Paris (*French defeated*) . . . 30 Sept. "
 Thoury (*Germans surprised and repulsed*) . . . 5 Oct. "
 St. Rémy (*French defeated*) . . . 6 Oct. "
 Before Metz (*ditto*) . . . 7 Oct. "
 Artenay (*ditto*) . . . 10 Oct. "
 Cherizy (*Germans repulsed*) . . . 10 Oct. "
 Orleans (*French defeated*) . . . 11 Oct. "
 Ecouis (*indecisive*) . . . 14 Oct. "
 Châteaudun (*French defeated*) . . . 18 Oct. "
 Coulmiers, near Orleans (*Germans defeated*), 9, 10 Nov. "
 Near Amiens (*French defeated*) . . . 27 Nov. "
 Villiers, before Paris (*French retreat*) . . . 30 Nov. "
 Before Orleans (*French defeated*) . . . 2 Dec. "
 Beaugency (*ditto*) . . . 4 Dec. "
 Nuits (*ditto*) . . . 7, 8 Dec. "
 Pont à Noyelles (*French claim a victory*) . . . 18 Dec. "
 Bapaume (*indecisive*) . . . 23 Dec. "
 Le Mans (*indecisive*) . . . 2, 3 Jan. 1871
 Le Mans (*Chanzy def. by pr. Fred. Chas.*), 10-12 Jan. "
 Belfort (*Bourbaki defeated*) . . . 15-17 Jan. "
 St. Quentin (*Faidherbe defeated*) . . . 19 Jan. "
 Paris (*Trochu's grand sortie repulsed*) . . . 19 Jan. "

Oroquieta (*Carlists defeated*) . . . 4 May, 1872
 Elmuña (*Ashantees defeated by British*) . . . 13 June, 1873
 Elgueta (*Carlists said to be victorious*) . . . 5, 6 Aug. "
 Mañera (*Carlists and Republicans: indecisive*) . . . 6 Oct. "
 Abrahampira (*Ashantees defeated*) . . . 5, 6 Nov. "
 Borborassie (*ditto*) . . . 29 Jan. 1874
 Amosful (*ditto*) . . . 31 Jan. "
 Bocquah (*ditto*) . . . 1 Feb. "
 Fominannah (*ditto*) . . . 2 Feb. "
 Ordahsa (*ditto*) . . . 4 Feb. "
 Before Bilbao (*several days; Carlists retreat; Concha enters Bilbao*) . . . 2 May, "
 Estella (*sharp conflicts; Carlists retreat; Concha killed*) . . . 25, 27 June, "
 Irún (*Laserna defeats Carlists*) . . . 10 Nov. "
 Sorota, Peru (*Pierola and insurgents defeated*) . . . 3 Dec. "
 Near Tolosa (*Carlists repulse Loma*) . . . 7, 8 Dec. "
 Khokand (*Russians under Kaufman defeat the Khan's troops, &c.*) . . . 4, 21 Sept. 1875
 Abyssinians defeat Egyptians . . . Oct. "
 Assake (*Khokand chiefs defeated*) . . . 30 Jan. 1876
 Serbian war begins . . . 1 July, "
 Saitschar (*severe conflicts; Servians retreat*) . . . 2, 3 July, "
 Urbitzta (*Montenegrins defeat Turks*) . . . 28 July, "
 TURKISH WAR *with Servia, and Montenegro, declared* . . . 2 July, "

Zaicar or Saitschar (*Turks and Servians, indecisive*) . . . 3 July, 1876
 Novi Bazar (*Turks said to be victors*) . . . 6 July, "
 Urbitzta (*Montenegrins victors*) . . . 28 July, "
 Gurgusovatz (*Turks victors*) . . . 5-7 Aug. "
 Medun (*Montenegrins victors*) . . . 7 or 14 Aug. "
 Morava valley near Alexinatz (*severe conflicts, favourable to Turks*) . . . 19-27 Aug. "
 Podgoritzta (*Montenegrins victors*) . . . 26 Aug. "
 Alexinatz (*Turks victors*), 1, 2, 28, 29 Sept., captured 31 Oct. "
 Peace between Turkey and Servia . . . 1 March, 1877

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR (*which see*), began . . . 24 April, "
 Tahir (*Turks defeated*) . . . 16 June, "
 Nicopolis (*stormed by Russians, severe fights*) . . . 15, 16 July, "
 Plevna (*Russians defeated*) . . . 19, 20, & 30, 31 July, "
 Kurukdara or Kizil Tepe (*ditto*) . . . 24, 25 Aug. "
 Valley of Lom (*ditto*) . . . 22-24 Aug. "
 Schipka Pass (*dreadful conflicts, Turks under Suleiman repulsed*) . . . 20-27 Aug. "
 Karahassankoi, &c., on the Lom (*severe; Russians retreat*) . . . 30 Aug. "
 Lovatz or Luftcha (*taken by Russians*) . . . 3 Sept. "
 Plevna (*held by Osman Pasha, severe conflicts, Russians defeated*) . . . 11, 12 Sept. "
 Schipka Pass (*Suleiman defeated*) . . . 17 Sept. "
 Near Kars (*Russians defeated*) . . . 2-4 "
 Aladja Dag, near Kars (*Turks under Mukhtar totally defeated*) . . . 14, 15 Oct. "
 Deve-Boyun, Armenia (*Turks under Mukhtar defeated after 9 hours' fighting*) . . . 4 Nov. "
 Azizi, near Erzeroum (*Russians defeated*) . . . 9 Nov. "
 Kars taken by storm by Russians . . . 17, 18 Nov. "
 Elena (*taken by Turks after sharp conflict*) . . . 4 Dec. "
 Plevna (*Osman Pasha endeavours to break out; totally defeated; surrenders unconditionally*) . . . 9, 10 Dec. "

Senova in the Balkans (*Turks defeated*) . . . 9-10 Jan. 1878
 Near Philippopolis (*ditto*) . . . 14, 15 Jan. "

AFGHAN WAR (*see Afghanistan*).
 Ali Musjid captured by British . . . 22 Nov. 1878
 Peiwar Pass (*victory of gen. Roberts*) . . . 2 Dec. "
 Futehabad (*victory of gen. Gough*) . . . 2 April, 1879
 Char-aseab (*Afghans defeated*) . . . 6 Oct. "
 Severe fighting near Cabul . . . Dec. 1879-April, 1880
 Ahined Khel (*Stewart defeats Afghans*) . . . 19-23 April, "
 Kuschik-Nakhud or Maiwand (*Ayooob Khan defeats Burrows*) . . . 27 July "
 Mazra or Baba Wali (*Roberts totally defeats Ayooob Khan*) . . . 1 Sept. "

ZULU WAR (*see Zululand*).
 Isandula (*British surprised and defeated*) . . . 22 Jan. 1879
 Rorke's Drift (*successfully defended by British*) . . . "
 Ulundi (*Cetewayo totally defeated by lord Chelmsford*) . . . 4 July "

CHILIAN AND PERUVIAN WAR (*see Chili*).
 Iquique (*Chilians defeat Peruvians*) . . . Nov. 1879
 Choucos and Miraflores (*ditto*) . . . 17 Jan. 1881

RUSSIAN WAR.

Geok or Denghli Tepé (*Russians and Turkomans, indecisive*) . . . 9 Sept. 1879
 Geok Tepé (*besieged by Russians, severe conflicts*), 24 Dec. 1880, 4, 9, 10, Jan., taken . . . 24 Jan. 1881

TRANSVAAL WAR.

Laing's Nek (*British defeated*) . . . 28 Jan. 1881
 Ingogo River (*ditto*) . . . 8 Feb. "
 Majuba Hill (*ditto*) . . . 26 Feb. "

WAR IN EGYPT (*see Egypt*).
 Bombardment of forts at Alexandria . . . 11 July 1882
 Tel-el-Mahuta and Masameh (*rebels defeated by British*) . . . 24, 25 Aug. "
 Kassasin (*ditto*) . . . 28 Aug. and 9 Sept. "
 Tel-el-Kebir (*ditto—decisive*) . . . 13 Sept. "
 See Soudan.
 Rebels in the Soudan defeated by Hicks . . . 29 April, 1883
 El Obeid or Kashgal (*Hicks and his army destroyed*) . . . 3-5 Nov. "
 Tokar (*Egyptians defeated*) . . . 6 Nov. "
 Near Teb, Baker with Egyptians was defeated by rebels . . . 4 Feb. 1884
 Teb (*Graham totally defeats rebels*) . . . 29 Feb. "
 For Chinese and French war see under China and Tonquin.

Abu Klea (*Stewart defeats rebels*) . . . 17 Jan. 1885
 Gubat (*rebels defeated*) . . . 19 Jan. "
 Kerkeban (*ditto, gen. Earle killed*) . . . 10 Feb. "
 Hasheen (*rebels defeated*) . . . 20 March "
 Rebel attack near Souakim repulsed . . . 22 March "
 Ak Tapa (*Russians defeat Afghans*) . . . 30 March "
 Chachnapa (*Barrios defeated and killed*) see *America, central* . . . 2 April, "
 Fish Creek (*Canadians defeat rebels*) . . . 24 April, "
 Battleford (*ditto*) . . . 3 May, "
 Batoche (*ditto*) . . . 9 May, "
 [See Bulgaria and Burnah and Soudan.]
 Dagoli near Massowah (*Italians destroyed in heroic attack on Abyssinians*) . . . 25-26 Jan. 1887
 (See *Abyssinia*.)
 Jelapla Pass (*Tibetans defeated*) . . . 24 Sept. 1888
 Tashkurgan and Mazari Sherif (*Ishak Khan, rebel, defeated*) . . . 29-30 Sept. "
 Suakim (*defeat of the Arab Derwishes by gen. Grenfell*) . . . 20 Dec. "

(For numerous small conflicts and skirmishes, see *Franco-Prussian War, Herzegovina, Russo-Turkish Wars, Spain, Sumatra, Turkey, United States, Kaffirs, Egypt, Zululand, Basutoland, Chili, Soudan, Tonquin, &c.*, and for details of important engagements see *separate articles*.)

BATUM, see *Batoum*.

BAUGÉ, see *Anjou*.

BAUTZEN, a town in Saxony, near which desperate battles were fought 20, 21, and 22 May, 1813, between the French, commanded by Napoleon, and the allies under the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia. The struggle commenced on the 19th, with a contest on the outposts, which cost each army a loss of above 2000 men. On the 20th (at Bautzen) the French were more successful; and on the 21st (at Wurschen) the allies were compelled to retire; but Napoleon obtained no permanent advantage. Duroc was killed at Reichenbach by a cannon-ball, on 22 May.

BAVARIA (part of ancient Noricum and Vindelicia), a kingdom in South Germany, conquered from the Celtic Gauls (Boii) by the Franks between 630 and 660. The country was afterwards governed by dukes subject to the French monarchs. Tasilon II. was deposed by Charlemagne, who established margraves in 788. The margrave Leopold, 895, father of Arnulph the Bad, is styled the first duke. Bavaria made a kingdom from 1 Jan. 1806, was made a constitutional monarchy, 26 May, 1818. It joined the German empire, 22 Nov. 1870. Population, 1 Dec. 1871, 4,863,450; Dec. 1875, 5,022,390; 1885, 5,420,199. See *Munich*.

Bavaria supports Austria in the contest with Prussia . . . June, 1866

Took part in the war, and made peace with Prussia, . . . 22 Aug. "
 Population (after cessions, 1866), 4,824,421 . . . Dec. 1867

An international exhibition in a crystal palace opened . . . 20 July, 1869

The chambers dissolved, as, through a party struggle, no president was elected . . . 6 Oct. "

Resignation of the ministry, 25 Nov.; only partially accepted by the king . . . 9 Dec. "

Vote of want of confidence in prince Hohenlohe the president, 12 Feb.; he resigns . . . 14 Feb. 1870

The king announces his intention of joining Prussia in the war with France . . . about 20 July, "

The Bavarian contingent highly distinguishes itself in the war; Otho, duke of Bavaria, killed near Beglie . . . 27 Jan. 1871

President of council, and foreign minister, A. de Pfretzschner . . . 22 Aug. "

[See *Franco-Prussian War*.]

The king, in a letter to the king of Saxony, proposes that the king of Prussia should be made emperor of Germany . . . about 5 Dec. "
 Dr. Dollinger excommunicated for opposing papal infallibility, 18 April; elected rector of the university of Munich . . . 29 July, "

Government protests against papal infallibility (see *Germany*) . . . 27 Sept. 1871
 "Old Catholic" church opened at Munich, . . . end of Sept. "
 The king charges Von Gasser to form an Ultramontane ministry, opposed to German unity, 3 Sept. . . Sept. 1872
 he fails . . . Sept. 1872
 Queen dowager, Mary of Prussia, received into the Catholic Church . . . 12 Oct. 1874
 New Ultramontane party ("popular Catholic") formed . . . 6 March, 1877
 International exhibition at Munich opened, 19 July, 1879
 Seventh centenary of foundation of the dynasty (Otto of Wittelsbach made duke by Frederick Barbarossa) . . . 25 Aug. 1880
 Prince Luitpold proclaimed Regent on account of the king's mental illness . . . 10 June, 1886
 The king drowns himself in Starnberg Lake; Dr. Gudden drowned in attempting to save him, . . . 13 June, "

DUKES.

1071. Guelf I., an illustrious warrior.
 1101. Guelf II.; son; married the countess Matilda, 1089.
 1120. Henry the Black; brother.
 1126. Henry the Proud; son. (He competed with Conrad of Hohenstaufen for the empire, failed, and was deprived of Bavaria.)
 1138. Leopold, margrave of Austria; d. 1142.
 1142. Henry of Austria; brother; d. 1177.
 1154. Henry the Lion (son of Henry the Proud), ancestor of the Brunswick family, restored by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa, but expelled by him 1180; (see *Brunswick*); d. 1195.
 1180. Otho, count of Wittelsbach, made duke; d. 1183.
 1183. Louis; son.
 1231. Otho II., the Illustrious; son; gained the palatinate; assassinated 1231.
 1253. Louis II., the Severe; son; d. 1294.
 1294. Louis III.; son (without the palatinate) emperor; d. 1347.
 1347. Stephen I.; son; d. 1375.
 1375. John; brother; d. 1397.
 1397. Ernest; brother; d. 1438.
 1438. Albert I.; son; d. 1460.
 1460. John II. and Sigismund; sons; resigned to
 1465. Albert II.; brother; d. 1508.
 1508. William I.; son; opposed the reformation, 1522; d. 1550.
 1550. Albert III.; son; d. 1573.
 1579. William II.; son; abdicated, 1596; d. 1626.
 1596. Maximilian the Great; son; the first ELECTOR of Bavaria, 25 Feb. 1623; the palatinate restored, 1648; d. 27 Sept. 1651.
 1651. Ferdinand-Mary; d. 26 May, 1679.
 1679. Maximilian Emanuel; son; allies with France, 1702; defeated at Blenheim, 1704; restored to his dominions, 1714; d. 26 Feb. 1726.
 1726. Charles Albert; son; elected emperor, 1742; defeated, 1744; d. 20 Jan. 1745.
 1745. Maximilian-Joseph I.; son; as elector; d. 30 Dec. 1777; end of younger line of Wittelsbach.
 1778. Charles Theodore (the elector palatine of the Rhine since 1743). The French take Munich; he treats with them, 1796; d. 1799.
 1799. Maximilian-Joseph II.; elector; territories changed by treaty of Lunéville, 1801; enlarged when made king, by treaty of Presburg, Dec. 1805.

KINGS OF BAVARIA.

1806. Maximilian-Joseph I. He deserted Napoleon, and had his enlarged territories confirmed to him. Oct. 1813; grants a constitutional charter, 22 Aug. 1818; d. 13 Oct. 1825.
 1825. Louis I., 13 Oct.; abdicated 21 March, 1848; * died 29 Feb. 1868.

* The abdication of Charles-Louis was mainly caused by his attachment to an intriguing woman, known throughout Europe by the assumed name of Lola Montes who, in the end, was expelled the kingdom for her interference in state affairs, and afterwards led a wandering life. She delivered lectures in London, in 1859; thence proceeded to the United States; and died at New York, 17 Jan. 1861.

1848. Maximilian-Joseph II.; son; born 28 Nov. 1811; died 10 March, 1864.

1864. Louis II. (son) amiable and eccentric; born 25 Aug. 1845; deposed 10 June; suicide 13 June, 1886.

1886. Otho William (brother of Louis II.); 13 June; born 27 April 1848 (insane).

Regent (heir) Prince Luitpold, uncle; 10 June, 1886.

BAVENO, a village of Piedmont, on the Lago Maggiore. At a villa here queen Victoria resided from 28 March to 23 April 1879.

BAY ISLANDS (the chief, Ruatan), in the bay of Honduras, central America, belonged to Spain till 1821; then to Great Britain, which formed them into a colony in 1852, but ceded them to Honduras, 28 Nov. 1859: see *Honduras*.

BAYEUX TAPESTRY, said to have been wrought by Matilda, queen of William I. (?) It is 19 inches wide, 214 feet long, and is divided into compartments showing the events from the visit of Harold to the Norman court to his death at Hastings; it is now preserved in the public library of Bayeux near Caen. A copy, drawn by C. Stothard, and coloured after the original, was published by the Society of Antiquaries in 1821-3. It was reproduced by autotype process by F. R. Fowke, with notes, 1875.

BAYLEN (S. Spain), where on 20 July, 1808, the French, commanded by generals Dupont and Wedel, were defeated by the Spaniards under Reding, Coupigny, and other generals.

BAYONET, the short dagger fixed at the end of fire-arms, said to have been invented at Bayonne, in France, about 1647, 1670, or 1690. It was used at Killiecrankie in 1689, and at Marsaglia by the French, in 1693, "with great success, against the enemy unprepared for the encounter with so formidable a novelty." The ring-bayonet was adopted by the British, 24 Sept. 1693.

New pattern of bayonets adopted in 1876; asserted to be defective in the Soudan campaign 1884-5. Strict examination ordered 1885. See under *Arms*.

BAYONNE (S. France), an ancient city. It was held by the English from 1295 till it was taken by Charles VII. The queens of Spain and France met the cruel duke of Alva here, June, 1556, it is supposed to arrange the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Charles IV. of Spain abdicated here in favour of "his friend and ally" the emperor Napoleon, 4 May, and his sons, Ferdinand prince of Asturias, don Carlos, and don Antonio renounced their rights to the Spanish throne, 6 May, 1808. In the neighbourhood of Bayonne was much desperate fighting between the French and British armies, 9-13 Dec. 1813. Bayonne was invested by the British, 14 Jan. 1814; on 14 April, the French made a sally, and attacked the English with success, but were at length driven back. The loss of the British was considerable, and lieutenant-general Sir John Hope was wounded and taken prisoner.—A Franco-Spanish industrial and fine arts exhibition was opened at Bayonne in July 1864.

BAYREUTH (N. Germany), a margraviate, held formerly by a branch of the Brandenburg family, was with that of Anspach abdicated by the reigning prince in favour of the king of Prussia, 1790. The archives were brought (in 1783) from Plassenburg to the city of Bayreuth, which was incorporated with Bavaria by Napoleon in 1806.

BAZAAR, or covered market, a word of Arabic origin. The magnificent bazaar of Ispahan was excelled by that of Tauris, which has held 30,000 men in order of battle. In London the Soho-square bazaar was opened by Mr. Trotter in 1816 to relieve

the relatives of persons killed in the war. The Queen's Bazaar, Oxford-street, a very extensive one, was (with the Diorama) burnt down, and the loss estimated at 50,000*l.*, 27 May, 1829. It was rebuilt, and converted into the Princess's Theatre, opened 30 Sept. 1841. The St. James's bazaar (built by Mr. Crookford) in 1832. The Pantheon, made a bazaar in 1834; see *Pantheon*. The London Crystal palace bazaar, 1858. The most imposing sale termed a bazaar was opened for the benefit of the Anti-Corn-Law League, in Covent-garden theatre, 5 May, 1845; in six weeks 25,000*l.* were obtained, mostly by admission money. The Corinthian bazaar, Argyl-street, Oxford-street (to replace the bazaar at the Pantheon) opened 30 July, 1867; closed in 1868.

BAZAINE, MARSHAL, trial, &c., Dec. 1873, and Aug. 1874. See *Metz* and *France*.

BAZEILLES, a village in the Ardennes, N.E. France. During the dreadful battle of Sedan, 1 Sept. 1870, Bazailles was burnt by the Bavarians, and atrocious outrages were said to have been committed. Of nearly 2000 inhabitants it was asserted scarcely fifty remained alive, and these indignantly denied having given provocation. Much controversy ensued, and in July, 1871, gen. Von der Tann asserted correctly that the number of deaths had been grossly exaggerated, that there had been much provocation, and denied the alleged cruelties.

BAZOCHE-DES-HAUTES, near Orleans, central France. Here a part of the army of the Loire, under gen. D'Aurelle de Paladines, was defeated after a severe action, by the Germans under the grand-duke of Mecklenburg, 2 Dec. 1870. See *Orleans*.

BEACHY HEAD, a promontory, S.E. Sussex, near which the British and Dutch fleet, commanded by the earl of Torrington, was defeated by a superior French force under admiral Tourville, 30 June, 1690; the allies suffered very severely. The Dutch lost two admirals, 500 men, and several ships—sunk to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy; the English lost two ships and 400 men. The admirals on both sides were blamed; ours, for not fighting; the French for not pursuing the victory.

BEACONS, see *Lighthouses*, *Jubilee*.

BEACONSFIELD ADMINISTRATION, see *Disraeli* and *People's Tribute*.

BEADS were early used in the east for reckoning prayers. St. Augustin mentions them 366. About 1090, Peter the Hermit is said to have made a series of 55 beads. To Dominic de Guzman is ascribed the invention of the Rosary (a series of 15 large and 150 small beads), in honour of the Blessed Virgin, about 1202. Beads soon after were in general use. The Bead-roll was a list of deceased persons, for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers was recited. Beads have been found in British barrows.

BEAM AND SCALES. The apparatus for weighing goods was so called, "as it weighs so much at the king's beam." A public beam was set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city officer, called the weigh-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, stat. 3 Edw. II. 1309. *Stow*. Beams and scales, with weights and measures, were ordered to be examined by the justices at quarter sessions, 35 Geo. III. 1794; see *Weights and Measures*.

BEANS, BLACK AND WHITE, were used by

the ancients in gathering the votes of the people for the election of magistrates. A white bean signified absolution, and a black one condemnation. The precept of Pythagoras to abstain from beans, *abstine a fabis*, has been variously interpreted. "Beans do not favour mental tranquillity." *Cicero*. The finer kinds of beans were brought here with other vegetables, in Henry VIII.'s reign.

BEAR-BAITING, an ancient popular English sport, prohibited by parliament in 1835.

BEARDS.* The Egyptians did not wear beards; the Assyrians did. They have been worn for centuries by the Jews, who were forbidden to mar their beards, 1490 B.C. *Lev. xix. 27*. The Tartars waged a long war with the Persians, declaring them infidels, because they would not cut their beards, after the custom of Tartary. The Greeks wore their beards till the time of Alexander, who ordered the Macedonians to be shaved, lest the beard should give a handle to their enemies, 330 B.C. Beards were worn by the Romans, 390 B.C. The emperor Julian wrote a diatribe (entitled "*Misopogon*") against wearing beards, A.D. 362.—In England, they were not fashionable after the conquest, 1066, until the 13th century, and were discontinued at the Restoration. Peter the Great enjoined the Russians, even of rank, to shave, but was obliged to keep officers on foot to cut off the beard by force. Since 1851 the custom of wearing the beard gradually increased in Great Britain.

BEARN, S. France, the ancient Benecharnum, was held successively by the Romans, Franks, Goths, and Gascons, and became a hereditary viscounty in 819, under Centule I., son of Loup, duke of Gascony. From his family it passed to the houses—of Gabaret, 1134; of Moncade, 1170; of Foix, 1290; and of Bourbon, 1550. Its annexation to France was decreed by Henry IV., 1594; affirmed by Louis XIII., 1620.

BEARS AND BULLS, see *Stocks*.

BEAUGÉ, see *Anjou*.

BEAULIEU, ABBEY OF, (reformed Benedictines) founded by king John, in the New Forest, Hampshire, in 1204, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, had the privilege of sanctuary. It afforded an asylum to Margaret, queen of Henry VI., after the defeat of the earl of Warwick at Barnet, 14 April, 1471; and to Perkin Warbeck, Sept. 1497.

BEAUMONT, a village near Sedan, department of Ardennes, N.E. France. Near here a part of the army of marshal MacMahon under De Failly, which, after vainly endeavouring to reach Metz, was retreating before the Germans under the crown prince of Prussia, was surprised, defeated, and driven across the Meuse at Mouzon, 30 Aug. 1870. The French loss included about 7000 prisoners, many guns, and much camp equipage. The victory was chiefly gained by the Bavarians.

* A bearded woman was taken by the Russians at the battle of Pultowa, and presented to the Czar, Peter I., 1724: her beard measured 14 yard. A woman is said to have been seen at Paris with a bushy beard, and her whole body covered with hair. *Dict. de Trévoux*. The great Margaret, governess of the Netherlands, had a very long stiff beard. In Bavaria, in the time of Wolfius, a virgin had a long black beard. *Mdlle. Bois de Chêne*, born at Geneva (it was said) in 1834, was exhibited in London, in 1852-3, when, consequently, eighteen years of age; she had a profuse head of hair, a strong black beard, large whiskers, and thick hair on her arms and down from her neck on her back, and masculine features.

BEAUMONT TRUST. Mr. John Thomas Barber Beaumont, artist, financier, founder of the London and County Fire Office (born 1774, died 1840), bequeathed 12,500*l.* to establish an institution for the moral and intellectual improvement of the working classes of east London, which was opened in Beaumont Square, Mile End.

By the munificence of the Drapers' Company, the Royal Family, the duke of Westminster, and many others, the fund in June, 1836 amounted to 75,000*l.* The trustees proposed the erection of a "People's Palace," to include a public library and reading rooms, technical schools, summer and winter gardens, a concert hall, swimming baths and gymnasia. The Queen is patron of the undertaking, which is partly supported by subscription.

The foundation stone of the "Queen's Hall" was laid by the prince of Wales 23 June, 1836; opened by the Queen (who also laid the foundation of the Technical schools) 14 May, 1837; Mr. John Rogers Jennings, Master of the Drapers' Company, knighted.

The undertaking greatly supported by Sir Edmund Currie, and Mr. Walter Besant (novelist).

Exhibition of East London Industries opened in the Queen's Hall by Lady Rosebery 24 May, 1837.

Queen's Jubilee: 10,000 girls and 70,000 boys entertained by the Drapers' Company 23, 24 June, 1837.

Educational classes &c. open 3 Oct. 1837. In Oct. 1838 the Institution was reported to be highly successful.

New Technical School opened 5 Oct. 1833.

BEAUNE-LA-ROLLANDE, a village in the Loiret, France. Here the French army of the Loire, under general D'Aurelle de Paladines, was defeated by the Germans, under prince Frederick Charles, in an attempt to march in the direction of Fontainebleau to relieve Paris, 28 Nov. 1870. The French loss was reported by the Germans to be 1000 dead, 4000 wounded; above 1700 prisoners. Their own loss was heavy.

BEAUTY SHOW opened at Spa, Belgium, 19 Sept. 1838. Of 350 candidates for the prize of 10,000 francs who sent in their photographs, many were excluded from competition, only 20 ladies were present on the opening day, representing many countries. M. Emile d'Hainault, the director, proposed annual competitions. The first prize to *Mdlle. Berthe Soucaret*, a creole of Guadeloupe, aged 18, 29 Sept. 1838. Another show at Turin, 26 Jan. 1839; and other places since.

BEAUVAIS (N. France), the ancient Bellovacum, or Casaroniagus, formerly capital of Picardy. When besieged by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, with 80,000 men, the women under Jeanne Fourquet or Lainé, also de la Hachette, from her using that weapon, particularly distinguished themselves, and the duke raised the siege, 10 July, 1472. In memory of this the women of Beauvais walk first in the procession on the anniversary of their deliverance.

BECHUANA LAND, South Africa, a large British colony (1835), see *Transvaal*.

Mr. Mackenzie appointed British resident, 13 March; compelled to resign by the Dutch party, replaced by Mr. Rhodes Aug. 1834
Sir Charles Warren made special commissioner Oct.
The Boer filibusters seize and annex the territory of Montsioa, under British protection; compelled to retire Sept., Oct.
Military expedition against Dutch freebooters Nov. (Stellaland and Goshen republics) who accept allotments of land, announced, 27 Nov.; this policy of the Cape Government strongly disapproved by colony Dec.
Sir Charles Warren meets president Krüger, 24 Jan. and comes to an agreement 29 Jan. 1835
Military government established by sir C. Warren, announced 24 Feb.
Arrest of Mr. Van Niekirk, president of Stellaland "

republic, and others, on charge of murder of Mr. Honey, an Englishman, in 1883. Announced 24 March, 1885; released about 27 May. Sir C. Warren thanks the volunteers. 8 July 1885
 Judge Sheppard nominated administrator; sir C. Warren after great success recalled. Aug. "
 Bechuanaland proclaimed British territory 8 Oct. "
 A proposal to annex it to Cape Colony was opposed and negatived. Autumn 1888

BECKET'S MURDER.* Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, was murdered at the altar, 29 Dec. 1170. The king was absolved of guilty knowledge of the crime in 1172, and did penance at the tomb in 1174. The bones of Becket were enshrined in gold and jewels in 1220. They were ordered to be burned in the reign of Henry VIII. 24 April, 1538. A stone coffin, supposed by some persons to contain Becket's bones (?), discovered in a crypt at Canterbury Cathedral, Jan. 1888. The Merchant Adventurers were at one time termed "the Brotherhood of St. Thomas à Becket." A Roman catholic church at Canterbury, dedicated to him, was opened by cardinal Manning, 13th April, 1875.

BECKETT-DENISON ART COLLECTION, (including much of the Hamilton Collection) sold for 92,231*l.*, 6 June—15 July, 1885. Mr. William Beckett-Denison, brother of sir Edmund Beckett, died suddenly in Ireland 1884.

BECKFORD, see under *Libraries*.

BED. The ancients slept on skins. Beds were afterwards made of loose rushes, heather, or straw. The Romans are said to have first used feathers. An air-cushion is said to have been used by Helio-gabalus, 218-222; *air-beds* were in use in the 16th century. Feather-beds were in use in England in the reign of Henry VIII. The bedsteads of the Egyptians and later Greeks, like modern couches, became common among the Roman upper classes.

The ancient great bed at Ware, Herts, capable of holding twelve persons, was sold, it is said, to Charles Dickens, 6 Sept. 1864.

A bedstead of gold was presented to the queen on 2 Nov. 1850, by the Maharajah of Cashmere.

Air-beds and water-beds have been made since the manufacture of india-rubber cloth by Clark in 1813; and by Macintosh in 1823.

Dr. Arnott's hydrostatic bed invented in 1830.

BED OF JUSTICE, a French court presided over by the king, whose seat was termed a "bed." It controlled the ordinances of the parliament. The last was held by Louis XVI. at Versailles, 19 Nov. 1787, to raise a loan.

BEDER (Arabia). Here Mahomet gained his first victory (over the Koreish of Mecca), 623. It was considered to be miraculous.

BEDFORD, a town, N.N.W. of London, renowned for its many free educational establishments, endowed in 1561 by sir Wm. Harpur, a London alderman. Here John Bunyan preached,

* Thomas Becket was born in 1119. His father Gilbert was a London trader, and his mother is stated to have been a convert from Mahomedanism. He was educated at Oxford, and made archdeacon by Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, who introduced him to the king, Henry II. He became chancellor in 1155, but on being elected archbishop of Canterbury in 1162, he resigned the chanceryship, to the great offence of the king. He opposed strenuously the constitutions of Clarendon in 1164, and fled the country; and in 1166, excommunicated all the clergy who agreed to abide by them. He and the king met at Fretville, in Touraine, on 22 July, 1170, and were formally reconciled. On his return he re-commenced his struggle with the king, which led to his tragical death.

was imprisoned, and wrote "The Pilgrim's Progress."

A statue of Bunyan, the gift of the duke of Bedford, was uncovered here, 10 June, 1874. Bronze gates for the Bunyan church, given by the duke, were inaugurated by him 5 July, 1876.

BEDFORD LEVEL, a portion of the great fen districts in the eastern counties, drained in the early part of the 17th century by the earl of Bedford, aided by the celebrated Dutch engineer, sir Cornelius Vermuyden, amid great opposition; see *Levels*.

BEDLAM, see *Bethlehem*.

BEDOUINS, wandering tribes of Arabs, living on the plunder of travellers, &c. They profess a form of Mahomedanism, and are governed by sheikhs. They are said to be descendants of Ishmael, and appear to fulfil the prophecy respecting him, *Gen.* xvi. 12, 1911 B.C.

BEEF-EATERS, see *Battle-axe*.

"BEEF STEAKS, the Sublime Society of," was established in 1735 by Rich, an actor at Covent Garden Theatre, in the painting-room of which the members dined upon beef-steaks. The society became fashionable, and long included among its members the prince of Wales, royal dukes, and other eminent persons, who submitted to its somewhat ludicrous regulations. It became extinct in 1867, its last place of meeting being a room in the Lyceum theatre. Its history was published by Brother Arnold in 1871.

BEER, see *Ale, Brewers, Porter, Victuallers*. Condensed beer patented by P. E. Lockwood, 1875. Condensed wort patented by Hermann Mertens, of Margate, in 1853.

BEER-HOUSES. Law respecting (11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV., c. 64, 1830), &c., amended in 1869.

BEES. Mount Hybla, on account of its odiferous flowers, thyme, and abundance of honey, has been poetically called the "empire of bees." Hymettus, in Attica, was also famous for its bees and honey. The economy of bees was admired in the earliest ages; and Eumelus, of Corinth, wrote a poem on bees, 741 B.C. Bees were introduced into Boston, New England, in 1670, and have since spread over the continent. Mandeville's satirical "Fable of the Bees" appeared in 1723. Huber published his observations on bees in 1792. The Apian Society had an establishment at Muswell Hill, near London (1860-2). The Ligurian variety of the honey-bee was successfully introduced into England in 1860.

A British Beekeepers' Association founded 16 May (sir John Lubbock became first president); first exhibition, in Crystal Palace, 8 Sept. 1874; at other places since. *Spelling bees*, of American origin, introduced into London in autumn of 1875; first at Holloway. Geographical, musical, and other bees began early in 1876. Mr. F. R. Cheshire's "Bees and Beekeeping" published in 1886-8.

BEES', ST., Cumberland. A monastery was founded here by St. Bega, 650; a grammar school by abp. Grindal, 1583; a clerical training college by bp. Law, 1817.

BEET-ROOT is of recent cultivation in England. *Beta vulgaris*, red beet, is used for the table as a salad. Margraff first produced sugar from the white beet-root in 1747. M. Achard produced excellent sugar from it in 1799; and the chemists of France, at the instance of Bonaparte, largely extracted sugar from the beet-root in 1800. 60,000

tons of sugar, about half the consumption, are now manufactured in France from beet. It is also largely manufactured in other countries. A refinery of sugar from beet-root has been erected at the Thames bank, Chelsea. The cultivation of beet-root in England and Ireland much advocated, 1871, and again, in 1884, when great improvements were proposed, especially at Lavenham, Suffolk, by Messrs. Bolton, of Westminster.

BEGGARS were tolerated in ancient times, being often musicians and ballad-singers. In modern times severe laws have been passed against them. In 1572, by 14 Eliz., c. 5, sturdy beggars were ordered to be "grievously whipped and burnt through the right ear;" punished capitally for the third offence. By the Vagrant Act (1824), 5 Geo. IV. c. 83, all public beggars are liable to a month's imprisonment. About 30,000 tramps in England and Wales. *Judicial Statistics*, 1865. See *Poor Laws and Mendicity Society*. The "**BEGGAR'S OPERA**," by John Gay, a satire against the government of sir Robert Walpole, was produced at the Lincoln's-inn-fields theatre, 29 Jan. 1727-8, and had a run of 63 nights; see *Gueur*.

BEGUINES, a congregation of nuns first established at Liège, and afterwards at Nivelles, in 1207, some say 1226. The "Grand Beguinage" of Bruges was the most extensive. Some of these nuns imagined that they could become sinless. The council of Vienne condemned this error, and abolished a branch of the order in 1311. They still exist in Germany and Belgium, acting as nurses to the sick and wounded, &c.

BEHEADING, the *Decollatio* of the Romans, introduced into England from Normandy (as a less ignominious mode of putting high criminals to death), by William the Conqueror, 1076, when Waltheof, earl of Huntingdon, Northampton, and Northumberland, was first so executed. Since then this mode of execution became frequent, particularly in the reigns of Henry VIII., Mary, and Elizabeth, when even women of the noblest blood thus perished; the aged countess of Salisbury, 27 May, 1541; lady Jane Grey, 12 Feb. 1554.

BEHISTUN, in Persia. At this place is a rock containing important inscriptions in three languages, in cuneiform (or wedge-shaped) characters, which were deciphered and translated by sir H. Rawlinson in 1844-6, and published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. Each paragraph commences with "I am Darius the Great King."

BEHRING'S STRAIT, discovered by captain Vitus Behring, a Danish navigator in the service of Russia. He thus proved that the continents of Asia and America are distant from each other about thirty-nine miles, 1728. He died at Behring's island in 1741. In 1778 captain James Cook surveyed the coasts of both continents.

BELFAST, capital of Ulster, N. Ireland. Its castle, supposed to have been built by John de Courcy, was destroyed by the Scots under Edward Bruce, 1315; see *Orange*. Belfast returns four M.P.'s by Act passed 25 June, 1885.

Belfast granted by James I. to sir Arthur Chichester, lord deputy, 1612; and erected into a corporation . . . 1613
The long bridge (21 arches, 2562 feet long) built . . . 1682-6
The first edition of the Bible in Ireland, printed here . . . 1704
The castle burnt . . . 4 April, 1703
The bank built . . . 1737
The mechanics' institute established . . . 1825
The Queen's bridge (5 arches) built on site of the long bridge . . . 1841

Of three colleges established in Ireland in 1845, one inaugurated in Belfast (see *Colleges*) . . . Oct. 1849
British Association met here . . . 1852
Much rioting at Belfast through Mr. Hanna's open-air preaching . . . July-Sept. 1857
"Victoria chambers" burnt down; the loss estimated at 100,000l. . . 1 July, 1859
Exciting religious revivals . . . Sept. "
Fierce conflicts between Roman Catholics and Protestants on account of the foundation of the O'Connell monument at Dublin—9 lives lost and 150 persons injured . . . 10-27 Aug. 1864
Rioting again . . . 30 April, 1865
Election riots . . . July, "
Visit of the lord lieutenant the marquis of Abercorn . . . 2-4 Oct. 1867

Severe rioting; much destruction of property and many persons injured. Civil war raging between Catholics and Protestants, 15-21 Aug. Peace restored . . . 22 Aug. 1872
British Association here (2nd time) . . . 19 Aug. 1874
End of strike of linen manufacturers . . . 26 Aug. "
Riots at W. Belfast between Catholic and Protestant workmen, with loss of life; suppressed by the military and police 3-13 June; more rioting; the town proclaimed 21 July; violent conflicts between the mobs and the military and police, 11 killed many wounded; order restored by additional military . . . 9 Aug. et seq. 1886
Renewed rioting suppressed . . . 14, 15 Aug. "
Quietness reported 18 Aug.; occasional rioting . . . 1 Sept. et seq. "
Part of Albert Bridge falls with loss of life 15 Sept. "
Rioting (2 deaths) 19-20 Sept. 26 Sept. and 29 Sept. "
Several rioters tried and sentenced to imprisonment . . . 4 Dec. et seq. "
A commission to inquire into the riots began to sit . . . 4 Oct. "
Report published; Protestant attacks on the police; weak magisterial action referred to about 25 Jan. 1887
Renewed rioting; the police compelled to fire; about 50 arrests . . . 29-30 Jan. "

BELFORT, or **BEFORT**, a fortified town in Alsace, E. France, was invested by the Germans 3 Nov. 1870; capitulated 16 Feb. 1871; reserved to France when Alsace was ceded 26 Feb.; quitted by the Germans Aug. 1873.

BELGIUM, the southern portion of the Netherlands, and anciently the territory of the Belgæ, who were finally conquered by Julius Cæsar, 51 B.C. Its size is about one-eighth of Great Britain. Its government is a liberal constitutional monarchy, founded in 1831. For previous history, see *Flanders, Netherlands, and Holland*. The population (31 Dec.) 1862, 4,836,566; 1865, 4,984,451; 1866, 4,829,320; 1870, 5,087,105; 1879, 5,536,146; 1887, 5,974,743.
The revolution commences at Brussels . . . 25 Aug. 1830
The provisional government declares Belgium independent (M. Van de Weyer, active) . . . 4 Oct. "
Antwerp taken (except the citadel) . . . 23 Dec. "
Belgian independence acknowledged by the allied powers . . . 26 Dec. "
Duc de Nemours elected king (his father, the French king, refused his consent) . . . 3 Feb. 1831
Surlat de Chokier is elected regent . . . 24 Feb. "
Leopold, prince of Saxe-Coburg, accepted the crown, 12 July; enters Brussels . . . 19 July, "
War with the Netherlands commences . . . 3 Aug. "
France sends 50,000 troops to assist Belgium, and an armistice ensues . . . Aug. "
Conference of ministers of the five great powers held in London: acceptance of 24 articles of pacification . . . 15 Nov. "
Convention between England and France against Holland . . . 22 Oct. 1832
Antwerp besieged, 30 Nov.; the citadel taken by the French . . . 23 Dec. "
The French army returns to France . . . 27 Dec. "
Preliminary convention with Holland signed 21 May 1833
Riot at Brussels (see *Brussels*) . . . 6 April, 1834
Treaty* between Holland and Belgium signed in London . . . 19 April, 1839

* This treaty arose out of the conference held in London

Clerical education bill passed	1842
Queen of England visits Belgium	Aug. 1852
The king and his son visit England	Oct. "
Increase of army to 100,000 men voted	10 May, 1853
Opposition to religious charities' bill	June, 1857
A new ministry under M. Charles Rogier	9 Nov. "
The chambers dissolved; re-assembled	10 Dec. "
The king proclaims Belgium neutral in the Italian war	May, 1859
Birth of prince Leopold Ferdinand	12 June, "
Death of M. Potter	22 July, "
The king visits England	June, 1860
Vague rumours of annexation to France produce warm loyal addresses to the king	13 June, "
The octrois abolished	21 July, "
Successful military volunteer movement	Aug. "
Commercial treaty with France signed	1 May, 1861
Continued illness of the king, with occasional amendment	May, June, 1862
Commercial treaty with Great Britain adopted by the chamber	22 Aug. "
Great distress through decay of trade	Aug. "
Fierce dissensions through Roman Catholics, Jan.; the ministry resigns, but resumes office, 4 Feb.; dissolution of the chambers, 17 July; the Protestants superior in the election	Aug. 1864
Death of Leopold I.	10 Dec. 1865
The new king and queen visit England, 5 July; and Ghent and other Belgian cities	July, 1866
National rifle meeting (<i>tir</i>)	12-16 Oct. "
Mr. Phillips, lord mayor of London, and 1100 English volunteers visit Belgium under col. Loyd Lindsay; other foreigners attend; grand banquet given by the king at Brussels	20 Oct. "
Opening of the chambers, with a re-assuring speech from the king	13 Nov. "
Violent rioting in mining districts (Marchienne-au-Pont) on account of reduction in wages; suppressed by the military	1-2 Feb. 1867
About 2400 Belgians (of the garde civique and volunteers) visit England; arrive, 10 July; received by lord mayor, 12 July; by prince of Wales at Wimbledon, 13 July; dine at Windsor, 16 July; at a ball at Agricultural Hall, 18 July; received by Miss Burdett-Coutts, 19 July; attend the review at Wimbledon, 20 July; leave London	22 July, "
New ministry (under M. Frère-Orban); liberal; 3 Jan.	1868
Serious riots in the mining districts; put down by the military; 10 lives lost	25-29 March, "
Monument to Charlemagne at Liège, inaugurated	26 July, "
International congress of workmen at Brussels	6-13 Nov. "
The crown prince Leopold Ferdinand, duke of Brabant, died	22 Jan. 1869
Concession of a Luxembourg railway to a French railway company, without the assent of the state, prohibited by the assembly, 13 Feb.; dispute with the French government arranged	May, "
International rifle meeting held at Liège	19 Sept. "
Resignation of Frère-Orban ministry, about 19 June, 1870	
M. d'Anethan's ministry announced	3 July, "
Warm gratitude to Great Britain expressed by the king and people	8 Aug. "
Treaty for the neutrality of Belgium between Great Britain and Prussia, signed 9 Aug.; and France, signed	11 Aug. "
After surrender of Sedan many French soldiers enter Belgium; disarmed and interned	1-2 Sept. "
Strong opposition to the ministry by M. Barra and others; riots at Brussels	22-25 Nov. "
Resignation of D'Anethan; M. Malou (a moderate) forms a ministry	7 Dec. 1871
The comte de Chambord arrives at Antwerp,	
17 Feb.; compelled to quit Belgium through popular demonstrations	27 Feb. 1872
The French government denounce the treaty of commerce with Belgium	29 March, "
Treaty of commerce with France signed	5 Feb. 1873
The czar at Brussels	22 May, "
M. Van de Weyer, statesman; active during the revolution of 1830; ambassador to England 1831-67; died	23 May, 1874
International conference at Brussels respecting rights of neutrals during war—no results,	27 July-28 Aug. "
Notes from the German government, complaining of publications favouring the censured German ecclesiastics, Feb.; respecting the <i>Duchesse's</i> proposal to the archbishop of Paris to assassinate Bismarck	15 April, 1875
Dignified Belgian replies	March and May, "
The court at Liège cannot interfere, May; modification of the criminal law proposed	June, "
Much popular opposition to religious processions: riots	May, June, "
The king visits England	29 May, 1876
Catholic successes in the elections; riots against them at Brussels and Antwerp about 16, 17 June,	"
Statue of Van de Weyer, at Louvain, inaugurated by the king	1 Oct. "
International congress respecting hygiene, &c., held at Brussels	27 Sept.—2 Oct. "
Catholic minority in elections; the Malou ministry resign, 13, 14 June, M. Frère-Orban forms a liberal ministry	20 June, 1878
Gigantie weir for water-distribution at La Gilleppe, near Verviers, inaugurated by the king, 28 July,	"
The king's silver wedding enthusiastically celebrated	22-25 Aug. "
Engene T'Kindt de Rooden Veke, a clerk, convicted of embezzlement of 20,000,000 francs of the Bank of Belgium (149 thefts); the governor Fortamps, of fraudulently repurchasing shares, &c.	3 Dec. "
The king sanctions the new law of public instruction	1 July, 1879
Pastoral of the R. C. hierarchy against the government plan of mixed education (sacraments to be refused to teachers and parents, &c.) published in Germany	Sept. "
Archduke Rodolph of Austria betrothed to the princess Stephanie	March, 1880
Permanent international exhibition opened at Brussels	1 June, "
Elections for parliament; severe struggle between liberals and clerical party respecting education; liberals retain moderate majority	June, "
National exhibition at Brussels opened by the king and queen	16 June, "
Representative at the Vatican recalled through ecclesiastical disputes; suspension of diplomatic arrangements	28 June, "
Jubilee to celebrate national independence 18 July,	"
Statue of Leopold I. unveiled at Laeken	21 July, "
Patriotic fête in the Brussels exhibition	16 Aug. "
Trial of Armand and Leon Peltzer, for the murder of Wilhelm Berniays: (an injured husband, a faithless wife and her accomplices)	27 Nov. 1882
Sentenced to death (commuted)	22 Dec. "
Dynamite explosion at Ganshorten, near Brussels; 1 death (arrests made)	23 Feb. 1883
Parliamentary reform bill passed by representatives	17 Aug. "
Henri Conscience, eminent national Flemish poet and novelist, died, aged 73	9 Sept. "
Death of cardinal Deschamps, abp. of Mechlin, the primate	29 Sept. "
The king and queen warmly received at Amsterdam	18 Oct., <i>et seq.</i> "
King and queen of Holland warmly received at Brussels	20-22 May, 1884
Elections; majority of clericals through dissension of moderate liberals and reformers, about 10 June; resignation of M. Frère-Orban 11 June,	"
M. Jules Malou forms a conservative catholic ministry	12, 13 June, "
Senate dissolved, June; new senate clerical July,	"
Great meeting of burgomasters at Brussels to oppose M. Jacobs' new reactionary education bill, 9 Aug., which is accepted by the deputies (80-49), 30 Aug.; by the senate (40-25)	10 Sept. "

on the Belgian question; by the decision of which, the treaty of 15 Nov. 1831, was maintained, and the pecuniary compensation of sixty millions of francs offered by Belgium for the territories adjudged to Holland was declared inadmissible.

* At the revolution in 1830, the Roman Catholic clergy lost the administration of the public charities, which they have struggled to recover ever since. In April, 1857, M. Decker, the head of the ministry, brought in a bill for this purpose, but was compelled to withdraw it, and eventually to resign.

Liberal riots at Brussels and Antwerp . . .	7 Sept.	1834
Royal assent to the bill . . .	13 Sept.	"
Communal elections; great liberal majority . . .	19 Oct.	"
M. Malou, Jacobs, and Wreste (catholics) resign, . . .	"	"
M. Beernaert becomes premier . . .	24 Oct.	"
Parliament meets . . .	11 Nov.	"
King Leopold proclaimed sovereign of the new Congo state . . .	2 May,	1835
Universal exhibition opened at Antwerp by the king . . .	2 May,	"
Death of Charles Rogier (aged 85), member of the provisional government in 1830, six times minister . . .	27 May,	"
Riotous strikes in the coal districts between Namur and Liege and collision with the military, many killed and wounded; convents, country houses, factories &c. pillaged, works stopped about . . .	22-29 March,	1886
Liège quieted by vigorous action; great disorder in Charleroi, Mons, &c. . .	27-29 March,	"
Outrages greatly attributed to the criminal classes; order restored, reported . . .	7 April	"
M. Vandersmissen, a clerical member for Brussels, convicted of killing his wife, a scandalous case; 15 years' penal servitude . . .	2 June,	"
Increased army expenditure proposed . . .	8 Feb.	1887
Revival of strikes; arrival of French dynamitards; universal suffrage demanded; the strikes subside about . . .	31 May,	"
New Army Bill rejected by the Chamber (69-62) . . .	14 July,	"

KINGS.

1831. Leopold,* first king of the Belgians; born 16 Dec. 1790; inaugurated 21 July, 1831, at Brussels; married, 9 Aug. 1832, Louise, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, king of the French (she died 11 Oct. 1850). He died 10 Dec. 1865.
1865. Leopold II., son; born 9 April, 1835; married archduchess Maria Henrietta of Austria, 22 Aug. 1853.
- Daughter.* Princess Louise, born 18 Feb. 1858; married duke Philip of Saxony, 4 Feb. 1875.
- Brother.* Philip, count of Flanders; born 24 March, 1837; married Mary, princess of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, 25 April, 1867; heir, Baldwin, born 3 June, 1869.

BELGRADE, an ancient city in Serbia, on the right bank of the Danube. It was taken from the Greek emperor by Solomon, king of Hungary, in 1072; gallantly defended by John Huniades against the Turks, under Mahomet II., July to Sept. 1456, when the latter was defeated, with the loss of 40,000 men. Belgrade was taken by sultan Solyman, Aug. 1521, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1688, from whom it was again taken by the Turks, 1690. It was besieged in May, 1716, by prince Eugene. In that year the Turkish army, 200,000 strong, approached to relieve it, and on 5 Aug. a sanguinary battle was fought at Peterwaradein, in which the Turks lost 20,000 men. Eugene defeated the Turks here, 16 Aug. 1717, and Belgrade surrendered 18 Aug. In 1739 it was ceded to the Turks, after its fine fortifications had been demolished. It was retaken in 1789, and restored at the peace of Reichenbach, in 1790. The Servian insurgents had possession of it, 1806-13. In 1815 it was placed under prince Milosch, subject to Turkey. The fortifications were restored in 1820. On 19 June, 1862, the Turkish pasha was dismissed for firing on the town during a riot. The university was established by private munificence, 1863. The fortress was surrendered by the Turks to the Servians, 18 April, 1867. The independence of Serbia proclaimed here, 22 Aug. 1878. The mayor of Belgrade received by the lord mayor of London, 19 Dec. 1884. See *Serbia*.

* Leopold married, in May, 1816, the princess Charlotte of Wales, daughter of the prince regent, afterwards George IV. of England; she died in childbed, 6 Nov. 1817.

BELGRAVIA, a south-western district of the metropolis, built between 1826 and 1852 upon land belonging to the marquis of Westminster, who is also viscount Belgrave.

BELIZE, see *Honduras*.

BELL, BOOK, AND CANDLE: in the Romish ceremony of excommunication (*which see*), the bell is rung, the book is closed, and candle extinguished; the effect being to exclude the excommunicated from the society of the faithful, divine service, and the sacraments. Its origin is ascribed to the 8th century.

BELL ROCK LIGHTHOUSE, nearly in front of the Frith of Tay, one of the finest in Great Britain; it is 115 feet high, is built upon a rock that measures 427 feet in length, and 200 feet in breadth, and is about 12 feet under water.* It was erected in 1806-10. It has two bells for hazy weather.

BELLAIR, North America. The town was attacked by the British forces under sir Peter Parker, who, after an obstinate engagement, was killed, 30 Aug. 1814.

BELLEISLE, an isle on the south coast of Brittany, France, erected into a duchy for marshal Belleisle, in 1742, in reward of his military and diplomatic services, by Louis XV. Belleisle was taken by the British forces under commodore Keppel and general Hodgson, after a desperate resistance, 7 June, 1761, but was restored to France in 1763.

BELLES-LETTRES, or **POLITE LEARNING**, see *Academies*, and *Literature*.

BELLEVILLE, the red republican stronghold of Paris, defended by seven barricades, was captured by L'Admirault and Vinoy, 27, 28 May, 1871, when the insurrection was suppressed.

BELLITE, a new Swedish explosive invented by Mr. Carl Lamm in 1885.

BELLMEN, appointed in London to proclaim the hour of the night before public clocks became general, were numerous about 1556. They were to ring a bell at night, and cry, "Take care of your fire and candle, be charitable to the poor, and pray for the dead."

BELLOWS. Anacharsis, the Scythian, is said to have been the inventor of them, about 569 B.C.; and to him is ascribed the invention of tinder, the potter's wheel, anchors for ships, &c. Bellows were not used in the furnaces of the Romans. The great bellows of our foundries must have been early used; see *Blowing Machines*.

BELLS were used among the Jews, Greeks, and Romans. The responses of the Dodonean oracle were in part conveyed by bells. *Strabo*. The monument of Porsenna was decorated with pinnacles, each surmounted by bells. *Pliny*. Said to have been introduced by Paulinus, bishop of Nola, in Campania, about 400; and first known in France in 550. The army of Clothaire II., king of France, was frightened from the siege of Sens by the ringing of the bells of St. Stephen's church. The second excerpt of our king Egbert commands every priest, at the proper hours, to sound the bells of his church. Bells were used in churches by order of pope John IX., about 900, as a defence, by ringing

* Upon this rock, it is said, the abbots of Aberbrothock fixed the *Inchcape bell*, so that it was rung by the impulse of the sea, thus warning mariners. It is also said that a Dutchman, who took the apparatus away, was here lost with his ship and crew.

them, against thunder and lightning. Bells are mythically said to have been cast by Turketul, abbot of England, about 941. The celebrated "Song of the Bell," by Schiller (died 1805), has been frequently translated. The following list is that given by Mr. E. Beckett Denison (afterwards Lord Grimthorpe) in his discourse on bells at the Royal Institution, 6 March, 1857. The lecture of the Rev. H. R. Haweis, at the same place, 7 Feb., 1879, was well illustrated.

	Weight.		Weight.
	Tons Cwt.		Tons Cwt.
Moscow, 1736;*		York, 1845	10 15
broken, 1737	250 ?	Bruges, 1680	10 5
Another, 1817.	110 ?	St. Peter's, Rome	8 0
Three others. 16 to 31		Oxford, 1680	7 12
Novgorod	31 0	Lucerne, 1636.	7 11
Olmutz	17 18	Halberstadt, 1457	7 10
Vienna, 1711	17 14	Antwerp	7 3
Westminster, 1856,†		Brussels	7 12
"Big Ben"	15 8½	Dantzic, 1453	6 1
Erfurt, 1497	13 15	Lincoln, 1834	5 8
Westminster, 1858,†		St. Paul's, 1716½. . . .	5 4
"St. Stephen"	13 10½	Ghent	4 18
Sens	13 ?	Boulogne, new	4 18
Paris, 1680	12 16	Exeter, 1675	4 10
Montreal, 1847	12 15	Old Lincoln, 1610	4 8
Cologne, 1448	11 3	Fourth quarter-	
Breslau, 1507	11 0	bell, Westmin-	
Görlitz	10 17	ster, 1857	4 0
London, 1882 (St. Paul's). Great Paul||		about 17½ 0	
Cologne, 1887 ‡		about 26 13	

BAPTISM OF BELLS.—They were anointed and baptized in churches, it is said, from the 10th century. *Du Fresnoy*. The bells of the priory of Little Dunmow, in Essex, were baptized by the names of St. Michael, St. John, Virgin Mary, Holy Trinity, &c., in 1501. *Weever*. The great bell of Notre Dame, of Paris, was baptized by the name of duke of Angoulême, 1816. On the continent, in Roman Catholic states, they baptize bells as we do ships, but with religious solemnity. *Ashe*.

RINGING OF BELLS, in changes of regular peals, is almost peculiar to the English. *Stow*.

"Companie of the Schollers of Chepeside," 1603; "Society of College Youths," 1637; "Society of Cumberlands," 1683; the "Society of Union Scholars," 1713; the "Society of Eastern Scholars," 1733; "London Youths," 1753; "Westminster Youths," 1776.

Fabian Stedman, about 1650, invented a system known as "Stedman's principle." Benjamin Anable soon after invented "Grandsire Triples."

* The metal has been valued at the lowest estimate, at 66,565*l*. Gold and silver are said to have been thrown in as votive offerings.

† The largest bell in England (named Big Ben, after sir Benjamin Hall, the then chief commissioner of works), cast at Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, by Messrs. Warner, under the superintendence of Mr. E. Beckett Denison, and the Rev. W. Taylor, at an expense of 3343*l*. 14*s*. 6*d*. The composition was 22 parts copper and 7 tin. The diameter was 9 ft. 5½ in.; the height, 7 ft. 10½ in. The clapper weighed 12 cwt. *Rev. W. Taylor*.

‡ The bell "Big Ben" having been found to be cracked on 24 Oct. 1857, it was broken up and another bell cast with the same metal, in May, 1858, by Messrs. Mears, Whitechapel. It is rather different in shape from its predecessor, "Big Ben," and about 2 tons lighter. Its diameter is 9 ft. 6 in.; the height 7 ft. 10 in. It was struck for the first time, 18 Nov. 1858. The clapper weighs 6 cwt.—half that of the former bell. The note of the bell is E natural; the quarter-bells being G, B, E, F. On 1 Oct. 1859, this bell was also found to be cracked.

§ The clapper of St. Paul's bell weighs 80 lbs.; the diameter of the bell is 10 feet (Mr. Walsley says 6 ft. 9½ in.), and its thickness 10 in. The hour strikes upon this bell, the quarters upon two smaller ones; see *Clocks*.

Height, 8 feet 10 in.; diameter, 9 feet 6½ in.; note *bb*; materials tin and copper; cost about 3000*l*; cast by Mr. Taylor, at Loughborough; raised to its place 31 May, dedicated 3 June, 1882.

¶ Height 14½ feet; diameter at the mouth 11½ feet; note C♯ or D; materials chiefly French cannon; cast by Andreas Hamm of Frankenthal; dedicated July 1887.

720 changes can be rung in an hour upon 12 bells; 479,001,600 changes rung upon them, require 75 years, 10 months, and 10 days.

Nell Gwynne left the ringers of the bells of St. Martin's in the fields money for a weekly entertainment, 1687, and many others have done the same.

CARILLONS, a collection of bells, arranged in two or three chromatic scales, played by pedals or keyboards, or by machinery. The first set is said to have been made at Alost in Flanders, in 1437, and that country and Holland are renowned for carillons. Matthias van den Gheyn was an eminent maker (1721-85). Excellent carillon machines are now made by Messrs. Gillet, Bland & Co., Croydon. One at Manchester was started 1 Jan. 1879. It plays 35 tunes on 20 bells.

BELOOCHISTAN, the ancient Gedrosia (S. Asia). Kelat, the capital, was taken by the British in the Afghan war, 1839; abandoned, July, 1840; taken and held a short time, Nov. 1840.

The khau was subsidised in 1854, under certain conditions, which were not observed; the arrangement was broken up in 1873; the negotiations of major (after sir Robert) Sandeman in 1875 were successful, and Quetta was occupied by the British in 1877, and has since become a prosperous station. The khau proffered assistance after the defeat of gen. Burrows in July, 1880.

Quetta, with districts of Pishin, Thal Chotiali, and Sibt, annexed to British territories, announced, Nov. 1887.

BELT CASE, see *Trials*, 1882-4.

BELVEDERE EXPLOSION, see *Gunpowder* (note).

BENARES, in India, a holy city of the Hindoos, abounding in temples. It was ceded by the nabob of Oude, Asoph-ud-Dowla, to the English in 1775. An insurrection took place here, which had nearly proved fatal to the British interests in Hindostan, 1781. The rajah, Cheyt Sing, was deposed in consequence of it, in 1783. Mr. Cherry, capt. Conway, and others, were assassinated at Benares, by vizier Aly, 14 Jan. 1799. In June, 1857, col. Neil succeeded in suppressing attempts of the native infantry to join the mutiny; see *India*. Visit of prince of Wales, 5 Jan. 1876.

BENBURB, near Armagh (N. Ireland). Here O'Neill totally defeated the English under Monroe, 5 June, 1646. Moore says that it was "the only great victory since the days of Brian Boru, achieved by an Irish chieftain in the cause of Ireland."

BENCOOLEN (Sumatra). The English East India company made a settlement here which preserved to them the pepper trade after the Dutch had dispossessed them of Bantam, 1682. *Anderson*. York fort was erected by the East India company, 1690. In 1693 a dreadful mortality raged here, occasioned by the town being built on a pestilential morass; among others the governor and council perished. The French, under count D'Estaing, destroyed the English settlement, 1760. Bencoolen was reduced to a residency under the government of Bengal, in 1801, and was ceded to the Dutch, in 1824, in exchange for their possessions in Malacca; see *India*.

BENDER, Bessarabia, European Russia. Near it was the asylum of Charles XII. of Sweden, after his defeat at Pultowa by the czar Peter the Great, 8 July, 1709. The peace of Bender was concluded in 1711. Bender was taken by storm, by the Russians, 28 Sept. 1770; was taken by Potemkin in 1789, and again in 1809. It was restored at the peace of Jassy, but retained at the peace of 1812.

BENEDICTINES, an order of monks founded by St. Benedict (lived 480-543), who introduced the monastic life into Western Europe, in 529, when he founded the monastery on Monte Casino in Cam-

pania, and eleven others afterwards. His *Regula Monachorum* (rule of the monks) soon became the common rule of western monachism. No religious order has been so remarkable for extent, wealth, and men of note and learning, as the Benedictine. Among its branches the chief were the Cluniaes, founded in 912; the Cistercians, founded in 1098, and reformed by St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, in 1116; and the Carthusians, from the Chartreux (hence Charter-house), founded by Bruno about 1080. The Benedictine order was introduced into England by Augustin, in 596; and William I. built an abbey for it on the plain where the battle of Hastings was fought, 1066; see *Battle-Abbey*. William de Warrenne, earl of Warrenne, built a convent at Lewes, in Sussex, in 1077. Of this order it is reckoned that there have been 40 popes, 200 cardinals, 50 patriarchs, 116 archbishops, 4600 bishops, 4 emperors, 12 empresses, 46 kings, 41 queens, and 3600 saints. Their founder was canonized. *Baronius*. The Benedictines have taken little part in politics, but have produced many valuable literary works. The congregation of St. Maur published the celebrated "*L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*," in 1750, and edited many ancient authors.

The Benedictines with other orders were expelled from France by decree 29 March, 1880
The 14th centenary of the birth of St. Benedict was kept at Monte Casino and other places April, "

BENEFICE (literally a good deed or favour), or **FIEP**. Clerical benefices originated in the 12th century, when the priesthood began to imitate the feudal lay system of holding lands for performing certain duties: till then the priests were supported by alms and oblations at mass. Vicarages, rectories, perpetual curacies, and chaplaincies, are termed benefices, in contradistinction to dignities, such as bishoprics, &c. A rector is entitled to all the tithes; a vicar, to a small part or to none.—All benefices that should become vacant in the space of six months, were given by pope Clement VII. to his nephew, in 1534. *Notitia Monastica*. An act for the augmentation of poor benefices by the sale of some of those in the presentation of the lord chancellor, was passed in 1863, and an act respecting the sequestration of benefices and their union passed, 1871.

The Commission on Ecclesiastical Benefices reported, recommending amendments in sales of advowsons, discontinuance of sale by auction, &c.

about 3 Nov. 1879

BENEFIT OF CLERGY, see *Clergy*.

BENEFIT SOCIETIES, see *Friendly Societies*.

BENEVENTUM (now Benevento), an ancient city in South Italy, said to have been founded by Diomedes the Greek, after the fall of Troy. Pyrrhus of Macedon, during his invasion of Italy, was totally defeated near Beneventum, 275 B.C. Near it was erected the triumphal arch of Trajan, A.D. 114. Benevento was formed into a duchy by the Lombards, 571. At a battle fought here, 26 Feb. 1266, Manfred, king of Sicily, was defeated and slain by Charles of Anjou, who thus became virtually master of Italy. The castle was built 1232; the town was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 1688, when the archbishop, afterwards pope Benedict XIII., was dug out of the ruins alive, and contributed to its subsequent rebuilding, 1703. It was seized by the king of Naples, but restored to the pope on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773. Talleyrand de l'Égird, Bonaparte's arch-chancellor, was made prince of Benevento, 1806. Benevento was taken by the French, 1798, and restored to the pope in 1815.

BENEVOLENCES (Aids, Free Gifts, actually Forced Loans) appear to have been claimed by our Anglo-Saxon sovereigns. Special ones were levied by Edward IV., 1473, by Richard III., 1485 (although a statute forbidding them was enacted in 1484), by Henry VII., 1492; and by James I., in 1613, on occasion of the marriage of the princess Elizabeth with Frederick, the elector palatine, afterwards king of Bohemia. In 1615, Oliver St. John, M.P., was fined 5000*l.*, and chief justice Coke disgraced, for severely censuring such modes of raising money. Benevolences were declared illegal by the bill of rights, Feb. 1689.

BENEVOLENT, or Strangers' Friend Society, established 1785; Loan Society, 1817; Society of Blues, 1824; Society of St. Patrick, 1784.

BENGAL, chief presidency of British India, containing Calcutta, the capital. Its governors were appointed by the sovereigns of Delhi, till 1340, when it became independent. It was added to the Mogul empire by Baber, about 1529; see *India and Calcutta*.

The English first permitted to trade to Bengal . . .	1534
They establish a settlement at Hooghly . . .	about 1652
Factories of the French and Danes set up . . .	1664
Bengal made a distinct agency . . .	1680
Mr. William Hedges appointed agent and governor . . .	1681
The English settlement removed to Fort William . . .	1698
Imperial grant vesting the revenues of Bengal in the company, by which it gained the sovereignty of the country . . .	12 Aug. 1765
Mr. Warren Hastings governor . . .	1772
India Bill: Bengal made chief presidency; supreme court of judicature established . . .	16 June, 1773
Bishop of Calcutta appointed . . .	21 July, 1813
Railway opened . . .	15 Aug. 1854
Awful famine in Orissa (<i>which see</i>) . . .	1855-66
Lieut.-governor, hon. Wm. Grey . . .	1867
Geo. Campbell . . .	1871
Deficiency in rainfall; consequent famine (<i>see India</i>) . . .	Oct. 1873
Cyclone: Mednapore destroyed; about 2,000 perish . . .	Oct. 1874
Lieut.-governor, sir Richard Temple . . .	1877
" " hon. sir Ashley Eden . . .	1877
" " Mr. (aft. Sir) Rivers Thompson . . .	March, 1882
" " Sir C. S. Bayley . . .	April, 1887
Bengal Tenancy Bill passed . . .	11 March, 1885
Cyclone on the Orissa coast; about 5,000 perish . . .	22 Sept. "

BEN NEVIS, a mountain in Inverness-shire, the loftiest in Britain, 4,406 feet above the sea; see *Meteorology*, 1833-4.

BENWELL TOWER, about two miles W. of Newcastle [value above 12,000*l.*], was presented by Mr. John Wm. Pease to be the palace of the new bishopric of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov. 1881.

BENZOLE, or **BENZENE**, a compound of hydrogen and carbon, discovered by Faraday in the oils of portable gas (1825), obtained by Mitscherlich from benzoic acid (1834) and by C. B. Mansfield in coal tar (1848), the latter of whom unfortunately died in consequence of being severely burnt while experimenting on it (26 Feb. 1855). Benzole has become useful in the arts. Chemical research has produced from it *aniline* (*which see*), the source of the celebrated modern dyes, mauve, magenta, and many others; see *Alizarine* and *Indigo*.

Aromatic essences and perfumes have been obtained from benzole by Perkin, Tiemann, Harrrmann, and others. Febrifuge medicines, by O. Fischer, Dewar, McKendrick and others, in 1881. And saccharine, a principle 220 times sweeter than cane sugar, by Fahlberg and Remsen, patented in Britain in 1886; not nutritious and said to cause indigestion.

BEOWULF, an ancient Anglo-Saxon epic poem, describing events which probably occurred in the middle of the 5th century, supposed to have been written subsequent to 597. An edition by Kemble was published in 1833. It has been translated by Kemble, Thorpe, and Wackerbarth.

BERBICE (S. America), settled by the Dutch, 1626, who surrendered it to the British, 23 April, 1796, and 22 Sept. 1803; and finally in 1814. It was united to Demerara and named British Guiana, 1831.

BERDITSCHIEFF, Kiev, S. Russia. At the burning of a circus here about 300 persons perish, 13 Jan. 1883.

BERENGARIANS, followers of Berengarius, archdeacon of Angers, who, about 1049, opposed the Romish doctrine of transubstantiation, or the real presence in the Lord's supper. Several councils of the church condemned his doctrine, 1050-79. After much controversy he recanted about 1079, and died grieved and wearied in 6 Jan. 1088.

BERESINA, a river in Russia, crossed by the French main army after its defeat by the Russians, 25-29 Nov. 1812. The French lost upwards of 20,000 men, and their retreat was attended by great calamity and suffering.

BERG (W. Germany), on the extinction of its line of counts, in 1348, was incorporated with Juliers. Napoleon I. made Murat grand-duke in 1806. The principal part is now held by Prussia.

BERGAMO (N. Italy), a Lombard duchy, was annexed to Venice, 1428; which chiefly held it till it revolted, and was joined to the Cisalpine republic, 1797. It was awarded to Austria in 1814, and ceded to Sardinia, 1859.

BERGEN (Norway), founded 1070; was the royal residence during the 12th and 13th centuries.

BERGEN (in Germany), **BATTLE OF**, between the French and allies, the latter defeated, 13 April, 1752.—(In HOLLAND) 1. The allies under the duke of York were defeated by the French, under gen. Brune, with great loss, 19 Sept. 1799. 2. In another battle, fought 2 Oct. same year, the duke gained a victory over Brune; but on the 6th, the duke was defeated before Alkmaar, and on the 20th entered into a convention, by which his army was exchanged for 6000 French and Dutch prisoners in England.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, in Holland. This place, whose works were deemed impregnable, was taken by the French, 16 Sept. 1747, and again in 1795. An attempt, made by the British under general sir T. Graham (afterwards lord Lynedoch), to carry the fortress by storm, was defeated; after forcing an entrance, their retreat was cut off, and a dreadful slaughter ensued; nearly all were cut to pieces or made prisoners, 8 March, 1814.

BERGERAC, France. Here John of Gaunt, then earl of Derby, defeated the French, in 1344, and here a temporary treaty of peace between the Catholics and Protestants, establishing liberty of conscience, was signed 17 Sept. 1577.

BERKELEY CASTLE, Gloucestershire, was begun by Henry I. in 1108, and finished in the next reign. Here Edward II. was cruelly murdered by the contrivance of his queen Isabella (a princess of France), and her paramour, Mortimer, earl of March, 21 Sept. 1327. Mortimer was hanged at the Elms, near London, 29 Nov. 1330; and Edward III. confined his mother in her own house at Castle Rising, near Lynn, in Norfolk, till her death, 1357.

BERLIN (capital of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg), alleged to have been founded by the margrave Albert the Bear, about 1163. Its five districts were united under one magistracy, in 1714; and it was subsequently made the capital of Prussia and greatly improved by the sovereigns. It was taken and held by the Russians and Austrians, 9-13 Oct. 1760. Establishment of the Academy of Sciences, 1702; of the university, 1810. On 27 Oct. 1806, after the battle of Jena (14 Oct.), the French entered Berlin; and from this place Napoleon issued the famous *Berlin decree*, an interdiction against the commerce of England, 20 Nov. It declared the British islands to be in a state of blockade, and ordered all Englishmen found in countries occupied by French troops to be treated as prisoners of war. On 5 Nov. 1808, Napoleon entered into a convention with Prussia, by which he remitted to Prussia the sum due on the war-debt, and withdrew many of his troops to reinforce his armies in Spain. See *Prussia*, 1866, 1871.

The railway to Magdeburg opened . . . 10 Sept. 1841
The first constituent assembly held here . . . 21 June, 1842
An insurrection commenced here . . . March, 1843
Berlin was declared in a state of siege . . . 12 Nov. "
The continuation of this state was declared to be illegal without its concurrence by the lower chamber . . . 25 April, 1849
A treaty of peace between Prussia and Saxony was signed . . . 21 Oct. 1866
The victorious army entered Berlin, 20 Sept. 1866; and 16 June, 1871
The monument of Victory, in memory of the wars with Denmark (1864), Austria (1866), and France (1870-1), solemnly uncovered . . . 2 Sept. 1873
Meeting of chancellors of Germany, Austria, and Russia, 11, 12 May; they agree to an urgent note to Turkey on the eastern policy; expressed in a note dated 13 May; accepted by Italy and France; received in London, 15 May; its acceptance by the earl of Derby declined, as her majesty's government had not been consulted, 19 May; this note not presented through the revolution in Turkey . . . 30 May, 1876
The "Berlin note" printed in the *Times* . . . 4 July, 1876
International fish and fishing exhibition opened by the crown prince . . . 20 April, 1880
International Hygienic exhibition burnt; great loss . . . 12 May, 1882; opened 12 May, closed . . . 15 Oct. 1883
National theatre burnt . . . 4 April, "
Statues of Wilhelm and Alexander von Humboldt uncovered in presence of the emperor . . . 28 May, "
Foundation of New German parliament-house laid by the emperor in the presence of a grand assembly . . . 9 June, 1884
International Art Exhibition opened by the emperor . . . 22 May, 1886
Monument to Frederick William IV. unveiled by the emperor . . . 10 June, "
Queen Victoria warmly received here 24 April; meets prince Bismarck 25 April; left . . . 26 April, 1888
Population 1,463,706 . . . Nov. "

BERLIN CONGRESS ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Representatives (with resident ambassadors): Germany, prince Bismarck, president; Russia, prince Gortschakoff; Turkey, Alexander Cambrédy; Great Britain, lord Beaconsfield and marquis of Salisbury (lord Odo Russell ambassador); Austria, count Andrássy; France, M. Waddington; Italy, count Corti.
First meeting, 13 June; 20th and last meeting; treaty signed . . . 13 July, 1878
Articles 1-12. Bulgaria constituted an autonomous principality, tributary to the sultan; the Balkans southern limit; the prince, to be elected by the population, approved by the sultan and other powers; public laws, and other details.
" 13-22. New province of Eastern Roumelia constituted; partially autonomous; boundaries defined; Christian governor-general to be appointed by the sultan; to be organised

by an Austrian commission; a Russian army of occupation, to remain nine months.

Art. 23. Bosnia and Herzegovina to be occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary.

" 24-30. Montenegro to be independent; new frontiers; Antivari annexed.

" 31-39. Servia to be independent, with new frontiers.

" 40-49. Roumania to be independent, losing part of Bessarabia to Russia, with compensation.

" 50-54. Regulation of navigation of the Danube, &c.

" 55-57. Legal reforms in Crete, &c.

" 58. The Porte cedes to Russia Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum, and settles boundaries.

" 59. Batoum to be a free commercial port.

" 60. Alasgird and Bayazid restored to Turkey.

" 61-62. The Porte engages to realise legal reforms, and to grant religious liberty, &c.

" 63. The treaty of Paris (30 March, 1856), and of London (13 March, 1871), maintained when not modified by this treaty.

" 64. Treaty to be ratified in three weeks' time.

Ratified 3 Aug. 1878
Circular respecting delay in fulfilling the treaty from earl Granville, the British foreign secretary, to the foreign powers May, 1880

BERLIN CONFERENCE (16 June-1 July, 1880).

The ambassadors: for Great Britain, lord Odo Russell (after lord Amphilil); France, comte de St. Vallier, etc. president, prince Hohenlohe, German foreign minister.

They agree to a collective note presented to the sultan of Turkey (urging the surrender of Dulcigno and cession of provinces to Greece), which is presented 15 July, "

For another Berlin Conference, see *Samoan Isles*, 29 April et seq. 1889

Another conference, see *West African*.

See *Dulcigno, Turkey, and Greece*, 1880-1.

BERLIN WORK, see *Embroidery*.

BERMUDAS or SUMMERS' ISLES, a group in the North Atlantic ocean, discovered by Juan Bermudas, a Spaniard, in 1522, but not inhabited until 1609, when sir George Summers was cast away upon them. They were settled by stat. 9 James I., 1612. Among the exiles from England during the civil war was Waller, the poet, who wrote, while resident here, a poetical description of the islands. There was an awful hurricane here, 31 Oct. 1780, and by another, a third of the houses was destroyed, and the shipping driven ashore, 20 July, 1813. A large iron dry dock here, which cost 250,000*l.*, was towed from the Medway to the Bermudas, in June and July, 1869. Governors, sir Fred. E. Chapman, 1867; gen. J. H. Lefroy, March, 1871; Sir Robert Michael Laffan, Feb. 1877; died 22 March, 1882; Lieut.-gen. T. L. J. Gallwey, 1882; Lieut.-gen. Newdigate, July, 1888. Visited by the princess Louise, Jan. 1883.

BERNAL COLLECTION of articles of taste and virtue, formed by Ralph Bernal, Esq., many years chairman of committees of ways and means in the house of commons. He died 26 Aug. 1854. The sale in March, 1856, lasted 31 days, and enormous prices were given. The total sum realised was 62,680*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

BERNARD, MOUNT ST., so called from a monastery founded on it by Bernardine Menthon in 962. Velan, its highest peak, is about 8000 feet high, covered with perpetual snow. Hannibal, it is said, conducted the Carthaginians by this pass into Italy (218 B.C.); and by the same route, in May, 1800, Bonaparte led his troops to Italy before the battle of Marengo, 14 June. On the summit of Great St. Bernard is the ancient monastery still held by a community of monks, who entertain travellers.

BERNARDINES, or WHITE MONKS, a

strict order of Cistercian monks, established by St. Bernard of Clairvaux, about 1115. He founded many monasteries.

BERNE, the sovereign canton of Switzerland, joined the Swiss League, 1352; the town Berne was made a free city by the emperor Frederick, May, 1218; it successfully resisted Rudolph of Hapsburg, 1288. It surrendered to the French under general Brune, 12 April, 1798. The town has bears for its arms, and some of these animals are still maintained on funds specially provided for the purpose. It was made capital of Switzerland, 1848.

BERRY (the ancient *Biturigum regis*), central France, held by the Romans since the conquest by Cæsar (58-50 B.C.) till it was subdued by the Visigoths; from whom it was taken by Clovis in A.D. 507. It was erected into a duchy by John II. in 1360, and was not incorporated into the royal domains till 1601.

BERSAGLIERI, the sharpshooters of the Sardinian army, first employed about 1848.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED, a fortified town on the north-east extremity of England, the theatre of many bloody contests while England and Scotland were two kingdoms; it was claimed by the Scots because it stood on their side of the river. Here John Baliol did homage for Scotland, 30 Nov. 1292. It was annexed to England in 1333; and after having been taken and retaken many times, was finally ceded to England in 1482. In 1551 it was made independent of both kingdoms. The town surrendered to Cromwell in 1648, and to general Monk in 1659. Since the union of the crowns (James I. 1603), the strong fortifications have been neglected. The borough was absorbed into Northumberland in 1885.

BESSARABIA, a frontier province of European Russia, part of the ancient Dacia. After being possessed by the Goths, Huns, &c., it was conquered by the Turks, 1474; seized by the Russians, 1770, and ceded to them in 1812. The part annexed to Roumania in 1856, was restored to Russia at the close of the war in 1878, in exchange for the Dobrudscha, by the treaty of Berlin, 13 July, and given up, 21 Oct. 1878.

BESSEMER, see *Steel and Steam Navigation*.

BETHELL'S ACT, see *Fraudulent*.

BETHLEHEM now contains a large convent, enclosing, as is said, the very birthplace of Christ; a church erected by the empress Helena in the form of a cross, about 325; a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where they pretend to show the manger in which Christ was laid; another, called the Chapel of Joseph; and a third, of the Holy Innocents. Bethlehem is much visited by pilgrims.—The Bethlehemite monks existed in England in 1257.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL (so called from having been originally the hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem), a royal foundation for the reception of lunatics, incorporated by Henry VIII. in 1547. The old Bethlehem Hospital, Moorfields, erected in 1676, pulled down in 1814, was built in imitation of the Tuileries at Paris. The present hospital in St. George's-fields was begun April, 1812, and opened in 1815. In 1856 extensive improvements were completed under the direction of Mr. Sydney Smirke. Income 1876, 25,184*l.*

BETHNAL GREEN, E. London, a poor, populous parish; said to have been the seat of Henry de Montfort, hero of the "Blind Beggar of Bethnal

Green" (*Percy Ballads*). Many churches have been recently erected by the instrumentality of bishop Blomfield and others, and the district has been much favoured by the baroness Burdett-Coutts. The East London Museum here, a branch of that at South Kensington, was opened by the prince of Wales, 24 June, 1872. Sir Richard Wallace lent to it for a year a collection of fine pictures and valuable curiosities. The gardens opened 19 May, 1875. See *Parks*. Returns two M.P.'s by Act of 1885.

BETHUNE, France, an independent lordship since the 11th century, was annexed to the monarchy by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713, after several changes.

BETTING-HOUSES, affording much temptation to gaming, and consequent dishonesty, in the lower classes, were suppressed by an act passed in 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 119). A *Pari-mutuel*, or mutual betting machine, in Aug., and the "Knights-bridge Exchange," a betting company, 2 Nov. 1870, were declared illegal, see *Races*. New Betting Act passed 8 June, 1874.

In 1874 this Act was applied to betting stations at races; legal proceedings against Mr. H. Chaplin, as steward of the Jockey Club, were quashed by the magistrates at Newmarket.

Betting reported to be greatly prevalent Jan. 1889.

BEVERLEY, E. Yorkshire, the Saxon Beverlac, or Beverlega. St. John of Beverley, archbishop of York, founded a stately monastery here, and died 721; and on his account the town received honours from Athelstane, William I., and other sovereigns. It was disfranchised for corruption in 1870, after a long investigation.

BEYROUT (the ancient Berytus), a seaport of Syria, colonised from Sidon. It was destroyed by an earthquake, 566; was rebuilt, and was alternately possessed by the Christians and Saracens; and after many changes, fell into the power of Amurath IV. It was taken during the Egyptian revolt by Ibrahim Pacha, in 1832. The total defeat of the Egyptian army by the allied British, Turkish, and Austrian forces, and evacuation of Beyrout (the Egyptians losing 7000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and twenty pieces of cannon), took place 10 Oct. 1840. Sir C. Napier was the English admiral engaged. Beyrout suffered greatly in consequence of the massacres in Syria in May, 1860. In Nov. 1860 above 27,000 persons were said to be in danger of starving; see *Syria*.

BHOOTAN, a country north of Lower Bengal, with whom a treaty was made 25 April, 1774. After fruitless negotiations, Bhootan was invaded by the British in Dec. 1864, in consequence of injurious treatment of an envoy. See *India*, 1864-5.

By an insurrection the Deb Rajah was deposed, Aug. 1885.

BHURTPORE (India), capital of Bhurtpore, was besieged by the British, 3 Jan. 1805, and attacked five times up to 21 March, without success. After a desperate engagement with Holkar, the Mahratta chief, 2 April, 1805, the fortress was surrendered to general Lake. By a treaty, the rajah of Bhurtpore agreed to pay twenty lacs of rupees, ceded territories that had been granted to him, and delivered his son as hostage, 17 April, 1805. On the rajah's death, during a revolt against his son, Bhurtpore was taken by storm, by lord Combermere, 18 Jan. 1826; see *India*.

BIANCHI (Whites), a political party at Florence, in 1300, in favour of the Ghibelines or imperial party, headed by Vieri de' Cerchi, opposed the Neri (or Blacks), headed by Corso de' Donati. The latter banished their opponents, among whom was

the poet Dante, in 1302. "Bianchi" were also male and female penitents, clothed in white, who travelled through Italy in Aug. 1399; and were suppressed by pope Boniface IX., 1400.

BIARCHY. When Aristodemus, king of Sparta, died, he left two sons, twins, Eurysthenes and Procles; and the people, not knowing to whom precedence should be given, placed both upon the throne, and thus established the first biarchy, 1102 B.C. The descendants of each reigned for about 800 years. *Herodotus*.

BIARRITZ, a bathing-place near Bayonne. Here resided the comtesse de Montijo and her daughter Eugénie, empress of the French, till her marriage, 29 Jan. 1853. It was frequently visited by the emperor and empress.

Visited by Queen Victoria. 7 March—2 April, 1889.

BIBERACH (Württemberg). Here Moreau twice defeated the Austrians,—under Latour, 2 Oct. 1796, and under Kray, 9 May, 1800.

BIBLE (from the Greek *biblos*, a book), the name especially given to the Holy Scriptures. The Old Testament is said to have been collected and arranged by Ezra between 458 and 450 B.C. The Apocrypha are considered as inspired writings by the Roman Catholics, but not by the Jews and Protestants; * see *Apocrypha*.

OLD TESTAMENT.†

Genesis contains the history of the world

	from B.C.	4004—1635
Exodus	1635—1490	
Leviticus	1490	
Numbers	1490—1451	
Deuteronomy†	1451	
Job	about 1520	
Joshua	from 1451—1420	
Judges	1425—1120	
Ruth	1322—1312	
1st and 2nd Samuel	1171—1017	
1st and 2nd Kings	1015—562	
1st and 2nd Chronicles	1004—536	
Book of Psalms (principally by David)	1063—1015	
Proverbs written	about 1000—700	
Song of Solomon	about 1014	
Ecclesiastes	about 977	
Jonah	about 862	
Joel	about 800	
Hosea	about 785—725	
Amos	about 787	
Isaiah	about 760—698	
Micah	about 750—710	
Nahum	about 713	

* In April, 1865, was published a proposal for raising a fund for exploring Palestine in order to illustrate the Bible by antiquarian and scientific investigation. The first meeting was held 22 June, 1865, the archbishop of York in the chair; see *Palestine*.

† The division of the Bible into *chapters* has been ascribed to archbishop Lanfranc in the 11th, and to archbishop Langton in the 13th century; but T. Hartwell Horne considers the real author to have been cardinal Hugo de Sancto Caro, about the middle of the 13th century. The division into *sections* was commenced by Rabbi Nathan (author of a Concordance), about 1445, and completed by Athras, a Jew, in 1661. The present division into *verses* was introduced by the celebrated printer, Robert Stephens, in his Greek Testament (1551) and in his Latin Bible (1556-7).

‡ Fragments of portions of this book, on leather, asserted to have been written about the 8th century B.C., obtained from Arabs in Jerusalem by M. Shapira, were exhibited in the British Museum, Aug. 1883, and after a critical examination by Dr. Ginsburg and others, declared to be forged. M. Shapira, probably insane, committed suicide at Rotterdam, 9 March, 1884. Dr. Harkavy, of St. Petersburg, published a report, about Aug. 1884, describing some apparently ancient Hebrew MS. rolls of Lamentations and other books, said to have been found by Jews in Rhodes about 1850.

Zephaniah	about B.C.	630
Jeremiah	about	629—538
Lamentations	about	588
Habakkuk	about	626
Daniel	from	607—534
Ezekiel	from	595—574
Obadiah	about	587
Ezra	about	536—456
Ester	about	521—495
Haggai	about	520
Zechariah	about	520—518
Nehemiah	about	446—434
Malachi	about	397

NEW TESTAMENT.

GOSPELS by Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John,

Acts of the Apostles	B.C. 5—A.D. 33	33
EPISTLES—1st and 2nd of Paul to Thessalonians	A.D. 33—65	65
1st to Galatians		54
1st to Corinthians		58
2nd to Corinthians		59
Romans		60
Of James		60
1st of Peter		60
To Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Hebrews,		60
Philemon		64
Titus, and 1st to Timothy		65
2nd to Timothy		66
2nd of Peter		66
Of Jude		66
1st, 2nd, and 3rd of John after		90
Revelation		96

The most ancient copy of the *Hebrew Scriptures* existed at Toledo, called the *Codex of Hillel*; it was of very early date, probably of the 4th century after Christ; some say about 60 years before Christ. The copy of Ben Asher, of Jerusalem, was made about 1100.

The reputed oldest copy of the Old and New Testament in *Greek*, is that in the *Vatican*, which was written in the 4th or 5th century. Mai's edition appeared in 1857. The next in age is the *Alexandrian Codex* (referred to the 5th century) in the British Museum, presented by the Greek patriarch to Charles I. in 1628. It has been printed in England, edited by Woide and Baber, 1786—1821.—*Codex Ephraemi*, or *Codex Regius*, ascribed to the 5th century, in the Royal Library, Paris; published by Tischendorf in 1843.

The *Codex Sinaiticus*, probably written in the 4th century, was discovered by M. Constantine Tischendorf, at St. Katherine's monastery in 1844 and 1859, and presented to the czar of Russia, at whose cost a splendid edition was published in 1862.

The *Hebrew Psalter* was printed at Bologna in 1477. The complete *Hebrew Bible* was first printed by Soncino in Italy in 1488, and the *Greek Testament* (edited by Erasmus) at Rotterdam, in 1516. Aldus's edition was printed in 1518; Stephens' in 1546; and the *testus receptus* (or received text) by the *Elzevirs* in 1624.

TRANSLATIONS.

The Old Testament, in *Greek*, termed the *Septuagint* (*which see*), generally considered to have been made by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about 286 or 285 B.C.; of this many fabulous accounts are given.

Origen, after spending twenty-eight years in collating MSS., commenced his *polyglot Bible* at Cæsarea in A.D. 231; it contained the *Greek versions* of Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion, all made in or about the 2nd century after Christ.

The following are ancient versions:—*Syriac*, 1st or 2nd century; the old *Latin* version, early in the 2nd century, revised by Jerome, in 384; who, however, completed a new version in 405, now called the *VULGATE* (*which see*); the first edition was printed (without date) about 1456; the first dated 1462;—*Coptic*, 2nd or 3rd century; *Ethiopic*; *Armenian*, 4th or 5th century; *Slavonic*, 9th century; and the *Meso-Gothic*, by Ulfilas, the apostle of the Goths, about 360, a manuscript copy of which, called the *Codex Argenteus*, is at Upsal. The *Psalms* were translated into *Saxon* by bishop Aldhelm, about 706; *Cædmon's* metrical paraphrase of a portion of the Bible, about 680; and the *Gospels* by bishop Egbert, about 721; parts of the Bible by Bede, in the 8th century.

Bible Translation Society, founded 1840.

ENGLISH VERSIONS AND EDITIONS.

M.S. paraphrase of the whole Bible at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, dated by Usher . . . 1290
 Versions (from the *Vulgate*) by Wickliffe and his followers (above 170 M.S. copies extant) . . . 1356-84
 [Part published by Lewis, 1731; by Baber, 1810; the whole by Madden and Forshall, at Oxford 1850.]
 William Tyndale's version of Matthew and Mark from the *Greek* printed, 1524; of the whole New Testament, 1525; 6 editions . . . 1525-30
 Miles Coverdale's version of the whole Bible; printing finished . . . 4 Oct. 1535
 [Ordered by Henry VIII. to be laid in the choir of every church, "for every man that will to look and read therein."]
 T. Matthews' (said to be fictitious name for John Rogers) version (partly by Tyndale* and Coverdale) 1537
 Crammer's Great Bible (Matthews' revised), the first printed by authority . . . 1539
 [Bible reading prohibited] . . . 1504-57
 Geneva version, "Breeches Bible," (the first with figured verses), 1540-1557; published . . . 1560
 Archbishop Parker's called "The Bishops' Bible" (eight of the fourteen persons employed being bishops) . . . 1558
 King James's Bible, the present authorised version—revision began 1604; published . . . 1611
 [Dr. Benjamin Blayney's revised edition, 1769.]
 Roman Catholic authorised version: New Testament, at Rheims, 1582; Old Testament, at Douay, 1609-10

Authorised Jewish English version . . . 1851-61
 The revision of the English version now in use was recommended by the bishops in convocation, 10 Feb. 1870. The committee, including eminent scholars of various denominations, appointed in May, held their first meeting at Westminster Abbey 22 June, 1870.
 Revision of the New Testament completed (103 sessions, or 407 days), 11 Nov. 1880; various editions published 17 May, 1881. Revision of the Old Testament completed, July, 1884. Published 19 May, 1885.
 Paragraph Bibles published in England by John Reeve, 1808; by the Tract Society, 1848; at Cambridge, Massachusetts, by Dr. Coit, 1834.
 Smallest Bible known ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches: weight under 3½ oz.), issued from Oxford University press, Oct. 1875.

MODERN TRANSLATIONS. †

	N. TEST.	BIBLE.
Flemish		1477
Spanish (Valencian)		1478
German	1522	1530
English	1526	1535
French		1487
Swedish	1526	1541
Danish	1524	1550
Dutch		1475
Italian		1471
Spanish		1543
Russian (parts)	1519	1822
Welsh	1567	1588
Hungarian	1574	1589
Bohemian		1488
Polish	1551	1561
Virginian Indians	1661	1663
Irish	1602	1686
Georgian		1743
Portuguese	1712	1748
Manks	1748	1767
Turkish	1666	1814
Sanscrit	1808	1822
Modern Greek	1638	1821
Chinese	1814	1823
Japanese		1893

The British and Foreign Bible Society continue to make and print translations of the Bible in all the dialects of the world; see *Polyglot*.

* He was strangled at Antwerp, 6 Oct. 1536, at the instigation of Henry VIII. and his council. His last words were, "Lord, open the king of England's eyes!"
 † 14 editions of his Testament had then been published. His statue on the Thames embankment was uncovered 7 May, 1884.

† "The Bible of Every Land," ed. 1860, published by Messrs. Bagsters, London, is full of information respecting ancient and modern versions of the Bible.

BIBLE CHRISTIANS, a branch of the Methodists began in 1815 by Wm. O'Bryan, a Cornish lay preacher; principally exist in the West of England.

BIBLE DICTIONARIES. The most remarkable are Calmet's "Dictionary of the Bible," 1722-8; Kitto's "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," 1843 and 1851; and Smith's elaborate "Dictionary of the Bible," 1860-3; see *Concordances*.*

BIBLE SOCIETIES. Among the principal and oldest societies which have made the dissemination of the Scriptures a collateral or an exclusive object, are the following:—

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge	1698
Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts	1701
Society in Scotland, for Promoting Christian Knowledge	1709
Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the poor	1750
Naval and Military Bible Society	1780
Sunday School Society	1785
French Bible Society	1792
British and Foreign Bible Society, † begun 1803; organised	1804
Irish Bible Society	1806
City of London Auxiliary Bible Society	1812
A bull from the pope, Pius VII., against Bible Societies appeared in	1817

BIBLIA PAUPERUM (the Bible for the poor), consisting of engravings illustrating scripture history, with texts, carved in wood, a "block book," printed early in the 15th century, was compiled by Bonaventura, general of the Franciscans, about 1260. A fac-simile was published by J. R. Smith, in 1859.

BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY, SOCIETY FOR, established by Dr. Samuel Birch, and others, 1871. Besides a journal, it has published, "Records of the Past," translations from the Assyrian, Egyptian, and other languages, 1873-80.

BIBLICAL BROTHERHOOD. A Russian sect founded in 1886 by four Jews to reconcile Hebraism with Christianity.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, the Science of Books.

Gesner's "Bibliotheca Universale" appeared	1545
De Bure's "Bibliographie Instructive"	1763
Peignot, Manuel	1823
Horne, Introduction to the Study of Bibliography	1814
Brunet's Manuel du Libraire, 1st edit. 1810; 5th ed., with supplements	1860-80
Scriptural, Orme, Bibliotheca Biblica, 1824; Darling, Bibliographica	1854-8
Classical, the works of Fabricius, Clarke, and Dibdin	
English, Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica	1824
Lowndes, Bibliographer's Manual, 1834; new ed. by Bohn	1857-62
Alibone's Dictionary of English Literature	1859-71
British Catalogues, by Sampson Low	1835-88
French, Querard	1828-64

* An "Index to the Persons, Places, and Subjects occurring in the Holy Scriptures," compiled by B. Vincent, editor of the present work, was published by the queen's printers in 1848; others published since.

† This society had issued 24,247,667 copies of the Bible or parts of it up to Jan. 1851; in May, 1863, the number had risen to 43,044,334; in 1867 to 52,669,089; in 1875 to 76,432,723; in March, 1881, to 91,014,448; in 1884 to 100,035,933; in 1887 to 112,253,547. The income of the year 1876 was £206,978; in the year 1880-1, £209,519; in 1886-7, £116,761. In 1857 the society published a catalogue of their library, which contains a large number of remarkable editions of the Bible. The foundation-stone of their new *Central hall*, Queen Victoria-street, London, was laid by the prince of Wales, 11 June, 1866. The society has promoted translations of the Bible into 225 languages or dialects.

BIBLIOMANIA (or book madness) very much prevailed in 1811, when Dr. Dibdin's work with this title was published; see *Boccaccio*, and *Printing*, 1450-5.

BICOCCA, N. Italy. Lantree and the French were here defeated by Colonna and the Imperialists, 29 April, 1522, and Francis thereby lost his conquests in Milan.

BICYCLE, see *Velocipede*.

BIDASSOA. The allied army under lord Wellington, having driven the French from Spain, effected the passage of this river 8 Oct. 1813, and entered France.

BIDDENDEN MAIDS. A distribution of bread and cheese to the poor takes place at Biddenden, Kent, on Easter Mondays, the expense being defrayed from the rental of twenty acres of land, in 1875 yielding about 20*l.* a year, the reputed bequest of the Biddenden maids, two sisters named Chulchurst, said to have been joined together like the Siamese twins, and to have died in the 12th century. In 1656, Wm. Horner, the rector, was non-suited in an attempt to add the "Bread and Cheese lands" to his glebe.

BIGAMY. The Romans branded the guilty party with an infamous mark; and in England the punishment, formerly, was death. An act respecting it was passed 5 Edw. I. 1276. *Viner's Statutes*. Declared to be felony, without benefit of clergy, 1 James I. 1603. Punishable, by imprisonment or transportation, 35 Geo. III. 1794; by imprisonment, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 100 (1861).

BIG BETHEL (Virginia, U.S.). On 10 June, 1861, the Federals were defeated in an attack on some Confederate batteries at this place.

BILBAO (N.E. Spain), founded about 1300; was taken by the French and held a few days, July, 1795. It was delivered from the Carlists by Espartero, assisted by the British, 24 Dec. 1836. It was besieged by Carlists from Feb. to May, 1874, when the siege was raised by marshal Concha, who entered Bilbao 2 May.

BILL OF EXCEPTIONS. The right of tendering such a bill to a judge, either to his charge, to his definition of the law, or to other errors of the court, at a trial between parties, provided by the 2nd statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I. 1284, was abolished by the Judicature Act, 1875.

BILL OF PAINS, &c.; see *Queen Caroline*.

BILL OF RIGHTS, &c.; see *Rights*.

BILLIARDS. The French ascribe their invention to Henrique Devigne, an artist, about 1571. Slate billiard tables were introduced in England in 1827.

BILLINGSGATE, the fish-market in London, is said to have derived its name from Belinus Magnus, a British prince, the father of king Lud, 400 B.C., but Stow thinks from a former owner. It was the old port of London, and the customs were paid here under Ethelred II., A.D. 979. *Stow*. Billingsgate was made a free market, 1699. *Chamberlain*. Fish by land-carriage, as well as sea-borne, now arrives daily here. In 1849, the market was extended and improved, and a new one was erected in 1852, Mr. Bunning, architect. Another new one, erected by Horace Jones, founded 27 Oct. 1874; completed Sept. 1876; lit by electric light, 25 Nov. 1878. Billingsgate market was declared to be insufficient for the fish supply of the metropolis in the report of the commission appointed by the city corporation, presented to the common council, 11 Aug. 1881.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE were invented by the Jews as a means of removing their property from nations where they were persecuted, 1160. *Anderson*. Bills are said to have been used in England, 1307. The only legal mode of sending money from England, 4 Richard II. 1381. Regulated, 1698; first stamped, 1782; duty advanced, 1797; again, June 1801; and since. It was made capital to counterfeit bills of exchange in 1734. In 1825, the year of disastrous speculations in bubbles, it was computed that there were 400 millions of pounds sterling represented by bills of exchange and promissory notes. The present amount is not supposed to exceed 50 millions. The many statutes regarding bills of exchange were consolidated by act 9 Geo. IV. 1828. An act regulating bills of exchange passed 3 Vict. July, 1839. Great alterations were made in the law on the subject by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 83 (1854), and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 67 (1855). Days of grace were abolished in the case of bills of exchange payable on sight in Aug. 1871. Forgery of bills to obtain discount was detected by the bank of England, 28 Feb., after 102,217*l.* had been paid. The culprits (Americans) were tried and condemned to penal servitude for life, 26 Aug. 1873. See *Trials*, Aug. 1873.

A Bills of Exchange Act, declaring the law relating to acceptance, passed 16 April, 1878; new Act passed 18 Aug. 1882.

BILLS OF MORTALITY FOR LONDON. These bills were first compiled by order of Cromwell, about 1538, 30 Hen. VIII., but in a more formal and recognised manner in 1603, after the great plague of that year. No complete series of them has been preserved. They have been superseded by the weekly returns of the registrar-general, since 1837. See *Public Health*. The following show the numbers for London at decennial periods:—

Christenings.		Burials.		Christenings.		Burials.	
1780	16,634	20,507		1820	26,158	19,348	
1790	18,980	18,038		1830	27,028	23,524	
1800	19,176	23,068		1840	30,387	26,774	
1810	19,932	19,892		1850	39,973	36,947	

IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Births.		Deaths.		Births.		Deaths.	
1840	502,303	356,634		1860	684,043	422,721	
1845	543,521	349,366		1861	696,406	436,114	
1849	578,159	440,839		1862	712,684	436,573	
1853	612,391	421,097		1863	727,417	473,837	
1856	657,453	390,506		1864	740,275	495,531	
1858	655,481	449,656		1865	748,069	490,909	
1859	689,881	441,790					

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Births.		Deaths.		Births.		Deaths.		Births.		Deaths.	
1865	748,069	490,909		113,126	70,822	144,970	93,154				
1866	753,870	500,668		113,639	71,273	146,237	93,598				
1867	768,349	471,073		114,115	69,024	144,318	93,111				
1868	786,858	430,622		115,673	69,386	146,108	86,803				
1869	773,381	494,828		113,395	75,789	145,659	89,573				
1870	797,877	515,329		115,423	74,067	150,151	90,695				
1871	797,428	514,879		116,127	74,644	151,665	88,720				
1872	825,997	492,265		118,873	75,741	149,292	87,577				
1873	829,778	492,520		119,738	76,857	144,377	97,537				
1874	854,956	526,632		123,705	80,676	141,268	91,961				
1875	850,607	546,453		123,693	81,783	138,320	98,114				
1876	887,968	510,315		126,749	74,122	140,469	92,324				
1877	888,200	500,496		126,824	73,946	139,659	93,543				
1878	891,906	539,872		126,707	74,775	134,117	99,629				
1879	890,389	526,255		125,730	73,329	135,328	105,039				
1880	881,043	528,624		124,652	75,395	128,086	102,066				
1881	883,042	491,935		126,214	72,701	125,847	90,035				
1882	859,018	516,654		126,182	72,966	122,643	88,500				
1883	890,722	522,997		124,462	76,867	118,163	96,228				
1884	906,750	530,828		129,041	75,123	118,875	87,154				
1885	894,270	522,570		126,110	74,603	115,951	90,712				
1886	903,866	537,276		127,927	73,622	113,927	87,292				
1887	886,017	530,577		124,375	74,500	112,496	88,711				
1888	879,263	510,690									

* Approximate: registration defective.

IN LONDON AND SUBURBS (52 OR 53 WEEKS).

	Births.	Deaths.
1854	84,684	73,697
1856	86,833	57,786
1858 (Females, 43,400)	88,620 (Females, 31,319)	63,882
1862	97,114	66,950
1864	102,187	77,723
1867 (Females, 54,862)	112,264	72,588
1868 (53 weeks)	115,744	74,903
1869	111,930	77,933
1870	113,449	77,278
1871	112,535	80,332
1872	117,200	70,893
1873 (53 weeks)	121,100	76,334
1874	121,394	76,606
1875	122,871	81,513
1876 (Females, 62,095)	127,015	77,411
1878	129,184	83,695
1879	134,096	85,540
1880 (Females, 64,659)	132,173 (Females, 39,426)	81,128
1882	133,200	82,905
1883	133,656	80,578
1885	132,952	80,946
1887	133,359	82,442
1888 (52 weeks)	131,080	73,843

BILLS OF SALE, an act to consolidate and amend the law for preventing frauds upon creditors by secret bills of sale of personal chattels (41 & 42 Vict. c. 31) passed 22 July, 1878, amended, 1882.

BI-METALLISM, the system of having two standard metallic currencies in a country, gold and silver, much advocated by MM. H. Cernuschi and E. Lavellye, and others since 1867. By 56 Geo. III. c. 68 (1816), it was enacted that "gold coins only should be legal tender in all payments of more than 40s." in this country. The tender of silver being previously unlimited. A bi-metallic currency was established in France in 1803. It was recommended for Germany in 1879, and was discussed at the *Monetary Conference* at Paris, April, 1881. The unrestricted coinage of silver was suspended in the countries termed the Latin Union in 1873.

The Bimetallic League hold a conference at Manchester 4 April, 1883.

BINARY ARITHMETIC, that which counts by twos, for expeditiously ascertaining the property of numbers, and constructing tables, was invented by Leibnitz of Leipsic, about 1703. For the *Binary theory* in chemistry, see *Compound Radical*.

BINOMIAL ROOT, in Algebra, composed of only two parts connected with the signs *plus* or *minus*; a term first used by Recorda, about 1550, when he published his Algebra. The celebrated *binomial theorem* of Newton is said to have been discovered in 1663.

BIOGRAPHY (from the Greek *bios*, life, and *grapho*, I write), defined as "history teaching by example." The book of *Genesis* contains the biography of the patriarchs; and the Gospels that of Christ. Plutarch wrote the Lives of Illustrious Men; Cornelius Nepos, Lives of Military Commanders; and Suetonius, Lives of the Twelve Cæsars (all three in the first century after Christ); Diogenes Laërtius, Lives of the Philosophers (about 205).—Boswell's Life of Johnson (published in 1790) is the most remarkable English biography. Mr. John Wilson Croker's edition appeared in 1831. A magnificent edition, edited by Rev. Alex. Napier, published by Messrs. Bell, Feb. 1884. An excellent edition by Dr. George Birkbeck Hill (Clarendon Press), published June, 1887.

Important Dictionaries.—Biographie Universelle, 85 vols., 1811-62; Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 46 vols., 1852-66; General Biographical Dictionary, by Alex. Chalmers, 32 vols., 1812-17. New General Biographical

cal Dictionary, by H. J. Rose, 12 vols., 1848; *Biographia Britannica*, 7 vols., 1747; *Dictionary of National Biography*, by Leslie Stephen, vol. i. published by Smith, Elder & Co., 1 Jan. 1885; vol. xviii. March, 1889.

BIOLOGY, termed the science of life and living things, by Treviranus, of Bremen, in his work on *Physiology*, published 1802-22. Biology includes zoology, anthropology, and ethnology (*which see*). Herbert Spencer's "Principles of Biology," published 1865-67. T. H. Huxley, "Practical instruction in Biology," 1875. In 1831 about 70,000 animals were known and described; in 1881, about 320,000. *Sir John Lubbock*.

A society for the Biological Investigation of the Coasts of the United Kingdom, established by the Royal Society and others 31 March, 1884; president, professor Huxley; incorporated as the Marine Biological Association; patron the prince of Wales; fine laboratory set up at Plymouth, cost 13,000*l.*; opened 30 June, 1888. See *Naples*, 1872.

BIRCH TREE. The black (*Betula nigra*), brought from North America, 1736. The birch tree known as the *Betula pumila*, introduced into Kew gardens, England, by Mr. James Gordon, from North America, 1762. *Hardy's Annals*.

BIRDS were divided by Linnaeus into six orders (1735); by Blumenbach into eight (1805); and by Cuvier, into six (1817). The most remarkable works are those published by John Gould, F.R.S.; they consist of nearly 40 folio volumes of coloured plates, &c. They now include the birds of Europe, Asia, Australia, Great Britain, and New Guinea, besides monographs of the humming-birds, &c., 1889. John Gould died 3 Feb. 1881. Dr. John Latham's "Synopsis of birds," 1781-90. John James Audubon's "Birds of America," 1826-40. See *Wild Birds*.

"British Ornithologists' Union" founded 1858; published the "Ibis" 1859, *et seq.*

A morphological classification of birds (based on Huxley's), put forth by professors Parker and Newton; *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 9th ed. 1875

The Wild Birds Protection Act, 43 & 44 Vict. c. 35, passed 7 Sept. 1880

International Congress of Ornithologists, 1st meeting, 7-11 April, 1884

A "Plumage League" formed by lady Mount-Temple, Rev. F. O. Morris and others to check the destruction of wild birds, whose plumage is used for ornament. Dec. 1885.

See *Sellborne Society*.

BIRKBECK LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, Bream's buildings, W.C., the present name of the mechanics' institution founded by Dr. Birkbeck in 1823. Foundation stone of new building laid by the Duke of Albany, 23 April, 1883. New building opened with an address by Dr. Tyndall, 22 Oct. 1884; formally by Prince of Wales, 4 July, 1885. Room for 6,000 students.

BIRKENHEAD (Cheshire), a modern town on the Mersey, opposite to Liverpool. The great dock here was projected by Mr. John Laird, constructed by Mr. Rendell, and opened in Aug. 1847 by lord Morpeth. In 1861 Birkenhead was made a parliamentary borough, and Mr. Laird was elected first representative. He died 29 Oct., 1874. Birkenhead received a charter of incorporation in 1878. Population in 1831, 200; in 1861, 51,649; in 1871, 65,971; in 1881, 83,324. See *Wrecks*, 1852.

BIRMAN EMPIRE or **EMPIRE OF AVA**, see *Burmese Empire* and *India*.

BIRMINGHAM existed in the reign of Alfred. There were "many such places" here in the time of Henry VIII. (*Iceland*), but its great importance commenced in the reign of William III. See *Population*.

Grammar school founded by Edward VI. 1552
Besieged and taken by prince Rupert. 1643
Button manufactures established. 1689
Soho works established by Matthew Boulton about 1764; and steam engine works about 1774
Birmingham Canal originated 1767
Dr. Ash's hospital founded, 1766; first Birmingham musical festival for it 1768
Riots against Dr. Priestley and others commemorating the French Revolution 14 July, 1791
Theatre destroyed by fire 7 Aug. 1791
Theatre burnt 7 Jan. 1820
Political Union, formed by T. Attwood 1 Feb. 1831
Birmingham made a borough by Reform Act (2 members) 1832
Town-hall built 1837
Political Union dissolved itself 10 May, 1837
Birmingham and Liverpool railway opened as the Grand Junction 4 July, 1837
London and Birmingham railway opened its entire length 17 Sept. 1838
Great Chartist riot; houses burnt 15 July, 1839
Town incorporated, and Police Act passed 29 Aug. 1843
Meeting of British Association 1843
Queen's College incorporated 27 Oct. 1847
Corn Exchange opened 12 Sept. 1847
British Association (meet again) 12 Sept. 1847
Queen's College organised 1847
Birmingham and Midland Institute incorporated 1854
Public park opened (ground virtually given by Mr. Adderley) 3 Aug. 1856
New music-hall opened 3 Sept. 1856
Another park opened by the duke of Cambridge, 100,000 persons present (ground given by lord Calthorpe) 1 June, 1857
Death of G. F. Muntz, M.P. 30 July, 1859
John Bright elected M.P. 10 Aug. 1857, and April, 1859
The queen and prince consort visit Birmingham, Warwick, &c., for the first time, and open Aston park 14-16 June, 1858
The Free Library opened 4 April, 1861
Factory explosion: 9 killed 23 June, 1862
People's park purchased by corporation Sept. 1864
New Exchange opened 2 Jan. 1865
The bank of Attwoods and Spooner stops payment and causes much distress 10 March, 1865
Meeting of British Association (3rd) 6 Sept. 1865
Stoppage of the "Banking Company" 13 July, 1866
First annual horse show 1866
Great Reform meeting 1866
Violent riots through the lectures of Murphy, an anti-popey orator, at a tabernacle 17, 18 June, 1867
An additional M.P. given to Birmingham by Reform Act 15 Aug. 1867
Meeting of Nat. Social Science Association, 7 Oct. 1868
First club house here opened 3 May, 1869
Erdington orphan houses, endowed by Josiah Mason, a manufacturer of steel-pens; begun 1858; finished July, 1869
National Education League meet 12, 13 Oct. 1870
Explosion at Kynoch's cartridge-factory, Witton, many deaths and injuries 17 Nov. 1870
Explosions at Messrs. Lullow's cartridge-factory at Witton, 17 killed and 53 injured, several dying soon after: neon, 9 Dec.; 33 dead up to 13 Dec.; 31 up to 26 Dec.
Prince Arthur opens Royal Horticultural Exhibition 25 June, 1872
Sir Josiah Mason (knighted 1872) endows a college for practical science 1873
Cannon-hill park (presented to the town by Miss Rylands) opened 1 Sept. 1873
Speech of Mr. Bright (after re-election on resuming office as chancellor of duchy of Lancaster) to about 16,000 persons in Bingley hall 22 Oct. 1873
Statue of Priestley (in commemoration of his discovery of oxygen) unveiled by prof. Huxley 1 Aug. 1874
Visit of the prince and princess of Wales, 3 Nov. 1874
Foundation of sir Josiah Mason's college laid by himself and Mr. Bright 23 Feb. 1875
Birmingham Philanthropical Society founded 28 Feb. 1876
Win. Dudley bequeaths 100,000*l.* for charitable purposes in Birmingham March, 1876
Annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society 17-21 July, 1876
Great Western arcade opened 28 Sept. 1876
Mr. W. E. Gladstone addresses about 30,000 persons in Bingley hall 31 May, 1877

Birmingham liberal federation formed . . . May, June, 1877
 Fire at Mr. Denison's, confectioner; Mrs. Denison
 and 3 others perish, 26 Aug.; verdict at inquest,
 arson, criminal unknown . . . 30 Sept. 1878
 Central library, comprising the chief free reference
 library and the Shakespeare library, Cervantes
 collection, &c., with priceless treasures, destroyed
 by fire . . . 11 Jan. 1879
 Death of sir Josiah Mason . . . 16 June, 1881
 Discovery of nitro-glycerine manufacture carried
 on by Alfred Whitehead (arrested); box conveyed
 to London seized 4 April; a large quantity made
 into dynamite, at great risk burnt in a field
 8 April, 1883

[See *Dynamite* April, 1884.]

Festival in honour of John Bright, 25 years M.P.
 for Birmingham; silver dessert-service presented
 11-15 June, "
 Status of the queen, by T. Woolner (to accompany
 that of the Prince Consort, by Foley), in the
 Free Library, uncovered . . . 9 May, 1884
 Great reform demonstration, Mr. Bright and Mr.
 Chamberlain present . . . 4 Aug. "
 Great Conservative demonstration at Aston (sir
 Stafford Northcote, lord Randolph Churchill,
 and others), prevented by brutal rioters; a free
 fight; many wounded and much damage of prop-
 erty . . . 13 Oct. "
 Statue of sir Josiah Mason unveiled by sir John
 Lubbock . . . 1 Oct. 1885
 The prince of Wales opens a suburban hospital and
 new art gallery . . . 27-28 Nov. "
 An industrial exhibition opened . . . 26 Aug. 1886
 Meeting of the British Association here (4th) 1 Sept.
 Returns seven M.P.s by act passed . . . 25 June, 1885
 The Queen lays foundation stone of the "Victoria
 (Law) Courts"; about 500,000 persons out; no
 disturbance or casualties, 23 March; Mr. T.
 Martineau, the mayor, knighted . . . 25 March, 1887
 Miss Rylands presents 2,000*l.* to enlarge Victoria
 Park . . . Oct. "
 Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association; Mr.
 Chamberlain elected president . . . 28 May, 1889
 Mr. Ph. Muntz, an eminent townsman, died 25 Dec.
 Birmingham created a city . . . 14 Jan. 1889
 Death of Miss Louisa Ann Rylands, great benefac-
 tress to the town, aged 75 . . . 28 Jan. "
 Death of Mr. John Bright, M.P. . . . 27 March, "
 His son, Mr. J. Albert Bright, elected his successor
 as M.P. . . . 15 April, "

BIRTHS. The births of children were taxed
 in England, viz.: birth of a duke, 30*l.*; of a common
 person, 2*s.* 7 Will. III. 1695. Taxed again, 1783.
 The instances of four children at a birth are
 numerous; but it is recorded that a woman of
 Königsberg (3 Sept. 1784), and the wife of Nelson, a
 tailor, of Oxford-market, London (Oct. 1800), had
 five children at a birth. The queen usually pre-
 sents a small sum of money to a poor woman giving
 birth to three or more living children at one time.
 See *Bills of Mortality and Registers*.

BISHOP (Greek *episcopos*, overseer), a name
 given by the Athenians to those who had the in-
 spection of the city. The Jews and Romans had
 also like officers. St. Peter, styled the first bishop
 of Rome, was martyred 65. The presbyter was the
 same as a bishop. *Jerome*. The episcopate became
 an object of contention about 144. The title of
 pope was anciently assumed by all bishops, and
 was exclusively claimed by Gregory VII. (1073-85).

BISHOP OF LONDON'S FUND. see
 under *Church of England*, 1864, *et seq.*; amount
 received up to 31 Dec. 1878, 603,718*l.*

The annual receipts having fallen from 46,000*l.* to about
 half that amount, a special appeal was made by the
 bishop, 27 May, 1836.

BISHOPS IN ENGLAND* were coeval with

* Bishops have the titles of *Lord and Right Rev. Father*
in God. The archbishops of Canterbury and York, taking
 place of all dukes, have the title of *Grace*. The bishops
 of London, Durham, and Winchester have precedence of

the introduction of Christianity. The see of London
 is mythically said to have been founded by Lucius,
 king of Britain, 179

Bishops made barons
 Intervention of the pope in regard to bishops, 13th
 century

The *Concili d'Elire* of the king to choose a bishop
 originated in an arrangement by king John.

Bishops were elected by the king's *Concili d'Elire*,
 25 Henry VIII. . . . 1554

Bishops to rank as barons by stat. 31 Hen. VIII. . . 1540

Seven were deprived for being married . . . 1554

Several suffered martyrdom under queen Mary, see
Protestants . . . 1555-6

Bishops excluded from voting in the house of peers
 on temporal concerns, 16 Charles I. . . 1641

Several protest against the legality of acts of parlia-
 ment passed while they are deprived of votes,
 28 Dec.; committed to the tower . . . 30 Dec. "

The order of archbishops and bishops abolished by
 the parliament . . . 9 Oct. 1646

Bishops regain their seats . . . Nov. 1641

Seven bishops (Canterbury, Bath, Chichester, St.
 Asaph, Bristol, Ely, and Peterborough) sent to
 the tower for not reading the king's declaration
 for liberty of conscience (intended to bring the
 Roman Catholics into ecclesiastical and civil
 power), 8 June; tried and acquitted, 29-30 June, 1608

The archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Sancroft) and
 five bishops (Bath and Wells, Ely, Gloucester,
 Norwich, and Peterborough) suspended for refus-
 ing to take the oaths to William and Mary, 1689;
 deprived . . . 1690

Retirement of bishops: The bishops of London and
 Durham retired on annuities . . . 1856

The bishop of Norwich resigned . . . 1857

The Bishops' Resignation (for Infirmary) Act, (author-
 ising the appointment of bishop coadjutors),
 passed, 11 Aug. 1869; made perpetual by Act
 passed . . . 14 June, 1875

Bishopric of St. Albans created, and dioceses of
 London, Winchester, and Rochester re-arranged,
 38 & 39 Vict. c. 34; passed . . . 25 June, "

Bishopric of Truro founded, 39 & 40 Vict. c. 54;
 passed . . . 11 Aug. 1876

The Bishoprics Act, 41 & 42 Vict. c. 63, authorises
 the endowment of four new bishoprics, Liver-
 pool, Newcastle, and Wakefield (York), and
 Southwell (Canterbury). The number of bishops
 in parliament is not to be increased . . . 16 Aug. 1878

ENGLISH BISHOPRICS.

Sees.	Founded.	Sees.	Founded.
London (<i>abpc.</i>)	(?) 179	Lindisfarne, or Holy	
York (<i>abpc.</i>)	4th cent.	Island (afterwards	
Sodor and Man	4th cent.	Durham, 995)	634
Llandaff	5th cent.	West Saxons, (after-	
St. David's	5th cent.	wards Winchester,	
Bangor	about 516	705)	635
St. Asaph	about 560	Mercia (afterwards	
Canterbury (<i>abpc.</i>)	598	Lichfield, 669)	656
Rochester	604	Hereford	676
London (see above)	609	Worcester	680
East Anglia (afterwards		Lindise (afterwards	
Norwich, 1091)	630	Lincoln, 1067)	"

ENGLISH BISHOPRICS.

Sees.	Founded.	Sees.	Founded.
Sherborne (afterwards		Bristol †	1542
Salisbury, 1042)	705	Chester	"
Cornwall (afterwards		Oxford	"
Devonshire, after-		Ripon	1836
wards Exeter, 1050)	909	Manchester	1847
Wells	"	St. Alban's	1876
Bath	1088	Truro	1877
Ely	1108	Liverpool	1880
Carlisle	1132	Newcastle	1882
Peterborough	1541	Southwell	1884
Gloucester †	"	Wakefield	1885

all bishops; the others rank according to seniority of
 consecration.

* An order in council, Oct. 1838, directed the sees of
 Bangor and St. Asaph to be united on the next vacancy
 in either, and Manchester, a new see, to be created
 thereupon; this order, as regarded the union of the sees,
 was rescinded 1846.

† The sees of Bristol and Gloucester were united
 1836, separated, 1834.

BISHOPS IN IRELAND are said to have been consecrated in the 2nd century; see *Church of Ireland*.

Prelacies were constituted, and divisions of the bishoprics in Ireland made, by cardinal Paparo, legate from pope Eugene III. . . . 1151

Several prelates deprived by queen Mary . . . 1554

Bp. Atherton suffered death ignominiously . . . 1640

Two bishops deprived for not taking the oaths to William and Mary . . . 1691

Church Temporalities Act, for reducing the number of bishops in Ireland, 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 37, passed 14 Aug. 1833

[By this statute, of the four archbishoprics of Armagh, Dublin, Tuam, and Cashel, the last two were to be abolished on the decease of the then archbishops, which has since occurred; and it was enacted that eight of the then eighteen bishoprics should, as they became void, be henceforth united to other sees, which was accomplished in 1850; so that the Irish church at present consists of two archbishops and ten bishops.]

Ossory . . . founded	402	Ferns . . . about	598
Trin	432	Cloyne . . . before	604
Killala . . . about	434	Cork . . . about	606
Armagh, 445; <i>abpc.</i>	1152	Glandalough . . before	612
Emly . . . about	448	Derry . . . before	618
Elphin	450	Kilmaednach . about	620
Ardagh	454	Lismore . . . about	631
Clogher . . . before	493	Leighlin	632
Down . . . about	499	Mayno . . . about	665
Ardfert and Aghadoe		Raphoe . . . before	885
Connor . . . before	500	Cashel, before	901;
Tnam, about	501;	<i>abpc.</i>	1152
<i>abpc.</i>	1152	Killaloe, <i>abpc.</i>	1019
Dromore . . . about	510	Waterford . . .	1096
Kildare . . . before	519	Limerick . . . before	1106
Meath	520	Killmore	1136
Achonry	530	Dublin, <i>abpc.</i>	1152
Louth	534	Kilfenora . . . before	1254
Clonmacnois . . .	548	(For the new combina-	
Clonfert	558	tions, see the sepa-	
Ross . . . about	570	rate articles.)	

BISHOPS IN SCOTLAND were probably nominated in the fourth century.

The Reformers, styling themselves "the Congregation of the Lord," having taken up arms and defeated the queen-mother, Mary of Guise, called a parliament, which set up a new form of church polity on the Genevese model, in which bishops were replaced by "superintendents" . . . 1561

Episcopacy restored by the regent Morton (see *Tulchan Bishops*) . . . 1572-3

Three prelates for Scottish sees consecrated at Lambeth (John Spottiswood, Gavin Hamilton, and Andrew Lamb) for Glasgow, Galloway, and Brechin . . . 21 Oct. 1610

Episcopacy abolished, the bishops in a body deposed, and four excommunicated, by a parliament, elected by the people (covenanters), which met at Glasgow . . . Dec. 1638

Episcopacy restored; an archbishop (James Sharp) and three bishops consecrated by Sheldon, bishop of London . . . 15 Dec. 1661

The Scottish convention expelled the bishops; abolished episcopacy; declared the throne vacant; drew up a claim of right; and proclaimed William and Mary . . . 11 April, 1689

Episcopacy formally abolished, and the bishops' revenues sequestrated . . . 19 Sept. "

The Episcopal church was thus reduced to the condition of a Nonconformist body, at first barely tolerated. It opened its first congress, 19 May, 1874

Bishop Rose connected the established episcopal church of Scotland with that form of it which is now merely tolerated, he having been bishop of Edinburgh from 1687 till 1720, when, on his death, Dr. Fullarton became the first post-revolution bishop of that see. Fife (now St. Andrews, so called in 1844) now unites the bishopric of Dunkeld (re-instituted in 1727) and that of Dunblane (re-instituted in 1731). Ross (of uncertain date) was united to Moray (re-instituted in

1727) in 1838. Argyll and the Isles never existed independently until 1847, having been conjoined to Moray and Ross, or to Ross alone, previously to that year. Galloway has been added to the see of Glasgow.

Orkney, founded.		Edinburgh . . .	1633
Isles	Uncertain.	POST-REVOLUTION	
Galloway . . . before	500	BISHOPS.	
St. Andrews, 800;		Edinburgh . . .	1720
<i>abpc.</i>	1470	Aberdeen and the	
Glasgow, about	560;	Isles . . .	1721
<i>abpc.</i>	1488	Moray (and Ross),	1727
Caithness . . . about	1066	Brechin (<i>primus</i> 1886).	1731
Brechin . . . before	1155	Glasgow (and Gallo-	
Moray	1115	way) . . .	"
Ross	1124	St. Andrews (Dun-	
Aberdeen	1125	keld, Dunblane, &c.)	1733
Dunkeld	1130	Argyll and the Isles .	1847
Dunblane . . . before	1153		
Argyll	1200		

Romanist Bishoprics revived by Pope Leo XIII.

Scotch Protestant bishops protest . . . 4 March, 1878
13 April, "

BISHOPS, AMERICAN. The first was Samuel Seabury, consecrated bishop of Connecticut by four nonjuring prelates, at Aberdeen, in Scotland, 14 Nov. 1784. The bishops of New York and Pennsylvania were consecrated in London, by the archbishop of Canterbury, 4 Feb. 1787, and the bishop of Virginia in 1790. Several American bishops formed part of the Pan-Anglican synod, at Lambeth, 24-27 Sept. 1867. The first *Roman Catholic* bishop of the United States was Dr. Carroll, of Maryland, in 1780.

BISHOPS, COLONIAL, &c.* By 15 & 16 Viet. c. 52 (1852), and 16 & 17 Viet. c. 49 (1853), the colonial bishops may perform all episcopal functions in the United Kingdom, but have no jurisdiction.

Nova Scotia . . .	1787	Natal, S. Africa . .	1853
Quebec	1793	Mauritius . . .	1854
Calcutta	1814	Labuan (joined with Singa-	
Barbados	1824	apore, and so-called)	1855
Jamaica	1835	Christchurch, N. Z. .	1856
Madras	1835	Perth, W. Australia .	"
Australia (see <i>Sydney</i>)	1836	Wellington, N. Z. .	1858
Montreal	"	Nelson, N. Zealand .	"
Bombay	1837	Brisbane, Queensland.	1859
Newfoundland . .	1839	British Columbia .	"
Toronto	"	Goulbourn, N. S. W. .	"
Gibraltar	1841	St. Helena . . .	"
New Zealand (see		Wafapu, N. Z. . . .	"
<i>Christchurch</i>) . .	"	Ontario, Canada . .	1861
Antigua	1842	Nassau, Bahamas . .	"
Guiana, S. America .	"	Grafton, Australia . .	1861
Huron, Canada . .	"	Dunedin, New Zealand	1866
Tasmania	"	Maritzburg, S. Africa.	1866
Colombo, Ceylon . .	1845	Auckland, New Zeal.	"
Fredericton, N. Bruns.	"	Bathurst	"
Adelaide, S. Australia	1847	Huron	1871
Cape Town	"	Trinidad	1871
Melbourne	"	Ballarat	"
Newcastle, N. S. W. .	"	Moosonee	"
Sydney (<i>Metropol. of</i>	"	Algoma	1873
<i>Australia</i>)	"	St. John's, Kaffraria .	"
Rupert's Land . . .	1849	Athabasca	1874
Victoria, Hong Kong.	"	Saskatchewan . . .	"
Sierra Leone . . .	1852	Niagara	1875
Graham's-town . .	1853	Rangoon	1877

* Between 1847-59, Miss (now baroness) Burdett-Coutts gave 60,000*l.* to endow colonial bishoprics. In 1866 she petitioned parliament, on account of some of the bishops professing independence of the church of England. Since then, colonial bishops have been appointed without intervention of the civil power. Much discussion took place in 1867, through the deposition of Dr. Colenso, bishop of Natal, by his metropolitan, Dr. Gray, bishop of Capetown, and the attempts of the latter to consecrate a new bishop, in opposition to the law; see under *Africa* and *Church of England*.

Transvaal	1877	MISSIONARY BISHOPS.	
Lahore	"	Jerusalem	1841
Pretoria	"	Melanesia	1860
North Queensland	1873	Honolulu	1861
Travancore and Cochin 1879		Zanzibar and Central	
New Caledonia (British		Africa	1863
Columbia)	"	Niger Territory	1864
New Westminster	"	Falkland Isles	1869
Mil China	1880	Madagascar	1870
Riverina	1883	Bloemfontein	"
Mackenzie River	1884	Zuluand	1871
Qu'Appelle	"	North China	1872
E. Equatorial Africa	"	Japan	1883

BISHOPS, SUFFRAGAN, to assist metropolitans, existed in the early church. Twenty-six, appointed by Henry VIII. 1534, were abolished by Mary, 1553, and restored by Elizabeth, 1558. The last appointed is said to have been Sterne, bishop of Colchester, 1666. The appointment of suffragan bishops was revived in 1869, and archdeacon Henry Mackenzie, suffragan bishop of Nottingham (diocese of Lincoln) was consecrated 2 Feb. 1870, and archdeacon Edward Parry, suffragan bishop of Dover (diocese of Canterbury), 23 March, 1870. Others have been appointed since: there were 9 in 1889.

BISLEY COMMON, Surrey, see *Volunteers*, 1889.

BISMUTH was recognised as a distinct metal by Agricola, in 1529. It is very fusible and brittle, and of a yellowish white colour.

BISSEXTILE, see *Calendar* and *Leap Year*.

BITHYNIA, a province in Asia Minor, previously called *Debricia*, is said to have been invaded by the Thracians under Bithynus, son of Jupiter, who gave it the name of Bithynia. It was subject successively to the Assyrians, Lydians, Persians, and Macedonians. Most of the cities were rebuilt by Grecian colonists.

Dydalsus revolted and reigned, about	B.C. 430-440
Botyras, his son, succeeds	378
Bas, or Bias, son of Botyras, 376; repulses the Greeks	328
Zipætes, son of Bias, resists Lysimachus	326
He dies, leaving four sons, of whom the eldest, Nicomedes I., succeeds (he invites the Gauls into Asia)	278
He rebuilds Astacus, and names it Nicomedia	264
Zielas, son of Nicomedes, reigns	250
Intending to massacre the chiefs of the Gauls at a feast, Zielas is detected in his design, and is himself put to death, and his son Prusias I. made king, about	228
Prusias defeats the Gauls, and takes cities	223
Prusias allies with Philip of Macedon, and marries Apamea, his daughter	208
He receives and employs Hannibal, then a fugitive, 187; who poisons himself to escape betrayal to the Romans	183
Prusias II. succeeds	180
Nicomedes II. kills his father Prusias and reigns	149
Nicomedes III., surnamed Philopator	91
Deposed by Mithridates, king of Pontus	83
Restored by the Romans	84
Bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans	74
Pliny, the younger, pro-consul	A.D. 103
The Oghusian Tartars settle in Bithynia	1231
The Ottoman Turks take Prusa, the capital (and make it the seat of their empire till they possess Constantinople)	1327

BITONTO (Naples). Here Montemar and the Spaniards defeated the Germans, 27 May, 1734, and thereby acquired the kingdom of the Two Sicilies for Don Carlos.

BLACK ACT, 9 Geo. I. c. 22 (1722), was passed to punish armed persons termed *blacks*, going about in disguise with their faces blacked, robbing warrens and fish-ponds, cutting down plantations, killing deer, &c. By this act, sending anonymous letters demanding money, &c., was made felony.

BLACK ART, see *Alchemy*, *Witchcraft*.

BLACK ASSIZE, see under *Oxford*.

BLACK BOOK (*Liber Niger*), a book kept in the exchequer, which received the orders of that court. It was published by Hearne in 1728.

A book doubtfully said to have been kept in monasteries, wherein details of the enormities practised in religious houses were entered for the inspection of visitors, under Hen. VIII. 1535. The name was given to the list of pensioners, printed 1831; and to other books. See *Italy*, 1876. The title *Black Book* was given to a list of Habitual Criminals, 1869-76; published by lieut.-col. Du Cane of Brixton, March, 1877.

BLACKBURN, Lancashire, so called in Domesday-book. The manufacture of a cloth called Blackburn cheque, carried on in 1650, was superseded by Blackburn greys. In 1767, James Hargreaves, of this town, invented the spinning-jenny, for which he was eventually expelled from the county. About 1810 or 1812, the townspeople availed themselves of his discoveries, and engaged largely in the cotton manufacture, now their staple trade. Blackburn murder, see *Trials*, July, 1876. See *Riots*, 1878.

The prince of Wales laid the foundation of a technical school, 9 May, 1888.

BLACK CABINET, see under *Cabinet* (note).

BLACK DEATH, see *Plagues*, 1340 and 1866.

BLACK FLAGS, see *Tonquin*, 1883.

BLACK FRIARS, see *Dominicans*.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, London. The first stone of the late bridge was laid 31 Oct. 1760, and it was completed by Mylne, in 1770. It was frequently repaired, 1834-50, and began to sink. In 1864 it was pulled down, and a temporary bridge erected. The foundation of a new five-arched bridge, designed by Mr. Joseph Cubitt, was laid by lord mayor Hale, 20 July, 1865, and the bridge was opened by the queen 6 Nov. 1869. The first railway train (London, Chatham, and Dover) entered the city of London over the *new railway bridge*, Blackfriars, 6 Oct. 1864. Another railway bridge founded 7 Jan. 1884.

BLACK FRIDAY, 11 May, 1866, the height of the commercial panic in London, through the stoppage of Overend, Gurney, & Co. (limited), on 10 May. Messrs. John Henry and Edmund Gurney, and their partners, committed for trial for conspiracy to defraud, 21 Jan. 1869, were tried and acquitted, 13-23 Dec. 1869.

BLACK HAND, see *Spain*, 1883.

BLACKHEATH, Kent, near London. Here Wat Tyler and his followers assembled 12 June, 1381; and here also Jack Cade and his 20,000 Kentish men encamped, 1 June, 1450; see *Tyler* and *Cade*. Here the Cornish rebels were defeated and Flambeck's insurrection quelled, 22 June, 1497. The ancient cavern, on the ascent to Blackheath, popularly termed "the retreat of Cade," and of banditti in the time of Cromwell, was rediscovered in 1780. Several daring highway robberies were committed near the heath, and the youthful culprits punished, in 1877. See *Trials*.

BLACK-HOLE, see *Calcutta*.

BLACK LEAD, see *Graphite*.

BLACK LETTER, employed in the first printed books in the middle of the 15th century. The first printing types were Gothic; but they were modified into the present Roman type about 1469: Pliny's Natural History was then printed in the new characters.

BLACK-MAIL, a compulsory payment for protection of cattle, &c., made in the border counties, was prohibited by Elizabeth in 1601. It was exacted in Scotland from the lowlanders by the highlanders, till 1745. It checked agricultural improvement.

BLACK MONDAY, Easter Monday, 14 April, 1360, "so full dark of mist and hail, and so bitter cold that many men died on their horsebacks with the cold." *Stow*. In Ireland, Black Monday was the day on which a number of the English were slaughtered at a village near Dublin, in 1209.

BLACK MONEY, base foreign coin so termed, 1335.

BLACK MONKS, see *Dominicans*.

BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION, see *India*, 1888.

BLACK MUSEUM, at Scotland Yard, is a collection of relics connected with crime, begun in 1874.

BLACK PRINCE, EDWARD, eldest son of king Edward III., born 15 June, 1330; victor at Poitiers, 19 Sept., 1356; at Najara, 3 April, 1367; died 8 June, 1376.

BLACK REPUBLIC, see *Hayti*.

BLACK ROD has a gold lion at the top, and is carried by the usher of the order of the knights of the garter (instituted 1349), instead of the mace. He also keeps the door when a chapter of the order is sitting, and during the sessions of parliament attends the house of lords and acts as their messenger to the commons.

BLACK SEA, THE *EUXINE* (*Pontus Euxinus* of the ancients), a large internal sea between the S. W. provinces of Russia and Asia Minor, connected with the sea of Azoff by the straits of Yenikalé, and with the sea of Marmora by the channel of Constantinople.

This sea was much frequented by the Greeks and Italians, till closed to all nations by the Turks after the fall of Constantinople in 1453.

The Russians obtained admission by the treaty of Kainardji. . . . 10 July, 1774

It was partially opened to British and other traders, (since which time the Russians gradually obtained the preponderance). . . . 1779

Entered by the British and French fleets, at the requisition of the Porte, after the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope by the Russians, 30 Nov. 1853. . . . 3 Jan. 1854

A dreadful storm in this sea raged, and caused great loss of life and shipping, and valuable stores for the allied armies. See *Russo-Turkish War*.

The Black Sea was opened to the commerce of all nations by the treaty of 13 to 16 Nov. "

The article of the treaty of Paris, 30 March, 1856, by which the sea was opened to the commerce of all nations, and interdicted to any ships of war; and the erection of military maritime arsenals forbidden, was repudiated by a Russian circular, dated 31 (19) Oct. 1870

After some correspondence, the meeting of a conference on the subject, in London, was agreed to by all the powers concerned in the treaty. "

The conference met in London 17 Jan. 1871, and a treaty was signed by which the neutralization of the sea was abrogated; but it was agreed by a special protocol, that no nation shall liberate itself from the obligations of a treaty without the consent of the others who signed it. . . . 13 March, 1871

Blockade of the Black Sea declared by Turkey during the war . . . about 3 May, 1877

Revival of the Black Sea Fleet: *Tchesma*, ironclad launched by the Czar at Sebastopol (others to follow) . . . 18 May, 1886

BLACKS or *Neri*; see *Bianchi*.

BLACKWALL (London), the site of fine commercial docks and warehouses. See *Docks*. The Blackwall railway was opened to the public, 4 July, 1840; the eastern terminus being at Blackwall wharf, and the western in Fenchurch street.

BLACK WATCH, armed companies of the loyal clans (Campbells, Monros, &c.) employed to watch the Highlands from about 1725 to 1739, when they were formed into the celebrated 42nd regiment, enrolled as "The Royal Highland Black Watch." Their removal for foreign service probably facilitated the outbreak in 1745. They wore dark tartans, and hence were called *Black Watch*. They distinguished themselves in the Ashantee war, Jan. Feb. 1874, and in Egypt, 1882-5.

BLACKWATER, BATTLE OF, in Ireland, 14 Aug. 1598, when the Irish chief O'Neil defeated the English under sir Henry Bagnall. Pope Clement VIII. sent O'Neil a consecrated plume, and granted to his followers the same indulgence as to crusaders.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE established, 1817.

BLADENSBURG, see *Washington*, 1814.

BLANC, see *Mont Blanc*.

BLAND ACT, see *United States*, Feb. 1878.

BLANDFORD'S ACT, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 104, for augmentation of benefices, &c. passed, 1856.

BLANK VERSE, see *Verse*.

BLANKETEERS. A number of operatives who, on 10 March, 1817, met in St. Peter's field, near Manchester, many of them having blankets, rugs, or great coats rolled up and fastened to their backs. This was termed the Blanket meeting. They proceeded to march towards London, but were dispersed by the magistracy. It is stated that their object was to commence a general insurrection. See *Derby*. Eventually the ringleaders had an interview with the cabinet ministers, and a better understanding between the working classes and the government ensued.

BLANKETS are said to have been first made at Bristol by Thos. Blanket, in the 14th century. This is doubtful.

BLASPHEMY was punished with death by the law of Moses (*Lev. xxiv.*) 1491 B.C.; and by the code of Justinian, A. D. 529. It is punishable by the civil and canon law of England, regulated by 60 Geo. III. c. 8 (1819). Daniel Isaac Eaton was tried and convicted in London of blasphemy, 6 March, 1812. Robert Taylor, a protestant clergyman, was tried twice for the same crime. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and largely fined, July, 1831. In Dec. 1840, two publishers of blasphemous writings were convicted.

BLASTING GELATINE, (a mixture of nitro-glycerine and gun-cotton), a violent explosive prepared by Alfred Nobel, and modified by professor Abel, 1879.

BLAZONRY. Bearing coats-of-arms was introduced and became hereditary in France and England about 1102, owing to the knights painting their banners with different figures, thereby to distinguish them in the crusades. *Dugdale*.

BLEACHING was known in Egypt, Syria, India, and Gaul. *Pliny*. An improved chemical system was adopted by the Dutch, who introduced it into England and Scotland in 1768. There were

large bleach-fields in Lancashire, Fife, Forfar, and Renfrew, and in the vale of the Leven, in Dumbar-ton. The application of the gas chlorine to bleaching is due to Berthollet's discovery, about 1785. Its combination with lime (as chloride of lime) was devised by Mr. Tennant, of Glasgow, who took out a patent for the process in 1793, and by his firm it is still extensively manufactured. In 1822 Dr. Ure published an elaborate series of experiments on this substance. A new more rapid process invented by Mr. Jacob Baynes Thompson, tried at Bolton, and reported successful, April, 1834. Improvements made by Mr. William Mather, 1835. In 1860 bleaching and dyeing works were placed under the regulations of the factories Act.

BLLENHEIM (or Plintheim) a village in Bavaria on the left bank of the Danube, near the town of Hochstett, the site of a battle fought 2 Aug. (new style, 13), 1704, between the English and confederates, commanded by the duke of Marlborough, and the French and Bavarians, under marshal Tallard and the elector of Bavaria. The latter were defeated with the loss of about 12,000 killed, and 13,000 prisoners (including Tallard). Bavaria became the prize of the conquerors. The British parliament gave Marlborough the honour of Woodstock and hundred of Wotton, and erected for him the house of Blenheim.*

BLIND. The first public school for the blind was established by Valentine Haüy, at Paris in 1784. The first in England was at Liverpool, in 1791; in Scotland, at Edinburgh, in 1792; and the first in London in 1799. Printing in raised or embossed characters for the use of the blind was begun at Paris by Haüy in 1786. The whole Bible was printed at Glasgow in raised Roman characters about 1848. A sixpenny magazine for the blind, edited by the late rev. W. Taylor, F.R.S., so eminent for his forty years' exertions on behalf of these sufferers, was published in 1855-6. He aided the establishment of a college for the blind of the upper classes at Worcester, in 1866. There is hardly any department of human knowledge in which blind persons have not obtained distinction.† Laura Bridgman, born in 1829, became dumb and blind two years after. She was so well taught by Dr. Howe, of Boston, U.S., as to become an able instructor of blind and dumb persons. By the census of 1851, there were in Great Britain, 21,487 blind persons; 11,273 males, 10,214 females; about one in 975 blind. The number of the blind in Great Britain has proportionally decreased since 1851, according to the census, 22,800 in 1881. In 1881 about one in 1138 blind. Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, established 1873. There are 29 Societies for the blind in London (1889).

Royal Commission on the condition of the blind; extended to the deaf and dumb, Jan. 1886.

* On 5 Feb. 1861, a fire broke out at this place, which destroyed the "Titian Gallery" and the pictures; the latter, a present from Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, to John, the great duke of Marlborough. Pictures, library, and other valuables sold 1885-6.

† James Holman, the "blind traveller" (born 1786, died 1857), visited almost every place of note in the world. His travels were published in 1825. In April, 1858, a blind clergyman, rev. J. Sparrow, was elected chaplain to the Mercers' Company, London, and read the service, &c., from embossed books.

Viscount Cranborne (blind) was the author of many interesting historical essays. He died in June, 1865. On 13 July, 1865, Henry Fawcett, the blind professor of political economy at Cambridge, was elected M.P. for Brighton; for *Hackney*, 1874 and 1880; and was appointed postmaster-general, April, 1880, died 6 Nov. 1884. Mr. F. J. Campbell (blind) ascended Mont Blanc in 1880.

BLINDING by consuming the eyeballs with lime or scalding vinegar, was a punishment inflicted anciently on adulterers, perjurers, and thieves. In the middle ages the penalty was frequently changed from total blindness to a diminution of sight. A whole army of Bulgarians was deprived of sight by the emperor Basil, 104. Several of the eastern emperors had their eyes torn from their heads.

BLISTERS, used by Hippocrates (460-357 B.C.), made, it is said, of cantharides (*which see*).

BLIZZARD or **NORTHER**, an Americanism signifying a "poser." See *Storms*, 11-13 Jan.; and 11-13 March, 1883.

BLOCKADE is the closing an enemy's ports to all commerce; a practice introduced by the Dutch about 1584. The principle recognized by the European powers is that every blockade, in order to be binding, must be effective. Cadiz blockaded 1797-9; the Elbe was blockaded by Great Britain, 1803; the Baltic, by Denmark, 1848-49 and 1864; the gulf of Finland by the Allies, 1854; and the ports of the Southern States of North America by president Lincoln, April 19, 1861. See *Orders in Council*, and *Berlin*.

BLOCK BOOKS, see *Printing*.

BLOCKS employed in the rigging of ships were much improved in their construction by Walter Taylor, about 1781. In 1801, Mark I. Brunel invented a mode of making blocks by machinery, which was put into operation in 1805, and in 1815 was said to have saved the country 20,000*l.* a year.

BLOIS, France, the Roman Blesum. The count Guy II. sold it with his domains to Louis duke of Orleans in 1391, and eventually it accrued to the crown. The states-general were held here 1576 and 1588, on account of the religious wars; and here Henry duke of Guise was assassinated by order of the king, Henry III., 23 Dec. 1588. The empress Maria Louisa retired here in 1814.

BLOOD. The circulation of the blood through the lungs was known to Michael Servetus, a Spanish physician, in 1553. Cæsalpinus published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas, improved afterwards by experiments, 1569. Paul of Venice, or Father Paolo (real name Peter Sarpi), discovered the valves which serve for the circulation; but the honour of the positive discovery of the circulation belongs to William Harvey, between 1619 and 1628. *Freind*. A memorial window in the church at Folkestone, his birthplace, was uncovered 9 April, 1874, and a statue at the same place, 6 Aug. 1881.

EATING BLOOD was prohibited to Noah, *Gen. ix.*, to the Jews, *Lev. xvii.*, &c., and to the Gentile converts by the apostles at an assembly at Jerusalem, A.D. 52, *Acts xv.*

BLOOD-DRINKING was anciently tried to give vigour to the system. Louis XI. in his last illness, drank the warm blood of infants, in the vain hope of restoring his decayed strength, 1483. *Hénault*.

In the 15th century an opinion prevailed that the declining vigour of the aged might be repaired by transfusing into their veins the blood of young persons. It was countenanced in France by the physicians about 1668, and prevailed for many years, till the most fatal effects having ensued, it was suppressed by an edict. "An English physician (Lover, or Lower) practised in this way; he died in 1691." *Freind*. It was attempted again in France in 1797, and more recently there, in a few cases, with success; and in England (but the instances are rare) since 1823. Tried at Philadelphia, U. S., April, 1877; in London, unsuccessful, 10 May, 1877.

BLOOD'S CONSPIRACY. Blood, a discarded officer of Oliver Cromwell's household, with

his confederates, seized the duke of Ormond in his coach, intending to hang him, and had got him to Tyburn, when he was rescued by his friends, 6 Dec. 1670. Blood afterwards, in the disguise of a clergyman, attempted to steal the regal crown from the Jewel-office in the Tower, 9 May, 1671; yet, notwithstanding these and other offences, he was not only pardoned, but had a pension of 500*l.* per annum settled on him by Charles II. 1671. He died 24 Aug. 1680.

"BLOODY ASSIZES," held by Jeffreys in the west of England, in Aug. 1685, after the defeat of the duke of Monmouth in the battle of Sedgemoor. Upwards of 300 persons were executed after short trials; very many were whipped, imprisoned, and fined; and nearly 1000 were sent as slaves to the American plantations.

BLOOMER COSTUME, see a note to article *Dress*.

BLOOMSBURY GANG, a cant term applied to an influential political party in the reign of George III., who met at Bloomsbury House, the residence of the duke of Bedford. The marquiss of Stafford, the last survivor, died 26 Oct. 1803.

BLOREHEATH (Staffordshire), where, 23 Sept. 1459, the earl of Salisbury and the Yorkists defeated the Lancastrians, whose leader, lord Audley, was slain with many Cheshire gentlemen. A cross commemorates this conflict.

BLOWING-MACHINES, the large cylinders, used in blowing machines, were erected by Mr. Smeaton at the Carron iron works, 1760. One equal to the supply of air for forty forge fires was erected at the king's dockyard, Woolwich. The *hot-air blast*, a most important improvement, causing great economy of fuel, was invented by Mr. James B. Neilson, of Glasgow, and patented in 1828. He died 18 Jan. 1865.

BLOW-PIPE. An Egyptian using one is among the paintings on the tombs at Thebes. It was employed in mineralogy, by Antony Von Swab, a Swede, about 1733, and improved by Wollaston and others. In 1802, professor Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, increased the action of the blow-pipe by the application of oxygen and hydrogen. By the agency of Newman's improved blow-pipes, in 1816, Dr. E. D. Clarke fused the earths, alkalies, metals, &c. Works on the blow-pipe by Plattner and Muspratt, 1854; G. Plympton, 1874, and W. A. Ross 1880-8.

BLUE was the favourite colour of the Scotch covanenters in the 17th century. Blue and orange or yellow, became the whig colours after the revolution in 1688; and were adopted on the cover of the whig periodical, the "Edinburgh Review," first published in 1802. The Prussian blue dye was discovered by Diesbach, at Berlin, in 1710. Fine blues are now obtained from coal-tar; see *Aniline*. **BLUE-COAT SCHOOLS**, so called in reference to the costume of the children. The *Blue-coat school* in Newgate-street, London, was instituted by Edward VI. in 1552; see *Christ's Hospital*. **BLUE-STOCKING**, a term applied to literary ladies, was originally conferred on a society comprising both sexes (1760, *et seq.*). Benjamin Stillingfleet, the naturalist, an active member, wore blue worsted stockings; hence the name. The beautiful Mrs. Jerningham is said to have worn blue stockings at the *conversazione* of Mrs. Montague. *Blue Ribbon Army*, see *Temperance*, 1882.

BLUE-BOOKS, reports and other papers printed by order of parliament, are so named on account of their wrappers; 70 vols. were printed for

the lords, and 76 vols. for the commons in 1871. The official colour of France is *yellow*, Spain *red*, Germany *white*, Italy *green*, Portugal *white*.

BLUMENAU, Lower Austria; on 22 July, 1866, the Austrians in possession of this place were attacked by the Prussians on their march towards Vienna, a severe conflict was interrupted by the news of the armistice agreed to at Nikolsburg; and the same evening Austrians and Prussians bivouacked together.

BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, CONTROL, GREEN-CLOTH, HEALTH, TRADE, &c., see under *Admiralty, &c.*

BOATS. Flat-bottomed boats, made in England in the reign of William I.; again brought into use by Barker, a Dutchman, about 1690; see *Life-Boat*. A mode of building boats by the help of the steam-engine was invented by Mr. Nathan Thompson of New York in 1860, and premises were erected for its application at Bow, near London, in 1861. Charles Clifford's valuable Boat-lowering apparatus was invented 1856. See *Canal-Boats* and *Life-Boats*.

Boat Voyage. Alfred Johnson, a young man, started from America in the *Centennial*, a boat 20 feet long, on 15 June, and landed at Abercastle, Pembrokeshire 11 Aug. 1876. Two young sailors crossed the Atlantic in the *City of Bath*, a boat 14 feet long; arriving at Falmouth 24 Aug. 1881. Mr. Terry formed a boat on the framework of a tricycle, and on it went from London to Dover, crossed the Channel to Calais and proceeded to Paris July, 1883.

Submarine boats, one is said to have been invented about 1573; and one tried in the Thames early in the seventeenth century, and one at Plymouth in 1774. Robert Fulton's experiments in this direction were not accepted (early nineteenth century). Unsuccessful attempts made by several European powers in 1851, and since. Nordenfelt's submarine boat first constructed at Stockholm in 1833, to be employed in naval warfare, exhibited at Landskrona in presence of officers sent by all the great powers 23 Sept. 1835; the boat, made of steel, 64 feet long; motive power, steam; crew of 3 or 4 men, breathe for six hours by means of sealed up compressed air; the boat may be raised or sunk at the will of the crew; and by means of torpedoes may cause the destruction of any vessel. The boat was publicly tried in Southampton water, and reported successful, 19-20 Dec. 1887.

BOAT-RACES; see *Dogget*, and *University*. The London rowing club beat the Atalanta rowing club in a four-oared race on the Thames, 10 June, 1872. Race on the Tyne; championship of the world won by Edward Hanlan of Toronto, 3 April, 1882.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERONE, a collection of a hundred stories or novels (many very immoral), severely satirising the clergy, feigned to have been related in ten days, during the plague of Florence in 1348. Boccaccio lived 1313-75. A copy of the first edition (that of Valdarfer, in 1471) was knocked down at the duke of Roxburgh's sale, to the duke of Marlborough, for 226*ol.*, 17 June, 1812. This copy was afterwards sold by public auction, for 875 guineas, 5 June, 1819.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY, Oxford, founded in 1598, and opened in 1602, by sir Thos. Bodley (died, 28 Jan. 1612). It is open to the public, and claims a copy of all works published in this country. In 1868, it contained about 250,000 volumes; in 1885, 432,417 volumes (MSS. 26,598.) For rare works and MSS. it is said to be second only to the Vatican. Mr. Macray's "Annals of the Bodleian library," published 1868.

BCEOTIA, a division of Greece, north of Attica, known previously as Aonia, Messapia, Hyantis, Ogygia, and Cadmeis. Thebes, the capital, was celebrated for the exploits and misfortunes of its kings and heroes. The term Bœotian was used by the Athenians as a synonym for dullness; but unjustly,—since Pindar, Hesiod, Plutarch, Democritus, Epaminondas, and Corinna, were Bœotians. The early history and dates are mythical; see *Thebes*.

Arrival of Cadmus, founder of Cadmea (<i>Hales</i> , 1434; <i>Clinton</i> , 1313)	B.C. 1493
Reign of Polydore	1459
Lablæchus ascends the throne	1430
Amphion and Zethus besiege Thebes, and dethrone Laus	1388
Myth of Œdipus; he kills in an affray his father Laius; confirming the oracle foretelling his death by the hands of his son, 1276; resolves the Sphinx's enigmas	1266
War of the Seven Captains	1225
Thebes besieged and taken	1213
Thersander reigns 1198; slain	1193
The Thebans abolish royalty (ages of obscurity follow)	1120
The Thebans fight with the Persians against the Greeks at Platea	479
The Spartans aiding the Thebans defeat the Athenians near Tanagra	456
Battle of Coronea, in which the Thebans defeat the Athenians	447
The Thebans, under Epaminondas and Pelopidas, enrol their Sacred Band, and join Athens against Sparta	377
Epaminondas defeats the Lacedæmonians at Leuctra, and restores Thebes to independence	371
Pelopidas killed at the battle of Cynoscephalæ	364
Epaminondas gains the victory of Mantinea, but is slain	362
Philip, king of Macedon, defeats the Thebans and Athenians near Chæronea	338
Alexander destroys Thebes, but spares the house of Pindar	335
The Bœotian confederacy dissolved by the Romans	170
Bœotia henceforth partook of the fortunes of Greece; and was conquered by the Turks under A.D. Mahomet II.	1456

BOERS (peasants), a name given to the Dutch settlers, in South Africa; see *Transvaal*.

BOGOTÀ, SANTA FE DE, capital of New Grenada (*which see*), founded 1538.

BOGS, probably the remains of forests, covered with peat and loose soil. An act for the drainage of Irish bogs, passed March, 1830. The bog-land of Ireland has been estimated at 3,000,000 acres; that of Scotland at upwards of 2,000,000; and that of England at near 1,000,000 of acres. In Jan. 1849, Mr. Rees Reece took out a patent for certain valuable products from Irish peat. Candles and various other articles produced from peat have been since sold in London. Fuel for railway engines and other purposes was made from peat (April, 1873); and a peat, coal, and charcoal company established.

Much destruction has been caused by the motion of bogs. Leland (about 1546) speaks of Chat Moss doing so.

Mischief was done at Enaghmore, Ireland, 3 Jan. 1853; and farm houses and fields near Dunmore were covered, Oct. 1873.

BOGUE FORTS, see *China*, 1841.

BOHEMIA, formerly the Hercynian forest (Boiemum, *Tacitus*), derives its name from the Boii, a Celtic tribe. It was governed by dukes (Borziwoi the first, 891), till Ottocar assumed the title of king, 1198. The kings at first held their territory from the empire: and the crown was elective till it came to the house of Austria, in which it is now hereditary. The original Bohemians term themselves Czechs, and, following the example of Hungary,

now call for *autonomy*. Prague, the capital, is famous for sieges and battles. Population in 1857, 4,705,525; in 1870, 5,140,544; in 1887, 5,789,533; see *Prague*. For Bohemians, see *Gypsies*.

The Czechs (Slavonians) seize Bohemia about	550
City of Prague founded	795
Introduction of Christianity	894
Bohemia conquered by the emperor Henry III. who spreads devastation through the country	1041
Ottocar (Premislal) I., first king of Bohemia	1193
Ottocar II. rules over Austria, and obtains Styria, &c., 1253; refuses the imperial crown	1272
Ottocar vanquished by the emperor Rudolph and deprived of Austria, Styria, and Carniola, 1277; killed at Marchfeld	26 Aug. 1278
King John (<i>blind</i>), slain at the battle of Crecy	1346
John Huss and Jerome of Prague, two of the first reformers, burnt for heresy; which occasions an insurrection	1415, 1416
Ziska, leader of the Hussites, takes Prague, 1419; dies of the plague	1424
Albert, duke of Austria, marries the daughter of the late emperor and king, and receives the crowns of Bohemia and Hungary	1437
The succession infringed by Ladislas, son of the king of Poland, and George Podiebrad, a protestant chief	1440-1453
Ladislas, king of Poland, elected king of Bohemia, on the death of Podiebrad	1471
The emperor Ferdinand I. marries Anne, sister of Louis the late king, and obtains the crown	1527
The emperor Ferdinand II., oppressing the protestants, is deposed, and Frederic the elector-palatine, elected king	5 Sept. 1619
Frederic, totally defeated at Prague, flees to Holland	9 Nov. 1620
Bohemia secured to Austria by treaty	1648
Silesia and Glaz ceded to Prussia	1742
Prague taken by the Prussians	1744
Prussians defeat Austrians at Prague	6 May, 1757
Revolt of the peasantry	1775
Edict of Toleration promulgated	1781
The French occupy Prague	1806
Insurrection at Prague, 12 June; submission, state of siege raised	20 July, 1848
The Prussians enter Bohemia, which becomes the seat of war (see <i>Germany</i> , 1866)	24 June, 1866
Agitation of the Czechs, who require the emperor to be crowned king of Bohemia with the crown of St. Wenceslas at Prague	autumn, 1867
Riots at Prague; habeas corpus act suspended,	10 Oct. 1868
Bohemian agitation for self-government; addresses to the emperor	14 Sept. and 5 Oct. 1870
Manifesto of the emperor	14 Sept. 1870
Bohemian deputies absent from the reichsrath,	Dec. "
The "Young Czech" party defeated in the elections	July, 1874
Czech deputies enter reichsrath	8 Oct. 1879

KINGS.

1198. Premislal Ottocar I.	
1230. Wenceslas III.	
1253. Premislal Ottocar II.	
1278. Wenceslas IV., king of Poland.	
1305. Wenceslas V.	
1306. Rudolph of Austria.	
1307. Henry of Carinthia.	
1310. John of Luxemburg (killed at Crecy).	
1346. Charles I., emperor (1347).	
1378. Wenceslas VI., emperor.	
1419. Sigismund I., emperor.	
1438. Albert of Austria, emperor.	
1440. Ladislas V.	
1453. George von Podiebrad.	
1471. Ladislas VI., king of Hungary (in 1490).	
1516. Louis, king of Hungary (killed at Mohatz).	
1526. Bohemia united to Austria under Ferdinand I. elected king. See <i>Germany</i> , emperors.	

BOHEMIAN BRETHREN, a body of Christians in Bohemia, appear to have separated from the Calixtines (*which see*), a branch of the Hussites in 1467. Dupin says "They rejected the sacraments of the church, were governed by simple

laics, and held the scriptures for their only rule of faith. They presented a confession of faith to king Ladislas in 1504 to justify themselves from errors laid to their charge." They appear to have had communication with the Waldenses, but were distinct from them. Luther, in 1533, testifies to their purity of doctrine, and Melancthon commends their discipline. They were dispersed during the religious wars of Germany in the 17th century.

BOHN'S LIBRARIES. Mr. H. G. Bohn began the publication of his "Standard Library" in 1846. This was followed by the classical, antiquarian, scientific and illustrated libraries, above 600 volumes. These were bought by Messrs. Bell and Daldy in 1864, who have added 156 volumes, 1884. Mr. Bohn died 22 Aug. 1884, aged 90. His pictures and works of art by sale, realised 19,220*l.* March, 1885.

BOII, a Celtic people of N. Italy, who emigrated into Italy, and were defeated at the Vadimonian lake, 283 *b.c.* They were finally subdued by Scipio Nasica, 191 *b.c.*

BOILERS, STEAM. Many lives have been lost by their explosions. 23 persons were killed at Glasgow iron-works, 5 March, 1879; and 21 killed at the Birchill ironworks, near Walsall, 15 May, 1880. Boilers Explosion Act, 45 & 46 *Vict. c. 22*, passed 12 July, 1882.

By the explosion of a defective neglected boiler at Mr. Mattlson's bedding manufactory, Rhodeswell Road, Stepney, 4 men were killed and 17 persons injured, 31 May, 1886.

BOILING OF LIQUIDS. Dr. Hooke, about 1683, ascertained that liquids were not increased in heat after they had once begun to boil, and that a fierce fire only made them boil more rapidly. The following boiling points have been stated:—

Ether . . . 93° Fahr.	Phosphorus . . . 554° Fahr.
Alcohol . . . 173 "	Oil of turpentine 312 "
Water . . . 212 "	Sulphur . . . 822 "
Nitric acid . . . 187 "	Mercury . . . 662 "
Sulphuric acid . . 600 "	

BOILING TO DEATH, made a capital punishment in England, by stat. 22 Hen. VIII., 1531 (repealed in 1547). This act was occasioned by seventeen persons having been poisoned by Richard Rosse, otherwise Coke, the bishop of Rochester's cook, two of whom died. Margaret Davy, a young woman, suffered in the same manner for a similar crime, 28 March, 1542. *Stow.*

BOIS-LE-DUC, Dutch Brabant, the site of a battle between the British and the French republican army, in which the British were defeated, and forced to abandon their position and retreat to Schynel, 14 Sept. 1794. This place was captured by the French, 10 Oct. following; it surrendered to the Prussian army, under Bulow, in Jan. 1814.

BOKHARA, the ancient Sogdiana, after successively forming part of the empires of Persia, of Alexander, and Bactriana, was conquered by the Turks in the 6th century, by the Chinese in the 7th, and by the Arabs about 705. After various changes of masters it was subdued by the Uzbek Tartars, its present possessors, in 1505. The British envoys, colonel Stoddart and captain Conolly, were murdered at Bokhara, the capital, by the khan, about 17 June, 1842. Bokhara was visited by Dr. Joseph Wolff in 1844. In the war with Russia, begun in 1866, the emir's army was defeated several times in May, *et seq.* Peace was made 11 July, 1867. The Russians were again victors, 25 May, 1868, and occupied Samarcand the next day. Further conquests were made by the Russians, and Samarcand

was secured by treaty, Nov. 1868. A new political and commercial treaty with Russia was published Dec. 1873.

BOLIVIA, a republic in South America, formerly part of Peru, population in 1875, about 2,000,000; in 1880, 2,325,000.

The insurrection of the ill-used Indians, headed by Tupac Amari Andres, took place here . . . 1780-2
The country declared its independence . . . 6 Aug. 1824
Secured by the victory of Ayacucho . . . 9 Dec. "
Took the name of Bolivia, in honour of general Bolivar . . . 11 Aug. 1825
First congress met . . . 25 May, 1826
General Sucre governed ably . . . 1826-8
Slavery abolished . . . 1836
Santa Cruz ruled . . . 1828-39
Gen. Velasco, president . . . 9 Feb. 1839
José Ballivian, president . . . in 1841
Gen. Belzu . . . until 1855
Free-trade proclaimed . . . 1853
General Cordova, president . . . 1855-7
Succeeded by the dictator José Maria Linaires 31 March, 1859
George Cordova, constitutional president . . . 1860
Succeeded by José M. de Acha . . . May, 1861
General Melgarejo defeats the troops of president De Acha . . . 28 Dec. 1864
Becomes dictator of the republic . . . Feb. 1865
Puts down an insurrection under Belzu . . . March, "
Totally defeats Arguedas at Viacha and publishes an amnesty . . . 24 Jan. 1866
Suppresses a revolt . . . 17 Oct. "
Proclaims an amnesty . . . 21 Dec. 1867
Civil war . . . 1867-70
The president, A. Morales, 1871; said to have been murdered . . . Jan. 1873
President, Dr. Tomas Frias . . . 14 Feb. 1874
Corral's insurrection suppressed . . . Sept. "
General Hilarión Daza, president . . . 4 May, 1876
Bolivia joins Peru in war against Chili, (see Chili) April, 1879
Revolution; Daza deposed; flees; Campero president . . . June, 1880
Peace with Chili; conditions finally settled . . . Dec. 1883
Aniceto Arce (president since 1 Aug.) suppresses a revolution . . . Oct. 1888

BOLLANDISTS, see *Acta Sanctorum*.

BOLOGNA (central Italy) the ancient Fel-sina, afterwards Bononia, a city distinguished for its architecture, made a Roman colony, 189 *b.c.*

A university said to have been founded by Theodosius, about 433; really in . . . 1116
Bologna joins the Lombard League . . . 1167
Pope Julius II. takes Bologna; enters in triumph 11 Nov. 1506
It becomes part of the states of the Church . . . 1513
In the church of St. Petronius, remarkable for its pavement, Cassini drew his meridian line (over one drawn by Father Ignatius Dante in 1575) . . . 1653
Bologna was taken by the French, 1795; by the Austrians, 1799; again by the French, after the battle of Marengo, in 1800, and restored to the pope in . . . 1815
A revolt suppressed by Austrian interference . . . 1831
Rebellion, 1848; taken by Austrians . . . 16 May, 1849
The Austrians evacuate Bologna; and cardinal Fereiti departs: the citizens rise and form a provisional government . . . 12 June, 1859
Which decrees that all public acts shall be headed "Under the reign of king Victor Emmanuel," &c. . . 1 Oct. "
He enters Bologna as sovereign . . . 2 May, 1860
Exhibition opened by the king and queen . . . 6 May, 1888
The king unveils statue of Victor Emmanuel 11 June; establishment of the University celebrated 11-16 June, "

BOLOMETER (Greek *bolos*, a throw or cast), an electrical instrument, invented by prof. S. P. Langley, of U.S., who also terms it an "actinic balance." It is much more sensitive to radiant heat than the thermopile (*Nature*, 3 Nov. 1881). By its means he made discoveries in the ultra red rays of the spectrum.

BOLTON, Lancashire, was stormed by prince Rupert, 1644. It was an early seat of the cotton manufacture. Cotton velvets were made here in 1756, and muslins in 1782. Temple Opera-house burned 16 April, 1832. Bayley's cotton works burned, several persons killed, and many injured; about 60,000*l.* worth damaged, 16 Aug. 1832. See *Strikes* 1837.

Theatre Royal burnt, 4 Jan.; 100*l.* reward for discovery of suspected incendiary, about 5 Jan. 1833. Robert Preston sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude for arson, 7 Feb. 1833.

BOMARSUND, a strong fortress on one of the Åland isles in the Baltic sea, taken by sir Charles Napier, commander of the Baltic expedition, aided by the French military contingent under general Baraguay d'Hilliers, 15 Aug. 1854. The governor Rodisco, and the garrison, about 2000 men, became prisoners. The fortifications were destroyed.

BOMBAY, the most westerly and smallest of our Indian presidencies, was visited by the Portuguese in 1509, and acquired by them in 1530. It was given (with Tangier in Africa, and 300,000*l.* in money) to Charles II. as the marriage portion of the infanta Catherine of Portugal, 1662. In 1668, it was granted to the East India company, who had long desired it, "in free and common soeage," as of the manor of East Greenwich, at an annual rent of 10*l.* Confirmed by William III. 1689. The two principal castes at Bombay are the Parsees (descendants of the ancient Persian fire-worshippers) and the Borahs (sprung from early converts to Islamism). They are both remarkable for commercial activity.

First British factory established at Ahmednuggur . . . 1612
Mr. Gyfford, deputy-governor, 100 soldiers, and other English, perish through the climate, . . .
Oct. 1675—Feb. 1676
Captain Keigwin usurps the government . . . 1681-84
Bombay made chief over the company's settlements . . . 1687
The whole island, except the fort, seized and held for a time by the mogul's admiral . . . 1690
Bombay becomes a distinct presidency . . . 1703
Additions to the Bombay territory:—Bancot river, 1756; island of Salsette . . . 1775
Bishopric established . . . 1837
Lord Elphinstone governor . . . 1853
Population of the presidency, 12,034,433 . . . 1858
The benevolent sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, a Parsee (who erected several hospitals, &c.), dies 15 April, 1859
His son sir Cussetjee, visits England . . . 1860
Sir G. R. Clerk, governor . . .
Rioting against the income-tax suppressed Nov. Dec.
Sir Henry Bartle Frere, governor . . . March, 1862
Greatly increased prosperity through the cotton trade, leads to immense speculation . . . Nov. 1864
Reported failure of Mr. Byramjee Cama, a Parsee, for 3,300,000*l.*; other failure, and great depression: the projected international exhibition in 1867 abandoned . . . May, 1865
Recovering from commercial crisis . . . Aug. "
Mr. (after sir) W. R. Seymour Fitzgerald, appointed governor, Nov. 1866: arrival . . . 28 Feb. 1867
Held a durbar of native princes, at Poona . . . 6 Oct. 1863
Grand reception of the duke of Edinburgh, 11 March, 1870
Sir Philip Wodehouse, governor . . . April, 1872
Riots: Mahometans attack Parsees for publishing part of Washington Irving's "Life of Mahomet"; lives lost and 1 property destroyed . . . 13-15 Feb. 1874
Culprits punished by the British . . . "
The Prince of Wales warmly received, 8 Nov. 1875; sailed from here for home . . . 13 March, 1876
Meeting of loyal Mahometans to petition the queen in favour of the Sultan . . . 24 Sept. "
Dreadful famine, relieved by government and by British subscriptions . . . 1877
Statue of the prince of Wales given by sir Albert Sassoon, uncovered . . . 25 or 27 June, 1879
Sir James Fergusson nominated governor . . . Feb. 1880
A patriotic fund to relieve sufferers by Afghan war, liberally subscribed to by natives and others, Ang. "

62 persons drowned in the great tank . . . 17 April, 1833;
Lord Ray appointed governor . . . Dec. 1834
Native troops sail for the Sudan . . . 23 Feb. 1835
For the Crawford Case, see *India* . . . 1839

BOMBS (iron shells filled with gunpowder), said to have been invented at Venlo, in 1495, and used by the Turks at the siege of Rhodes in 1522. They came into general use in 1634, having been previously used only by the Dutch and Spaniards. Bomb-vessels were invented in France in 1631. *Voltaire*. The *shrapnel* shell (invented by colonel Henry Shrapnel, who died in 1842) is a bomb filled with balls, and a lighted fuse to make it explode before it reaches the enemy.

BONA, Algeria; an early station of the French African company, till 1789. It was taken by the French from the Arabs, 6 May, 1832.

BONAPARTE, or **BUONAPARTE**, **FAMILY**. The name appears at Florence and Genoa in the 13th century, in the 15th a branch settled in Corsica. See Table in Vincent's "Dictionary of Biography."

CHARLES BONAPARTE, born 29 March, 1746, died 24 Feb., 1785. He married in 1767, Letitia Ramolina (born 24 Aug., 1750, died Feb. 1835): 1807,
1. JOSEPH, born 7 Jan. 1763, male king of Two Sicilies, 1805; of Naples alone, 1806; of Spain, 1808; resided in United States, 1815; comes to England, 1832; settles in Italy, 1841; dies at Florence, 23 July, 1844.
2. NAPOLEON I., emperor, born 15 Aug. 1769 (see *France*).
3. LUCIEN, prince of Canino, born 1775; at first aided his brother Napoleon, but opposed his progress towards universal monarchy. He was taken by the English on his way to America, and resided in England till 1814. He died at Viterbo, 30 June, 1840. His son Charles (born 1803, died 1837) was an eminent naturalist.
4. LOUIS, born 2 Sept. 1778; male king of Holland, 1806; died 15 July, 1846. By his marriage with Hortense Beauharnais (daughter of the empress Josephine), in 1802, he had three sons: 1. Napoleon Louis (born 1803, died 1807); 2. Louis Napoleon (born 1804, died 1831); and
3. CHARLES-LOUIS-NAPOLEON, born 20 April, 1803; educated under the care of his mother at Arenberg, Switzerland, and at Thun, under general Dufour; took part in the Carbonari insurrection in the Papal States in March, 1831.
Attempted a revolt at Strasbourg, 30 Oct. 1836.
Sent to America, 13 Nov. 1836.
Repairs to London, 14 Oct. 1838.
Lands at Boulogne with fifty followers, 6 Aug. 1840.
Condemned to imprisonment for life, 6 Oct. 1840.
Escapes from Ham, 25 May, 1846.
Arrives at Boulogne, 2 March, 1848.
Elected deputy, 8 June; and takes his seat, 27 Aug.; see *France* 1843-71; died at Chislehurst, 9 Jan. 1873.
Son: Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph; born 16 March, 1836; educated at military academy, Woolwich; killed in Zululand, June 1, 1879.
Both buried at Chislehurst; removed to a mausoleum at Farnborough, 9 Jan. 1888.
5. JEROME, born 15 Nov. 1784; king of Westphalia, 1 Dec. 1807-1814; [married: 1. Elizabeth Patterson, in America, 24 Dec. 1803; son Jerome, born at Camberwell, London, 7 July, 1805 (she died, aged 44, 4 April, 1809); 11. Princess Catherine, of Wurtemberg, 12 Aug. 1807.] Made governor of the Invalides, 1843; and marshal, 1850; died 24 June, 1860; his children—
Mathilde, born 27 May, 1820; married to prince A. Demidoff in 1841.
Napoleon, born 9 Sept. 1822; married princess Clotilde of Savoy, 30 Jan. 1859; issue, Victor, born 18 July, 1862; Louis, born 16 July, 1864; Marie, born 20 Dec. 1866; prince Victor separates from his father; accepted as chief by the Bonapartists; the father publishes painful correspondence, June, 1834.
Expelled from France (see *France*) May-June, 1836.

BONDAGE, see *Villanage*.

BONES. The art of softening bones was discovered about 1683, and they were used in the cutlery manufacture, &c., immediately afterwards.

The declared value of the bones of cattle and of other animals, and of fish (exclusive of whale-fins) imported into the United Kingdom from Russia, Prussia, Holland, Denmark, &c., amounted to 363,613*l.* in 1851, to 659,416*l.* in 1871, to 741,899*l.* in 1877, to 617,748*l.* in 1883, to 313,765*l.* in 1887. Bone-dust has been extensively employed in manure since the publication of Liebig's researches in 1840.

BONE-SETTING cannot be said to have been practised scientifically until 1620. *Bell.*

The ignorant "bone-setters" often did good and often harm; the principle upon which they acted is now adopted by surgeons; and is set forth in Dr. Wharton Hood's work on "The Setting and Treatment of Joints," 1871.

Mr. John Hutton, an eminent (unprofessional) "bone-setter," died July, 1837.

BON MARCHÉ (cheap). Name given by some shopkeepers in London to their mode of selling goods to the poor at very small profits. The system was originated at Paris by Mad. Boucicault, originally a shop-girl; about 1842, she, with her husband, opened a shop in the time of deep distress for meeting the wants of the poorest people. In time her business greatly increased with enlarged premises, and she adopted the system of the division of profits with her employed. She realised a large fortune, and became a munificent benefactress of the city. She died in Dec. 1887, worth it is said four million pounds sterling. M. Crespin de Vidouville, a similar eccentric character, died at Paris 20 Feb. 1888.

BONN, a town on the Rhine (the Roman Bonna), was in the electorate of Cologne. It has been frequently besieged, and was assigned to Prussia in 1814. The academy founded by the elector in 1777, made a university 1784; abolished by Napoleon; re-established and enlarged, 1818. Here Albert, our late prince consort, was entered as a student, May, 1837.

BONNY RIVER, Guinea, West Africa; a seat of the palm oil trade; king George visited England in 1878. A sanguinary battle was fought between the king Oko Jumbo and the people of New Calabar, who were defeated, 9 April, 1882. Peace made by British intervention on Aug. 14, 1882.

King Oko Jumbo visited London, summer 1885; left 15 July, 1885.

BONS HOMMES, hermits of simple and gentle lives, appeared in France about 1257; in England about 1283. The prior of the order was called *le bon homme* by Louis VI.

BOOK (Anglo-Saxon, *boc*; German, *buch*). Books were originally made of boards, or the inner bark of trees: afterwards of skins and parchment. Papyrus, an indigenous plant, was adopted in Egypt. Books with leaves of vellum were invented by Attalus, king of Pergamus, about 198 B.C., at which time books were in volumes or rolls. The MSS. in Herculaneum consist of papyrus, rolled and charred and matted together by the fire, and are about nine inches long, and one, two, or three inches in diameter, each being a separate treatise. The most ancient books are the Pentateuch of Moses and the poems of Homer and Hesiod. The first PRINTED BOOKS (see *Printing*) were printed on one side only, the leaves being pasted back to back. See *Libraries*.

Books of astronomy and geometry were ordered to be destroyed in England as being infected with magic, 6 Edw. VI. *Stow*.

Anne's act, 1709, relating to the price of books, repealed.

2032 volumes of new works, and 773 of new editions, were published in London in

3359 new works, and 1159 new editions, and 908 pamphlets, were published in . . . 1852
3553 volumes were published in . . . 1864
Published in Great Britain:—

	New Works.	New Editions.		New Works.	New Editions.
1870	4775		1880	4293	1415
1871	3547	1288	1881	4110	1206
1872	3419	1100	1882	3978	1146
1874	3351	901	1883	4732	1413
1875	3573	1331	1884	4832	1541
1876	2931	1957	1885	4307	1333
1877	3049	2046	1886	3984	1226
1878	3730	1584	1887	4410	1276
1879	4294	1540	1888	4960	1651

The production of a Universal Catalogue of books printed in the United Kingdom, proposed by the Society of Arts, in the Journal . . . 11 April, 1879

In Paris, 6445 volumes were published in 1842; and 7350 in 1851. See *Bibliography*.

PRICES OF BOOKS.—Jerome (who died 420) states that he had ruined himself by buying a copy of the works of Origen. A large estate was given by Alfred for a book on cosmography, about 872. *The Roman de la Rose* was sold for about 30*l.*; and a homily was exchanged for 200 sheep and five quarters of wheat. Books frequently fetched double or treble their weight in gold. They sold at prices varying from 1*0*l. to 40*l.* each in 1400. A copy of *Macklin's Bible*, ornamented by Mr. Tomkins, was declared worth 500 guineas. *Butler*. A yet more superb copy was insured in a London office for 3000*l.* See *Boecaccio's Decamerone*.

Petrarca by Bernardino di Novara, 1488, at the Sunderland sale bought by B. Quaritch for 1950*l.*, 11 Nov. 1882; he gave for sir John Thorold's Mazarin bible, 390*l.* 13 Dec.; and his "Psalmorum Codex," 4950*l.* 19 Dec. 1884

BOOK-BINDING.—The book of St. Cuthbert, a very early ornamental book, is supposed to have been bound about . . . 650

A Latin Psalter was bound in oak boards, 9th century.

A MS. copy of the four Evangelists, the book on which our kings from Henry I. to Edward VI. took their coronation oath, was bound in oaken boards, nearly an inch thick

Vellum was the covering in the 14th century; and silk soon after. Vellum was introduced early in the 15th century; it was stamped and ornamented about . . . 1100

Leather came into use about the same time. The rolling machine, invented by Mr. Wm. Burr, was substituted for the beating-hammer, and gas stoves began to take the place of the charcoal fires used to heat the gilder's finishing tools, about 1830

Cloth binding superseded the common boards generally about . . . 1831

Caoutchouc or India-rubber backs to account-books and large volumes were introduced in . . . 1841

The use of thin metal plates instead of paste-board introduced by . . . 1886

CHEAP BOOKS.—Mrs. Brassy's "Voyage of the Sunbeam," Nov. 1881, published for sixpence; and Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort," for 2*s.* 6*d.* . . . Autumn 1881

BOOK-HAWKING SOCIETIES (already in Scotland) began in England in 1851 by archdeacon Wigram (afterwards bishop of Rochester). The hawkers vend moral and religious books in a similar manner to the French colporteurs.

BOOK-KEEPING. The system by double-entry, called originally Italian book-keeping, was taken from the course of algebra published by Burgo, in the 15th century, at Venice. John Gough, a printer, published a treatise "on the keying of the famous reconyng . . . Debitor and Creditor," London, 1543. This is our earliest work on book-keeping. James Peele published his *Book-keeping* in 1569. John Mellis published "A Briefe Instruction and Manner how to Keepe Bookes of Accompts," in 1588. Improved systems were published by Benjamin Booth in 1789 and by Edw. Thos. Jones in 1821 and 1831.

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, see *Common Prayer*.

BOOK OF SPORTS, see *Sports*.

BOOK POST, see *Post*.

BOOK SOCIETY, 28, Paternoster-row, established for the gratuitous distribution of bibles and good books, 1750.

BOOKS, National, Coloured. See under *Blue-Books*.

BOOKSELLERS, at first migratory like hawkers, became known as *stationarii*, from their practice of having booths or stalls at the corners of streets and in markets. They were long subject to vexatious restrictions, from which they were freed in 1758.

The earliest bookseller's catalogue is said to be that published by Andrew Maunsell, of Lotlibury, dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, 1595.

"Booksellers' Provident Institution" founded 1837; "Retreat," Abbot's Langley, Herts, 1843.

The *Bookseller*, a monthly newspaper of British and foreign literature, published in 1853; with it was incorporated *Bent's Literary Advertiser*, established in 1802.

BOOKSELLERS' ASSOCIATION. The chief publishers in London formed themselves into an association and fixed the amount of discount to be allowed, 29 Dec. 1829, and for some years restricted the retail booksellers from selling copies of works under the full publishing price. A dispute arose as to the right of the latter to dispose of books which had become theirs by purchase, at such less profit as they might deem sufficiently remunerative. The dispute was referred to lord chief justice Campbell, at Stratheden House, 14 April, 1852. His lordship gave judgment against the association, which led to its dissolution, 19 May following.

BOOTHIA FELIX, a large peninsula, N.W. point of America, discovered by sir John Ross in 1830, and named after sir Felix Booth, who had presented him with 20,000*l.* to fit out his polar expedition. Sir Felix died at Brighton in Feb. 1850.

BOOTS, said to have been the invention of the Carians, were mentioned by Homer, 907 B.C., and frequently by the Roman historians. A variety of forms may be seen in Fairholt's "Costume in England." An instrument of torture termed "*the boot*" was used in Scotland upon the covenanters about 1666.

A new system of boot-making introduced by Mr. M. L. Lion and Mr. F. Cutlan, reversing the ordinary method, July, 1837.

BORAX (Boron), known to the ancients, used in soldering, brazing, and casting gold and other metals, was called *chrysocolle*. Borax is produced naturally in the mountains of Thibet, and was brought to Europe from India about 1713. Homberg in 1702 discovered in borax *boric acid*, which latter in 1803 was decomposed by Gay-Lussac, Thénard, and H. Davy, into oxygen and the previously unknown element, *boron*. Borax has lately been found in Saxony. It is now largely manufactured from the boric acid found by Hæfer to exist in the gas arising from certain lagoons in Tuscany; and an immense fortune has been made by their owner, M. Lardarel, since 1818.

BORDEAUX (W. France), the Roman Burdigala, in Aquitania, was taken by the Goths, 412; by Clovis, 508. It was gained by Henry II. on his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine, 1151. Edward the Black Prince brought John, king of France, captive to this city after the battle of Poitiers,

19 Sept. 1356, and here held his court eleven years: his son, our Richard II., was born at Bordeaux, 1366. After several changes Bordeaux finally surrendered to Charles VII. of France, 14 Oct. 1453. The fine equestrian statue of Louis XV. was erected in 1743. Bordeaux was entered by the victorious British army after the battle of Orthez, fought 27 Feb. 1814.—13 vessels were burnt and others injured in the port, through the ignition and explosion of petroleum spirit, 28 Sept. 1869. The French delegate government and the representatives of foreign powers removed here from Tours, 11 Dec. 1870. M. Gambetta remained for a time with the army of the Loire. By the "pacte de Bordeaux," between the different parties of the national assembly, M. Thiers became chief of the executive power, 17 Feb. 1871. The French Association for the Advancement of Science held its first meeting here, 5 Sept. 1872; M. Quatrefages, president.

BORNEO, an island in the Indian Ocean, the largest in the world except Australia, was discovered by the Portuguese about 1518.

The Dutch trade here in 1604; establish factories, 1609; abandon them, 1623; re-establish them 1776

Sarawak settled by sir James Brooke; appointed rajah 1841

The pirates of Borneo chastised by the British in 1813, and by captain Keppel in March, 1843

By a treaty with the sultan, through the instrumentality of sir J. Brooke, the island of Laboan, or Labuan (N. W. of Borneo), and its dependencies, incorporated with the British empire, and formally taken possession of in presence of the Bornean chiefs 2 Dec. 1846

James Brooke, rajah of Sarawak (1846), governor of Labuan and consul-general of Borneo, visits England and receives many honours Oct. 1847

He destroys many of the Bornean pirates 1849

Labuan made a bishopric; the bishop (F. J. MacDougall) consecrated at Calcutta, the first English bishop consecrated out of England 18 Oct. 1855

The Chinese in Sarawak rise in insurrection and massacre a number of Europeans; sir J. Brooke escapes by swimming across a creek; he speedily returns with a force of Malays, &c., and chastises the insurgents, of whom 2000 are killed, 17, 18 Feb. 1857

He comes to England to seek help from the government, without success 1858

His health being broken up, an appeal for a subscription for him made "

Deputation of merchants waits on the earl of Derby recommending the purchase of Sarawak, which is declined 30 Nov. "

Sir J. Brooke returns to Borneo 30 Nov. 1860

Returned to England; died 11 June, 1868

The rajah of Sarawak, with an expedition of Malays and Dyaks, defeats and punishes a marauding decapitating tribe of Dyaks June, 1870

British North Borneo Company gazetted, 8 Nov.; threatened protest of Spanish government Nov. 1881

Meeting of Committee in London 3 Oct. 1882

Freedom of trade in the Archipelago settled by Great Britain, Germany, and Spain, 1877; further with Spain 1884

North Borneo reported prosperous May, 1883

North Borneo, with Sarawak and Brunei constituted a British protectorate

Rebels defeated 10 Feb., war over April, 1883

BORNOU, an extensive kingdom in central Africa, explored by Denham and Clapperton (sent out by the British government), in 1822. The population is estimated by Denham at 5,000,000, by Barth at 9,000,000.

BORODINO, a Russian village on the river Moskwa, near which a sanguinary battle was fought, 7 Sept. 1812, between the French under Napoleon, and the Russians under Kutusoff; 240,000 men being engaged. Each party claimed the victory;

but the Russians retreated, leaving Moscow, which the French entered, 14 Sept.; see *Moscow*.

BORON, see *Borax*.

BOROUGH or **BURGH**, anciently a company of ten families living together, now such towns as send members to parliament, since the election of burgesses in the reign of Henry III. 1265. Charters were granted to towns by Henry I. 1132; which were remodelled by Charles II. in 1682-4, but restored in 1688. 22 new English boroughs were created in 1553. Burgesses were first admitted into the Scottish parliament by Robert Bruce, 1326; and into the Irish, 1365. Acts to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales passed 7 June, 1832, and 15 Aug. 1867; and the Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations, 9 Sept. 1835; see *Constituency*.

BOROUGH-BRIDGE (W. R. of York). Here Edward II. defeated the earls of Hereford and Lancaster, 16 March, 1322. Lancaster was mounted on a lean horse, led to an eminence near Pontefract, and beheaded.

BOROUGH-ENGLISH, an ancient tenure by which the younger son inherits, is mentioned as occurring 834. It was abolished in Scotland by Malcolm III. in 1062.

BOSCobel, near Donington, Shropshire. Charles II. (after his defeat at Worcester, 3 Sept. 1651), disguised in the clothes of the Pendrills, remained from 4 to 6 Sept. at White Ladies; on 7 and 8 Sept. he lay at Boscobel house, near which exists an oak, said to be the scion of the Royal Oak in which the king was part of the time hidden with col. Careless. Sharpe. The "Boscobel Tracts" were first published in 1660. In 1861 Mr. F. Manning published "Views," illustrating these tracts. W. H. Ainsworth's "Boscobel," a story with authentic details, published 1872.

BOSNIA, in European Turkey formerly part of Pannonia, was governed by chiefs till a brother-in-law of Louis king of Hungary was made king, 1376. He was defeated by the Turks in 1389, and became their vassal. Bosnia was incorporated with Turkey in 1463. Many efforts have been made by the Bosnians to recover their independence. A rebellion, begun in 1849, was quelled by Omar Pasha in 1851. The Bosnians joined the insurgents in Herzegovina, Sept. 1875; revolt was subdued, Aug. 1877. See *Turkey*.

About 100,000 Bosnian fugitives said to be in Austrian territories July, 1878

Proclamation of the emperor before his troops enter Bosnia (in conformity with the treaty of Berlin, 13 July) 27 July, "

Advance of the Austrians, 29 July, vigorously resisted by the Bosnian begs, aided by Turks 4-6 Aug. "

The Bosnians defeated between Zepce and Maglaj, 7, 8 Aug. "

The Austrians occupy Travnik, the old capital, 11 Aug.; slightly repulsed 16 Aug. "

Victories of Philippovich at Han Belalovich, 16 Aug.; of Tegethoff 18 Aug. "

Serajevo, the capital, bombarded and taken by storm 19 Aug.; other successes 30 Aug., 5 Sept. "

The fortress Trebinje voluntarily surrenders 7 Sept. "

Behacs firmly resists, 10 Sept.; taken 19 Sept. "

Senkovic, a strong fortress, with arms and ammunition, taken 21 Sept. "

Zwornik, a stronghold, surrenders about 25 Sept. "

Livno bombarded and taken 28 Sept. "

Other places surrender about 12 Oct. "

Resistance ended; general amnesty issued about 9 Nov. "

Austrian loss estimated 5000 killed, wounded, missing Nov. 1878
The country settled, gradual political reforms Jan. 1880
Population, 1,504,021; announced Feb. 1839

BOSPHERE EGYPTIEN, see *Egypt*, 1885.

BOSPHORUS, THRACIAN (now Channel of Constantinople). Darius Hystaspes threw a bridge of boats over this strait when about to invade Greece, 493 B.C. See *Constantinople*.

BOSPORUS (improperly **BOSPHORUS**), now called *Circassia*, near the Bosphorus Cimmerius, the straits of Kerch or Yenikale. The history of the kingdom is involved in obscurity. It was named Cimmerian, from the *Cimmeri*, who dwelt on its borders, about 750 B.C.

The Archenactide from Mitylene rule . . . B.C. 502-480
They are dispossessed by Spartacus I. . . 438
Seleucus, 431: Satyrus I. . . 407
Leucon, 393: Spartacus II., 353: Parysades . . . 348
Eumelus, aiming to dethrone his brother Satyrus II., is defeated; but Satyrus is killed 310
Prytanis, his next brother, ascends the throne, but is murdered by Eumelus 309
Eumelus puts to death all his relations, 309: and is killed 304
The Scythians conquer Bosphorus 285
Mithridates VI., of Pontus, conquers Bosphorus 80
He poisons himself; and the Romans make his son, Pharnaces, king 63
Battle of Zela, gained by Julius Caesar over Pharnaces II. (Caesar writes home, *Veni, vidi, vici*, "I came, I saw, I conquered") 47
Asander usurps the crown "
Caesar makes Mithridates of Pergamus king "
Polemon conquers Bosphorus, and favoured by Agrippa, reigns 14
Polemon killed by barbarians of the Palus Maotis A.D. 33
Polemon II. reigns "
Mithridates II. reigns 41
Mithridates conducted a prisoner to Rome, by order of Claudius; Cotys I. king 49
A list of kings given by some writers ends with Sauronates VII. . . 344

BOSTON, Lincolnshire; a trading town, made a staple for wool, 1357; St. Botolph's church with a lofty tower, was erected about 1309.

BOSTON, Massachusetts, United States, built about 1627. Here originated that resistance to the British authorities which led to American independence. The act of parliament laying duties on tea, papers, colours, &c. (passed June, 1767) so excited the indignation of the citizens of Boston, that they destroyed several hundreds of chests of tea, Dec. 1773.

"Boston News Letter," first American newspaper, appeared 24 April, 1704
Boston seaport shut by the English parliament, until restitution should be made to the East India Company for the tea lost 25 March, 1774
The town besieged by the Americans, and 400 houses destroyed 1775
Battle of Bunker's Hill, between the royalists and independent troops; the latter defeated, 17 June, "
The city evacuated by the king's troops April, 1776
Industrial exhibition opened Oct. 1856
Great peace jubilee; concert of about 10,371 voices and 1094 instruments, with anvils, bells, &c., begun 15 June, 1869
International peace jubilee; chorus about 20,000; orchestra, 1000; with military bands and other performers of different nations, including the British grenadier guards' band; a day allotted to each nation 17 June-4 July, 1872
Tremendous fire; great loss of life and property; about 80 acres of buildings burnt; 959 houses (125 dwellings); 35 persons killed. 9, 10, 11 Nov. "
Another great fire; with loss of life and property 30 May, 1873

BOSWORTH FIELD, Leicestershire, the site of the thirteenth and last battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, 22 Aug. 1485, when Richard III. was defeated by the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., and slain, through the desertion of sir Wm. Stanley. It is said that Henry was crowned on the spot with the crown of Richard found in a hawthorn bush near the field.

BOTANY. Aristotle is considered the founder of the science (about 347 B.C.). *Historia Plantarum* of Theophrastus was written about 320 B.C. Authors on botany became numerous at the close of the 15th century. Fuchsius, Bock, Bauhin, Casalpini, and others, wrote between 1535 and 1600. The system and arrangement of the great Linneus was made known about 1735; and Jussieu's system, founded on Tournefort's, and called "the natural system," in 1758. At Linneus's death, 1778, the species of plants actually described amounted in number to 11,800. The number of species now recorded cannot fall short of 100,000. J. C. Loudon's "Encyclopædia of Plants," a most comprehensive work, first appeared in 1829. De Candolle's "Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis" (of which Vol. I. appeared in 1813), was completed in 1876. An International Botanical congress was opened in London, 23 May, 1866, professor A. De Candolle president; another at Amsterdam, 13 April, 1877. Robert Brown, who accompanied Flinders in his survey of New Holland in 1803, died 10 June, 1883, aged 85, was long acknowledged to be the chief of the botanists of his day (*facile princeps*).

BOTANIC GARDENS.

Established about	Established about
Padua 1545	Kew, 1760; greatly improved . . . 1841-65
Montpellier . . . 1558	Cambridge . . . 1763
Leyden 1577	Coimbra 1773
Leipsic 1580	St. Petersburg . . 1785
Paris (Jardin des Plantes) . . . 1624	Calcutta 1793
Jena 1629	Dublin 1800
Oxford 1632	Horticultural Society's, Chiswick . . . 1821
Upsal 1657	Royal Botanic Society's, Regent's Park . 1839
Chelsea 1673-86	Royal Horticultural Society's, S. Kensington . . 1860
Edinburgh 1680	
Vienna 1753	
Madrid 1755	

BOTANY BAY, Australia, discovered by captain Cook, 28 April, 1770, received its name from the great variety of plants growing on the shore. It was fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain, which was however established at Sydney, near Port Jackson. The first governor, captain Arthur Phillip, who sailed from England in May, 1787, arrived at the settlement in Jan. 1788. The colony was eventually established at Port Jackson, about thirteen miles to the north of the bay; see *New South Wales*, and *Transportation*.

BOTHWELL BRIDGE, Lanarkshire. The Scotch covenanters, who took up arms against the intolerant government of Charles II., and defeated the celebrated Claverhouse at Drumlogie, 1 June, 1679, were totally routed by the earl of Monmouth at Bothwell Bridge, 22 June, 1679, and many prisoners were tortured and executed.

BOTTLE-CONJURER. In accordance with a wager, a person having advertised that he would jump into a quart bottle at the Haymarket theatre, on 16 Jan. 1749, the house was densely crowded and besieged by thousands anxious to gain admittance. The pickpockets had a rich harvest, and the duped crowd nearly pulled down the edifice.

BOTTLES in ancient times were made of leather. The art of making glass bottles and

drinking-glasses was known to the Romans at least before 79; for these articles and other vessels have been found in the ruins of Pompeii. Bottles were made in England about 1558. A bottle which contained two hogsheads was blown, we are told, at Leith, in Scotland, in Jan. 1747-8; see *Glass*.

Ashley's patent for making glass bottles by automatic machinery . . . 13 Nov. 1886
Bottles largely made of paper in America . . . 1837

BOUILLON, Belgium, formerly a duchy, was sold by Godfrey its ruler, to Albert, bishop of Liège, to obtain funds for the crusade, 1095. It was seized by the French in 1672, and held by them till 1815, when it was given to the king of the Netherlands, as duke of Luxembourg. It was awarded to Belgium after the Revolution of 1830.

BOULEVARDS (Bulwarks), sites of old fortifications in Paris and other French towns, now planted with rows of trees. The practice has been adopted in some London suburban roads, 1875, *et seq.* See *Playground*.

BOULOGNE, a seaport in Picardy, N. France, added to Burgundy, 1435; to France, 1447. Here Henry VIII. and Francis I. concluded a treaty to oppose the Turks, 28 Oct. 1532. Boulogne was besieged by Henry VII. 2 Oct. 1492, for a few days; taken by Henry VIII. on 14 Sept. 1544, but restored for a sum of money, 1550.

Lord Nelson attacked a flotilla here, disabling ten vessels and sinking five . . . 3 Aug. 1801

In another attempt he was repulsed with great loss, and captain Parker of the *Medusa* and two-thirds of his crew were killed . . . 18 Aug. "

Bonaparte assembled 160,000 men and 10,000 horses, and a flotilla of 1300 vessels and 17,000 sailors to invade England in 1804; the coasts of Kent and Sussex were covered with martello towers and lines of defence; and nearly half the adult population of Britain was formed into volunteer corps; sir Sidney Smith unsuccessfully attempted to burn the flotilla with fire machines called catamarans . . . 2 Oct. 1804

The army removed on the breaking out of war with Austria . . . 1805

Congreve-rockets used in another attack, and set the town on fire . . . 8 Oct. 1806

Louis Napoleon (afterwards emperor) made a fruitless descent here with about 50 followers, 6 Aug. 1840

As emperor, he reviewed the French troops destined for the Baltic, 10 July, 1854; and entertained prince Albert and the king of the Belgians, 5 Sept. 1854

Statue of Edw. Jenner here inaugurated . . . 11 Sept. 1865

Pilgrimages here to adore an image of the Virgin and Child, said to have been miraculously brought in a boat in 633 . . . 1837-75

Law authorising construction of a new deep-sea harbour, by M. Stocklin (in 15 years), cost about 680,000*l.*; passed 19 June; first stone laid, by M. Freycinet . . . 9 Sept. 1873

BOUNDARY ACTS. Commissioners were appointed by the Reform Bill, passed 15 Aug. 1867. Viscount Eversley, Russell Gurney, sir John T. B. Duckworth, sir Francis Crossley, and John Walter, first sat 16 Aug. England and Wales were divided into 18 districts, and other arrangements made. Another boundary act was passed 13 July, 1868.

Boundary commissioners appointed to carry out the redistribution of seats bill Nov. 1824. Work completed . . . 10 Feb. 1885

[Sir John Lambert (chairman), hon. T. H. W. Pelham, sir F. R. Sandford, Mr. J. T. Henley, lieutenant-col. R. O. Jones, and Major H. Tulloch.]

Boundaries commission appointed by the Local Government (Boundaries) Act passed 16 Sept. 1887 [Earl Brownlow (chairman), Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Lord Basing, sir Henry Selwyn Ibbetson and Mr. Hibbert.]

BOUNTIES, premiums granted to the producer, exporter, or importer of certain articles; a principle

introduced into commerce by the British parliament. The first granted on corn, in 1688, were repealed in 1815. They were first legally granted in England for raising naval stores in America, 1703, and have been granted to the herring fishery, on sail-cloth, linen, and other goods.

BOUNTY MUTINY, took place on board the *Bounty*, an armed ship which quitted Otaheite, with bread-fruit trees, 7 April, 1789. The mutineers put their captain, Bligh, and nineteen men into an open boat, with a small stock of provisions, near Annamooka, one of the Friendly isles, 28 April, 1789; these reached the island of Timor, south of the Moluccas, in June, after a voyage of nearly 4000 miles. Some of the mutineers were tried 15 Sept. 1792; six were condemned and three executed. For the fate of others, see *Pitcairn's Island*.

BOURBON, HOUSE OF (from which came the royal houses of France, Spain, and Naples), derives its origin from the Archambauds, lords of Bourbon in Berry.

Robert, count of Clermont, son of Louis IX. of France, married the heiress Beatrice in 1272; died 1317; and their son Louis I. created duke of Bourbon and peer of France by Charles IV. . . . 1327

The last of the descendants of their elder son Peter I., Susanna, married Charles, duke of Montpensier, constable of Bourbon, who, offended by his sovereign Francis I., entered into the service of the emperor Charles V., and was killed at the siege of Rome . . . 6 May, 1527

From James, the younger son of Louis I., descended Antony, duke of Vendôme, who married (1548) Jeanne d'Albret, daughter of Henry, king of Navarre. Their son, Henry IV., born at Pau, 14 Dec. 1553, became king of France . . . 31 July, 1589

The crown of Spain was settled on a younger branch of this family, 1700, and guaranteed by the peace of Utrecht (*Rapin*). . . . 1713

Bourbon FAMILY COMPACT (a defensive alliance between France, Spain, and the Two Sicilies concluded by M. de Choiseul) . . . 15 Aug. 1761

The Bourbons expelled France, 1791; restored 1814; again expelled on the return of Bonaparte from Elba, and again restored after the battle of Waterloo, 1815. The elder branch was expelled once more, in the person of Charles X. and his family, in 1830, in consequence of the revolution of the memorable days of July in that year.

Orleans branch ascended the throne in the person of the late Louis Philippe, as "king of the French," 9 Aug. 1830; deposed, 24 Feb. 1848; and his family also was expelled.

The Bourbon family fled from Naples (6 Sept. 1860), and Francis II. lost his kingdom; expelled from Spain, Sept. 1868; restored by Alfonso XII. 31 Dec. 1874; see *France, Spain, Naples, Orleans, Parma, Condé, and Legitimists*.

The fusion of the parties supporting the comte de Chambord with the Orleanists, said to be accomplished, 5 Aug. 1873. The comte de Chambord, last of the elder branch, died aged nearly 63, 24 Aug. 1883. See *France*.

BOURBON, ISLE OF (in the Indian ocean), discovered by the Portuguese about 1542. The French are said to have first settled here in 1642. It surrendered to the British, under admiral Rowley, 21 Sept. 1809, and was restored to France in 1815. *Alison*. An awful hurricane in Feb. 1829, did much mischief. Bourbon was named "l'île de la Réunion" in 1848; see *Mauritius*.

BOURDEAUX, see *Bordeaux*.

BOURBOIGNISTS, a sect founded by Antoinette Bourignon, who, in 1658, took the Augustine habit and travelled in France, Holland, England, and Scotland; in the last she made many converts about 1670. She maintained that Christianity does not consist in faith and practice, but in

inward feeling and supernatural impulse. A disciple named Court left her a good estate. She died in 1680, and her works, 21 volumes 8vo, were published 1686.

BOURNOUS, the Arabic name of a hooded garment worn in Algeria, which has been introduced in a modified form into England and France since 1847.

BOUVINES (N. France), the site of a desperate battle, 27 July, 1214, in which Philip Augustus of France was victorious over the emperor Otho and his allies, consisting of more than 150,000 men. The counts of Flanders and Boulogne were taken prisoners, and the earl of Salisbury, brother of king John.

BOVILL'S ACT, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 34, 1860, relates to petitions of right.

BOWLS or **BOWLING**, an English game as early as the 13th century. Henry VIII., Charles I. played at it, and also Charles II. at Tunbridge. *Grammont*.

BOW-STREET, see *Magistrates*.

Bow Street Runners, a name popularly given to the special officers attached to each police office of the metropolis, commonly called "Robin Red-breasts" from their red waistcoats. They were famous for the detection of hidden crimes, especially Townsend, who was a favourite of King George III. and his family, Lamberham, Macmanus, Jealous, Forester and others. They were superseded by the new police established in 1829.

BOWS AND ARROWS, see *Archery*.

BOXING, or **PRIZE-FIGHTING**, the pugilatus of the Romans, once a favourite sport with the British, who possess strong arms, giving them superiority in battles decided by the bayonet.

Broughton's amphitheatre, behind Oxford-road, built . . . 1742

Schools opened in England to teach boxing. . . . 1790

Mendoza opened the Lyceum in the Strand in . . . 1791

Boxing was much patronised from about 1820 to 1830

Tom Winter (nicknamed Spring), beside other victories, beat Langan (for 1000l.) . . . 8 June, 1824

John Gully, originally a butcher, afterwards a prize-fighter, acquired wealth, and became M.P. for Pontefract in 1835, died . . . 9 March, 1863

Desperate conflict at Farnborough between Thomas Sayers, the Champion of England, a light Sussex man, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and John Heenan, the "Benicia Boy," a huge American, in height 6 feet 1 inch. Strength, however, was matched by skill; and eventually the fight was interrupted, 17 April. Both men received a silver belt

31 May, 1860

Tom King beat Mace, and obtained the champion's belt, &c. . . . 26 Nov. 1862

He beat Goss, 1 Sept., and Heenan (nearly to death) . . . 10 Dec. 1863

A trial, in consequence of the last fight, ensued: the culprits were discharged, on promising not to offend again . . . 5 April, 1864

Wormald obtained the championship after a contest with Marsden . . . 4 Jan. 1865

Contest for championship between Mace and O' Baldwin, a giant; prevented by the arrest of Mace, . . . 15 Oct. 1867

Railways prohibited carrying persons going to a prize-fight, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 119 . . . 1868

Prize-fight in St. Andrew's hall (formerly Tavistock chapel), London, W.C., stopped . . . 27 March, 1882

BOXTEL (in Dutch Brabant), where the British and allied army, commanded by the duke of York, was defeated by the French republicans, who took 2000 prisoners and eight pieces of cannon, 17 Sept. 1794.

BOX-TREE, indigenous to this country, and exceedingly valuable to wood-engravers. In 1815 a large box-tree at Box-hill, Surrey, was cut down, and realised a large sum. Macculloch says, that "the trees were cut down in 1815, and produced upwards of 10,000*l*." About 1820 the cutting of trees on the hill produced about 600*l*.

BOY-BISHOP. During the middle ages a choir-boy was frequently elected on St. Nicholas' day, 6 Dec., and held office till the 28th. The custom was suppressed in England in July, 1542; but lingered for some time after.

BOYCOTTING, see *Ireland*, 1880, *et seq.* Condemned by the Pope, 20 April, 1888. A Boycott fund to assist capt. Boycott in his trouble was subscribed 1880-1.

BOYDELL'S LOTTERY for his Shakspeare gallery of paintings got up (1786), by alderman Boydell, lord mayor of London. Every ticket was sold at the time the alderman died, 12 Dec. 1804, before the decision of the wheel.

BOYLE LECTURES, instituted by his will (18 July, 1691), by Robert Boyle (son of the great earl of Cork), a philosopher, distinguished by his genius, virtues, and benevolence, who died 30 Dec. 1691. Eight lectures (in vindication of the Christian religion) are to be delivered. The office of lecturer is tenable for three years.

BOYNE, a river in Ireland, near which William III. defeated his father-in-law, James II., 1 July, 1690. The latter lost 1500 (out of 30,000) men; the Protestant army lost about a third of that number (out of 36,000). James fled to Dublin, thence to Waterford, and escaped to France. The duke of Schomberg was killed by mistake by his own soldiers as he was crossing the river, and here also was killed the rev. George Walker, who defended Londonderry, in 1689. Near Drogheda is a splendid obelisk, 150 feet in height, erected in 1736 by the Protestants of the empire in commemoration of this victory.

BOYNE, man-of-war of 98 guns, destroyed by fire at Portsmouth, 4 May, 1795, by the explosion of the magazine; numbers perished. Portions were recovered June, 1840.

BOYTON'S SWIMMING APPARATUS. See under *Life Boat*, &c.

BRABANT, part of Holland and Belgium, an ancient duchy, part of Charlemagne's empire, fell to his son Charles, 806. It became a separate duchy (called at first Lower Lorraine) in 959. It descended to Philip II. of Burgundy, 1429, and in regular succession to the emperor Charles V. In the 17th century it was held by Holland and Austria, as Dutch Brabant and the Walloon provinces, and underwent many changes through the wars of Europe. The Austrian division was taken by the French in 1746 and 1794. It was united to the Netherlands in 1814, but South Brabant was given to Belgium, 1830. The heir of the throne of Belgium is styled duke of Brabant; see *Belgium*.

BRACELETS were worn by the ancients, and *armille* were Roman military rewards. Those of pearls and gold were worn by the Roman ladies.

BRACHYGRAPHY, see *Stenography*.

BRADFIELD RESERVOIR, see *Sheffield*, 1864.

BRADFORD, West Riding of Yorkshire, an ancient seat of the woollen manufacture; made a

parliamentary borough in 1832; has thriven since 1851. Bradford returns three M.P.'s by Act passed 25 June, 1885. See *Poisoning*.

New town-hall was opened . . . 9 Sept. 1873
British Association met here . . . 17 Sept. .
Statue of sir Titus Salt unveiled . . . 1 Aug. 1874
Statue of R. Coblen unveiled . . . 25 July, 1877
New technical school opened by the prince of Wales . . . 23 June, 1882

Fall of chimney of New Land's mills; 54 killed, 250 injured, 23 Dec. 1882; verdict, accidental deaths . . . 31 Jan. 1883

BRADLAUGH CASE, see *Parliament*, 1880-5.

BRADSHAW'S RAILWAY GUIDE was first published by Mr. G. Bradshaw, assisted by Mr. W. J. Adams, in Dec. 1841. The *Continental Bradshaw* was established in 1848.

The beginning of railway guides is involved in obscurity. Mr. Bradshaw issued his first railway time tables in two forms, one for the Liverpool and Manchester district, and one for London and the Birmingham district, 19 and 25 Oct. 1839. His *Railway Companion* appeared in 1840; (*F. Madan, Athenæum*) . . . Dec. 24, 1837

BRAGANZA, a city in Portugal, gave title to Alfonso, natural son of John I. of Portugal (in 1422), founder of the house of Braganza. When the nation, in a bloodless revolution in 1640, threw off the Spanish yoke, John, duke of Braganza, was called to the throne as John IV., and his descendants now reign over *Portugal* and *Brazil* (which see).

BRAHMINS, Hindoo priests, the highest of the four castes. Pythagoras is thought to have learned from them his doctrine of the *Metempsychosis*; and it is affirmed that some of the Greek philosophers went to India on purpose to converse with them. The Brahmins derive their name from Brahmah, one of the three beings whom God, according to their theology, created, and with whose assistance he formed the world. See *Vedas*.

BRAHMO SOMAJ, see *Deism*.

BRAIN, see under *Craniology*.

BRAINTREE CASE (in Essex) was decided in 1842 by Dr. Lushington, who determined that a minority in a parish vestry cannot levy a church rate.

BRAKES, see under *Railways*.

BRAMHAM (W. R. York): near here the earl of Northumberland and lord Bardolf were defeated and slain by sir Thomas Rokeby, the general of Henry IV., 19 Feb. 1408; and Fairfax was defeated by the royalists under the earl of Newcastle, 29 March, 1643.

BRANDENBURG, a city in Prussia, founded by the Slavonians, who gave it the name of *Banber*, which signified *Guard of the Forest*, according to some; others explain the name as Burg, or city, of the *Brenns*. Henry I., surnamed the Fowler, after defeating the Slavonians, fortified "Bran-nibor," 926, as a rampart against the Huns, and bestowed the government on Sigefroi, count of Ringelheim, with the title of margrave, or protector of the marches or frontiers. The emperor Sigismund gave perpetual investiture to Frederick IV. of Nuremberg, of the house of Hohenzollern, ancestor of the royal family of Prussia, made elector in 1417. For a list of the margraves since 1134, see *Prussia*.

BRANDENBURG HOUSE, Hammersmith, see *Queen Caroline*.

BRANDY (German *Branntwein*, burnt wine), the spirit distilled from wine. Alcohol appears to have been known to Raymond Lully in the 13th century, and to have been manufactured in France early in the 14th. It was at first used medicinally, and miraculous cures were ascribed to its influence. In 1852, 3,959,452; in 1866, 5,621,930; in 1870, 7,942,965; in 1874, 3,378,057; in 1876, 7,913,092; in 1877, 2,962,697; in 1879, 5,024,668; in 1883, 2,202,344; in 1887, 2,826,108 gallons were imported into the United Kingdom. It is now largely manufactured in Britain. Manufacture of genuine French brandy almost ceased, announced 1885.

BRANDYWINE, a river in N. America, near which a battle took place between the British, under Howe, and the Americans under Washington, in which the latter (after a day's fight) were defeated with great loss, 11 Sept. 1777. Philadelphia fell into the possession of the victors.

BRASS. That mentioned in the Bible was most probably bronze. When Lucius Mummius burnt Corinth to the ground, 146 B.C., he found immense riches, and during the conflagration, it is said, all the metals in the city melted, and running together, formed the valuable composition described as *Corinthian Brass*. This is well doubted, for the Corinthian artists had long before obtained great credit for their method of combining gold and silver with copper. *Du Fresnoy*. Some of the English sepulchral engraved *brasses* are said to be as old as 1277; a white brass produced by Mr. P. M. Parsons, about 1875.

BRAURONIA, festivals in Attica, at Brauron, where Diana had a temple. The most remarkable that attended these festivals were young virgins in yellow gowns, dedicated to Diana. They were about ten years of age, and not under five; and therefore their consecration was called "*dekateuein*," from *deka*, ten; 600 B.C.

BRAVO CASE. Mr. Charles Delauney Turner Bravo, barrister, died suddenly and mysteriously (at Balham, Surrey), suicide suspected, 18 April, 1876; open verdict at inquest; new inquest ordered, 26 June, 1876; began 10 July. Verdict: "Wilful murder by administration of tartar emetic; but not sufficient evidence to fix the guilt upon any person," 11 Aug. 1876.

BRAY, Berks. Fuller says that its vicar, Symon Symonds, was twice a papist and twice a Protestant—in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth (1533–1558). Upon being called a turn-coat, he said he kept to his principle, that of "living and dying the vicar of Bray." The modern song refers to the political changes of the 17th and 18th centuries.

BRAY'S ASSOCIATES for founding clerical libraries and supporting negro schools. This society began in 1723, by Dr. Thomas Bray, rector of Sheldon, appointing trustees to expend 900*l.* bequeathed by Mr. D'Allone for the instruction of negroes. In 1733 these trustees received their present name, and their fund was increased by legacies in 1767 and 1768.

Dr. Bray, who was one of the founders of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, and who had acted energetically as commissary in Maryland for the bishop of London, about 1666, died 15 Feb. 1730, bequeathing part of his books to Sion College and part to found a parochial library, under certain conditions, complied with at Maidstone; and also money for other religious purposes. The associates assist schools and libraries in the colonies, and parochial libraries at home.

BRAZEN BULL, said to have been contrived by Perillus, at Athens, for Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigento, 570 B.C. It had an opening in the side to admit the victims, and a fire was kindled underneath to roast them to death; their groans resembled the roaring of a bull. Phalaris admired the invention, but ordered the artist to make the first experiment. The Agrigentes revolted against Phalaris, cut his tongue out, and roasted him in the brazen bull, 549 B.C.

BRAZIL, an empire in South America, was discovered by Vincent Pinzon in Feb. 1500. Pedro Alvarez de Cabral, a Portuguese, driven upon its coasts by a tempest, April following, called it the land of the Holy Cross; but it was subsequently named Brazil, on account of its red wood. The French having seized on Portugal in 1807, the royal family and nobles embarked for Brazil, and landed 7 March, 1808. The dominant religion is Roman Catholic; but others are tolerated. Constitution of 25 March, 1824; modified 12 Aug. 1834 and 12 May, 1840. Population in 1888, 14,002,335. See *Portugal*.

Brazil explored by Amerigo Vespucci . . .	about 1504
Divided into captaincies by the king of Portugal . . .	1530
Martin de Souza discovers Rio, and founds the first European colony at San Vincente . . .	1531
Jews banished from Portugal to Brazil . . .	1548
San Salvador (Bahia) founded by Thomé de Souza . . .	1549
French protestants occupy bay of Rio Janeiro . . .	1555-60
Sebastian founded . . .	1567
Brazil, with Portugal, becomes subject to Spain . . .	1580
James Lancaster captures Pernambuco . . .	1593
The French establish a colony at Maranhão . . .	1594
Belem founded by Calderia . . .	1615
The French expelled . . .	"
The Dutch seize the coast of Brazil, 1630; and hold Pernambuco . . .	1630
Defeated at Guararapés, 1646; give up Brazil . . .	1661
Gold mining commences . . .	1693
Destruction of Palmares . . .	1697
The French assault and capture Rio Janeiro . . .	1710-11
Diamond mines discovered in Sezzo Frio . . .	1729
Jesuits expelled . . .	1758-60
Capital transferred from Bahia to Rio Janeiro . . .	1763
Royal family of Portugal arrive at Brazil, 7 March, 1808 . . .	1808
First printing-press established . . .	"
Brazil becomes a kingdom . . .	1815
King John VI. returns to Portugal, and dom Pedro becomes regent . . .	1821
Brazil declares its independence . . .	7 Sept. 1822
Pedro I. crowned emperor . . .	1 Dec. "
New constitution ratified . . .	25 March, 1824
Independence recognised by Portugal . . .	29 Aug. 1825
Revolution at Rio Janeiro; abdication of dom Pedro I. . .	7 April, 1831
Abolition of slave trade decreed (not effected till 1852) . . .	"
Reform of the constitution, 12 Aug. 1834 and 12 May, 1840 . . .	"
Pedro II. declared of age . . .	23 July, "
Steam-ship line to Europe commenced . . .	1850
Suppression of the slave-trade; railways commenced . . .	1852
Rio Janeiro lit with gas . . .	1854
The British ship "Prince of Wales" wrecked at Albardas, on coast of Brazil, is plundered by some of the natives, and some of the crew killed, about 7 June, 1861 . . .	"
Reparation long refused; reprisals made; five Brazilian merchant ships being seized by the British . . .	31 Dec. 1862
The Brazilian minister at London pays 3,200 <i>l.</i> as an indemnity, under protest . . .	26 Feb. 1863
The Brazilian government request the British to express their regret for reprisals; declined; diplomatic intercourse suspended . . .	5-28 May, "
Dispute between the governments respecting the arrest of some British officers at Rio Janeiro (17 June, 1862) referred to the arbitration of the king of the Belgians, who decides in favour of Brazil, 18 June, " . . .	"
New ministry formed; F. J. Furtado, president—prospect of reconciliation with Gt. Britain, 30 Aug. 1864 . . .	1864

U. S. war-steamer "Wachusett" seizes the confederate steamer "Florida," in the port of Bahia, while under protection of Brazil, 7 Oct.; after remonstrance, Mr. Seward, U. S. foreign minister, apologises. [The "Florida" (inadvertently) sunk?] 26 Dec. 1864

War with Uruguay—the Brazilians take Paysandú, and march upon Monte Video . . . 2 Feb. 1865

The comte d'Eu and princess Isabella (on marriage tour) land at Southampton . . . 7 Feb. "

Lopez, president of Paraguay, declares war against the Argentine Republic . . . April, "

Treaty between Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic against Paraguay, governed by the signed . . . 1 May, "

Scientific expedition under Agassiz favoured by the emperor . . . July, "

Amicable relations with England restored . . . Aug. "

The emperor joins the army against Lopez . . . Aug. "

The allies under Flores defeat the Paraguayans at Santayuna on the Uruguay . . . 18 Sept. "

Uruguayans surrenders to the allies . . . 18 Sept. "

Indecisive battle between the allies and the Paraguayans, at Paso de la Patria . . . about 25 Feb. 1866

Paraguayans defeated on the Parana . . . 16, 17 April, "

Victory of the allies at Estero Velhaco, 2 May; in decisive battle there . . . 24 May, "

Bombardment of the allied camp on the Parana . . . 14 June, "

Two days' fight at Tuyuty; allies defeated, . . . 16, 18 July, "

Fruitless meeting of president Lopez with the chiefs on proposals of peace . . . 12 Sept. "

The allies attack the fortress of Curupaiti; defeated with severe loss . . . 17-19, 22 Sept. "

The allies' camp bombarded, 18 Oct.; the Paraguayans repulsed at Tuyuty . . . 30 Oct. "

The Brazilians take Corumbá . . . 13 June, 1867

The duke of Edinburgh visits Rio de Janeiro . . . 15-22 July, "

The Paraguayans victors, 24 Sept.; severely defeated 3 and 21 Oct. "

Proposals for peace by Lopez declined . . . Oct. "

Severe defeat of Paraguayans before Tuyuty . . . 3 Nov. "

Freedom decreed to slaves belonging to the nation who shall become soldiers . . . 6 Nov. "

Three monitors pass Curupaiti, on the Paraguay, 17 Feb.; 6 ironclads force the passage of Humaitá; they find Asuncion abandoned . . . 21 Feb. 1868

Fierce resistance of the Paraguayans; Lopez said to have armed 4000 women . . . June, "

After several conflicts Lopez is totally defeated at Villeta, and flies . . . 11 Dec. "

The comte d'Eu appointed general of the allied army . . . 24 March, 1869

The allies surprise and capture Rosorio and garrison . . . 8 May, "

Lopez defeated in severe conflicts, 12, 16, 18, 21 Aug. "

Lopez defeated and killed near the Aquidaban, . . . 1 March, 1870

Treaty of peace with Paraguay, quite subdued . . . 20 June, "

The count and countess d'Eu arrive in England, . . . 13 Sept. "

New ministry under viscount St. Vincent, 29 Sept. "

The emperor and empress come to Europe, and visit public and scientific institutions, manufactories in Great Britain and other countries, June—Aug. 1871

The emperor and empress, after visiting the continent, return to Brazil . . . 31 March, 1872

Gradual slave emancipation bill passed by the senate; great rejoicings . . . 27, 28 Sept. "

Treaty with the Argentine republic . . . Jan. 1873

Prosecution of the archbishop of Pernambuco and other prelates, for infraction of the constitution Sept.—Dec. "

In a settlement of German emigrants at Porto Alegre, a number of fanatics, popularly termed *Mucker* (hypocrites), headed by Jacobina Maurer, a prophetess who claimed to be a female Christ, and her priest Hans Georg Maurer, attempt to convert their neighbours by force, and desolate the property of those who refuse. She and nearly all her band are killed after several conflicts with their neighbours, aided by the military . . . 21-26 July, 1874

Great bank failures at Rio Janeiro . . . May, 1875

Duke de Caixias president of ministry . . . 25 June, 1875

Emperor and empress at opening of Philadelphia Exhibition, 10 May, 1876; travelled in Europe, &c., returned to Rio Janeiro . . . Sept. 1877

A ministerial crisis respecting emancipation of slaves (see under *Slavery*) . . . Sept. 1884

The emperor supports his minister Dantas; 1,200,000 slaves in Brazil . . . Sept. 1884

Resignation of Dantas, anti-slavery minister, on account of minority in the chamber . . . 5 May, 1885

The new minister Seraiva introduces a gradual emancipation bill . . . 12 May, "

Ministry resigns, succeeded by Baron de Cotegipe, about 20 Aug. "

Bill for gradual abolition of slavery passed by Senate and Deputies . . . Sept. "

New ministry under Sen. de Oliveira . . . March, 1883

Bill for total abolition of slavery passed by the chambers . . . 10-14 May, "

The emperor visits Europe; arrives at Paris, 20 July, 1887; returns to Rio Janeiro . . . 22 Aug. "

EMPERORS OF BRAZIL.

1822. Dom Pedro (of Portugal); abdicated in favour of his infant son, 7 April, 1831; died 24 Sept. 1834.

1831. Dom Pedro II. (born 2 Dec. 1825); assumed the government, 23 July, 1840; crowned, 18 July, 1841; married, 4 Sept. 1843, princess Theresa of Naples (born 14 March, 1822).

Heiress. Isabella, born 29 July, 1846; married (15 Oct. 1864) Louis comte d'Eu, son of the duc de Nemours (born 29 April, 1842).

Heir. Pedro, born 15 Oct. 1875.

BREACH OF PROMISE of Marriage; a resolution in favour of abolishing the action, was adopted in the Commons (106-65), 6 May, 1879.

BREAD. Ching-Noung, the successor of Fohi, is reputed to have been the first who taught men (the Chinese) the art of husbandry, and the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice, 1998 B.C. *Univ. Hist.* Baking of bread was known in the patriarchal ages: see *Exodus* xii. 15. It became a profession at Rome, 170 B.C. After the conquest of Macedonia, 148 B.C., numbers of Greek bakers came to Rome, obtained special privileges, and soon obtained a monopoly. During the siege of Paris by Henry IV., owing to famine, bread, which had been sold whilst any remained for a crown a pound, was at last made from the bones of the charnel-house of the Holy Innocents, A.D. 1594. *Hénault*. In the time of James I., barley bread was used by the poor; and now in Iceland, cod-fish, beaten to powder, is made into bread; potato-bread is used in Ireland. The London Bakers' Company was incorporated in 1307. Bread-street was once the London market for bread. Until 1302, the London bakers were not allowed to sell any in their own shops. *Slow*. Bread was made with yeast by the English bakers in 1634. In 1856 and 1857 Dr. Daughlish patented a mode of making "aerated bread," in which carbonic acid gas is combined with water and mixed with the flour, and which is said to possess the advantages of cleanliness, rapidity, and uniformity. In 1862 a company was formed to encourage Stevens' bread-making machinery. An act for regulating bakehouses was passed in July, 1863. A strike of the journeymen bakers of the metropolis, 23 Sept., was settled by concessions, 9 Oct. 1872. *A Bread Reform League* formed; meeting at the Mansion House, London, 17 Dec. 1880.

Quartern Loaf (4lb. 5½oz.)	1800	Price 1½d.
1735 Price 5½d.	1800	[For 4 weeks, 22½d.]
1745 4½	1805	12½
1755 5	1810	15½
1765 7	1812 Aug.	21½
1775 6½	1814	12½
1785 6½	1820	11
1795 12½		

Four-pound Loaf (best)		June.	Dec.
1822 10d.	1868 10	8½	
1825 11	1869 8	7½	
1830 10½	1870 7½	8½	
1835 7	1871 9	9	
1840 9	1872 9½	10	
	1873 8	8	
	1874 (medium). 8	6½	
1845 7½d.	1875 6	7	
1850 7	1876 6½	7	
1854 10	1877 7½	7	
1855 11	1878 7	6	
1856 11	1879 6	7	
1857 9½	1880 7	7	
1858 8	1881 6	7	
1859 8	1882 6½	6½	
1860 8½	1883 6	6½	
1861 9	1884 6½	6	
1862 9	1885 5½	5½	
1863 8	1886 6	6	
1864 7	1887 6	5½	
1865 7	1888 5½		
1866 8½	1889 April 5½	6	
1867 10			

ASSIZE OF BREAD. The first statute for the regulation of the sale of bread was 3 John, 1203. The chief justiciary, and a baker commissioned by the king, had the inspection of the assize. *Matthew Paris.* The assize was further regulated by statute in 51 Hen. III. 1266, and 8 Anne, 1710. Bread Act, Ireland, placing its sale on the same footing as in England, 1 Vict. 1838. Bread was directed to be sold by weight in London in 1822; the statute "Assessa Panis" was repealed in 1824; and the sale of bread throughout the country was regulated in 1836.

In France the old laws were superseded, and a law enabling the municipalities to fix the price of bread (still unrepealed) was passed, July 1791.

BREAD-FRUIT TREE, a native of the South Sea islands. A vessel under captain Bligh was fitted out to convey some of these trees to various British colonies in 1789 (see *Bounty*), and again in 1791. The number taken on board at Otaheite was 1151. Some were left at St. Helena, 352 at Jamaica, and five were reserved for Kew Gardens, 1793. The tree was successfully cultivated in French Guiana, 1802.

BREAKWATERS. The first stone of the Plymouth breakwater was lowered 12 August, 1812. It stretches 5280 feet across the sound, is 360 feet in breadth at the bottom and more than 30 at the top, and consumed 3,660,000 tons of granite blocks, from one to five tons each, up to April, 1841, and cost a million and a half sterling. The architects were Mr. John Rennie and his son sir John. The first stone of the lighthouse on its western extremity was laid 1 Feb. 1841. Breakwaters have been constructed at Holyhead, Portland, Dover, Middlesborough, &c.

BREAST-PLATE. One was worn by the Jewish high priest, 1491 B.C. (*Exod.* xxxix.) Goliath "was armed with a coat of mail," 1063 B.C. (1 Sam. xvii.) Breast-plates dwindled to the diminutive gorgets. Ancient breast-plates are mentioned as made of gold and silver.

BRECHIN, Scotland; sustained a siege against the army of Edward III., 1333. The battle of Brechin or Huntly-hill was fought between the earls of Huntly and Crawford, the latter defeated, 18 May, 1452. The see of Brechin was founded by David I. in 1150. One of its bishops, Alexander Campbell, was made prelate when but a boy, 1556. The bishopric, discontinued soon after the revolution in 1688, was revived in 1731.

BREDA, Holland, was taken from the Spaniards by prince Maurice, of Nassau, in 1590; retaken by the Spaniards, under Spinola, June,

1625; and by the Dutch, Oct. 1637. The "*Com-promise of Breda*" was a proposal to Philip II., deprecating his harsh measures in the Netherlands, presented and refused in 1566. Our Charles II. resided here at the time of the restoration, and here he issued his *declaration* of a free general pardon, 4 April, 1660; see *Restoration*. Breda was taken by the French in 1793. The French garrison was expelled by the burgesses in 1813.

BREECHES. Among the Greeks, this garment indicated slavery. It was worn by the Dacians, Parthians, and other northern nations; and in Italy, it is said, was worn in the time of Augustus Cæsar. In the reign of Honorius, about 394, the *braccarii*, or breeches-makers, were expelled from Rome. The "Geneva Bible," termed the "Breeches Bible" (from the rendering in *Gen.* iii. 7), published 1560.

BREECH-LOADERS, see under *Cannon* and *Firearms*.

BREED'S HILL, see *Bunker's Hill*.

BREHONS, ancient judges in Ireland, are said to have administered justice with religious impartiality, but in later times with a tendency to love of country. It was enacted by the statute of Kilkenny, that no English subject should submit to the Brehon laws, 40 Edw. III., 1365. These laws, however, were recognised by the native Irish till 1650. A translation of them was proposed in 1852, and a commission appointed. The publication of the "Ancient Laws of Ireland" by the government, began 1865.

BREITENFELD, see *Leipsic*.

BREMEN (N. Germany), said to have been founded in 788, and long an archbishopric, and one of the leading towns of the Hanseatic League, was allowed a seat and a vote in the college of imperial cities in 1640. In 1648 it was secularised and erected into a duchy and held by Sweden till 1712, when it was taken possession of by Denmark, by whom it was sold to Hanover in 1731. It was taken by the French in 1757, who were expelled by the Hanoverians in 1758. Bremen was annexed by Napoleon to the French empire in 1810; but its independence was restored in 1813, and all its old franchises in 1815. It became a member of the North German Confederation in 1866. International agricultural exhibition opened 13 June, 1874. Population of the province, 1871, 122,402; 1885, 165,628; see *Hanse Towns*. For the explosion at Bremerhafen, 11 Dec. 1875, see *Dynamite*.

BRENNEVILLE, N.W. France. Here Henry I. of England defeated Louis VI. of France, who supported William Cliton, son of Robert, duke of Normandy, 20 Aug. 1119.

BRENTFORD, county town of Middlesex. Here Edmund Ironside defeated the Danes, May, 1016. It was taken by Charles I., after a sharp fight, 12 Nov. 1642.

BRESCIA, N. Italy (the ancient Brixia), became important under the Lombards, and suffered by the wars of the Italian Republics, being attached to Venice. It was taken by the French under Gaston de Foix, Feb. 1512, when it is said 40,000 of the inhabitants were massacred. It was retaken 26 May, 1516. It surrendered to the Austrian general Haynau, 30 March, 1849, on severe terms. It was annexed to Sardinia in 1859.

BRESLAU, in Silesia, was burnt by the Mongols in 1241, and conquered by Frederick II. of Prussia, Jan. 1741. A fierce battle took place here

between the Austrians and Prussians, the latter under prince Bevern, who was defeated 22 Nov. 1757. Breslau was taken; but was regained 21 Dec. same year. It was besieged by the French, and surrendered to them, Jan. 1807, and again in 1813.

BRESSA PRIZE. Dr. Cesare Antonio Bressa, by will of 4 Sept. 1835, bequeathed property to the Royal Academy of Sciences, Turin, to give a prize every two years for some important discovery or valuable work published relating to physics, natural history, geography, history, statistics, &c. The first prize (about 1200*l.*), was to be awarded in 1879 to a foreigner; the second to an Italian, and so on alternately. The prize awarded to M. Pasteur in 1888.

BREST, a seaport, N. W. France, was besieged by Julius Cæsar, 54 B.C.—possessed by the English, A.D. 1378—given up to the duke of Brittany, 1390. Lord Berkeley and a British fleet and army were repulsed here with dreadful loss in 1694. The magazine burnt, to the value of some millions of pounds sterling, 1744. The marine hospitals, with fifty galley slaves, burnt, 1766. The magazine again destroyed by fire, 10 July, 1784. From this great dépôt of the French navy, numerous squadrons were equipped against England during the late war, among them the fleet which Lord Howe defeated on 1 June, 1794. England maintained a large blockading squadron off the harbour from 1793 to 1815; but with little injury to France. It is now a chief naval station, and is considered impregnable. The British fleet visited Brest, Aug. 1865.

BRETAGNE, see *Brittany*.

BRETHREN, see *Bohemian and Plymouth Brethren*.

BRETIGNY, PEACE OF, concluded with France, 8 May, 1360, by which England retained Gascony and Guienne, and acquired other provinces; renounced her pretensions to Maine, Anjou, Touraine, and Normandy; was to receive 3,000,000 crowns, and to release king John, long a prisoner. The treaty not being carried out, the king remained and died in England.

BRETON, see *Cape Breton*.

BRETWALDA (wide-ruling chief), one of the kings of the Saxon heptarchy, chosen by the others as a leader in war against their common enemies. The following are mentioned by Bede (492 to 642): Ella, king of Sussex; Cawlin of Wessex; Ethelbert of Kent; Redwald of East Anglia; Edwin, Oswald, and Oswy of Northumberland. The title was bestowed upon Egbert, 828; see *Britain*.

BREVIARY (so called as being an abridgment of the offices used in the Roman Catholic service), contains the seven canonical hours, viz., matins about midnight; lauds (when not joined to matins, about 3 a.m.); primes (about 6), tierce (about 9), sexts (about 12), nones (about 3 p.m.), vespers (4 or 6), complines (about 9). Lord Bute published a translation of the Breviary, 1879. The breviary is ascribed to pope Gelasius I. about 492. It was first called the *custos*, and afterwards the breviary; came into use among the ecclesiastical orders about 1080; and was reformed by the councils of Trent and Cologne, and by Pius V., Urban VIII., and other popes. The quality of type in which the breviary was first printed gave the name to the printing type called *brevier*.

BREWERS are traced to Egypt. Brewing was known to our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. *Tindal*. "One William Murl, a rich maltman or bruer, of Dunstable, had two horses all trapped with gold, 1414." *Stow*. In Oct. 1851, there were 2305 licensed brewers in England, 146 in Scotland, and 97 in Ireland; total, 2548: these are exclusive of retail and intermediate brewers. There were 40,418 licensed brewers in the United Kingdom in 1858; the revenue from whom to the state was in that year 81,030*l.* In 1858 in England there were 205 great brewers; see *Ale, Porter*.

In 1880 the brewers' licence (for sale) was made 1*l.*, not for sale, 6*s.*, a duty was laid upon beer calculated upon the specific gravity of the wort (43 & 44 Vict. c. 20). Brewers' exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, London, began 1879.

BRIAR'S CREEK (N. America), near which the Americans, 2000 strong, under general Ashe, were totally defeated by the English under general Prevost, 3 March, 1779.

BRIBERY forbidden (*Deut.* xvi. 19). Samuel's sons were guilty of it, 1112 B.C. (1 *Sam.* viii. 3.) Thos. de Weyland, a judge, was banished for bribery in 1288; he was chief justice of the common pleas. William de Thorpe, chief justice of the king's bench, was convicted of bribery in 1351. Another judge was fined 20,000*l.* for the like offence, 1616. Mr. Walpole, secretary-at-war, was sent to the Tower for bribery in 1712. Lord Strangford was suspended from voting in the Irish house of lords, for soliciting a bribe, Jan. 1784.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS. In 1854 an important act was passed consolidating and amending previous acts relating to this offence, from 7 Will. III. (1695) to 5 & 6 Vict. c. 184.

Messrs. Sykes and Rumbold fined and imprisoned for bribery . . . 14 March, 1776
Messrs. Davidson, Parsons, and Hopping, imprisoned for bribery at Ilchester . . . 28 April, 1804
Mr. Swan, M.P. for Penryn, fined and imprisoned, and sir Manasseh Lopez sentenced to a fine of 10,000*l.* and two years' imprisonment for bribery at Grampound . . . Oct. 1819
The members for Liverpool and Dublin unseated . . . 1831
The friends of Mr. Knight, candidate for Cambridge, convicted of bribery . . . 20 Feb. 1835
Elections for Ludlow and Cambridge made void . . . 1840
Sudbury disfranchised, 1848; St. Allans also . . . 1852
Elections at Derby and other places declared void for bribery . . . 1853
Corrupt Practices Act passed . . . 1854
In the case of Cooper v. Slade, it was ruled that the payment of travelling expenses was bribery, 17 April, 1858
Gross bribery practised at Gloucester, Wakefield, and Berwick . . . 1859
Mr. Wm. H. Leatham convicted of bribery at Wakefield . . . 19 July, 1860
Government commissions of inquiry respecting bribers, sat at Great Yarmouth, Totnes, Lancaster, and Reigate; and disgraceful disclosures were made . . . Aug.-Nov. 1866
The boroughs were disfranchised by the Reform bill, passed . . . 15 Aug. 1867
The Parliamentary Elections Act enacted that election petitions should be tried by a court appointed for the purpose, passed . . . 31 July, 1868
First trials under this act; Mr. Roger Eykyn (at Windsor) was declared duly elected, 15 Jan., and sir H. Stracey (at Norwich) was unseated, 18 Jan. 1869
Dr. Kinglake, Mr. Fenelly, and others, were sentenced to be fined for bribery in parliamentary elections . . . 10 May, 1870
Beverley, Bridgewater, Sligo, and Cashel disfranchised for bribery and corruption . . . "
Much corruption during the elections of April; members for Oxford, Chester, Boston, and other places, unseated . . . 1880

Stringent Act against it brought in by sir H. James, attorney-general, was passed in . . . 1831
See *Corrupt Practices*.

BRIC-À-BRACS (French), old curiosities: such as cabinets, pieces of ironwork, &c. The collecting began about the time of queen Anne, 1702-14. The publication of *Bric-à-brac*, a monthly price list, began in 1869.

BRICKS were used in Babylon, Egypt, Greece, and Rome; in England by the Romans about 44. Made under the direction of Alfred the Great, about 886. *Saxon Chron.* The size regulated by order of Charles I., 1625. Taxed, 1784. The number of bricks which paid duty in England in 1820 was 949,000,000; in 1830, above 1,100,000,000; in 1840, 1,400,000,000; and in 1850, 1,700,000,000. The duties and drawbacks of excise on bricks were repealed in 1850. In 1839 Messrs. Cooke and Cunningham brought out their machinery by which, it is said, 18,000 bricks may be made in ten hours. Messrs. Dixon and Corbett, near Newcastle, in 1861, were making bricks by steam at the rate of 1500 per hour. The machinery is the invention of Claytons & Co., London.

BRIDEWELL, once a palace of king John, near Fleet-ditch, London, 1210, was given to the city for a workhouse by Edward VI., 1553.* The New Bridewell prison, erected in 1829, was pulled down in 1864; that of Tothill-fields was rebuilt in 1831.

BRIDGES were first of wood. There are ancient stone bridges in China. Abydos is famous for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built across the Hellespont, 480 B.C. Trajan's magnificent stone bridge over the Danube, 4770 feet in length, was built in A.D. 105. *Brotherhoods for building bridges* existed in S. France about 1180. The Devil's bridge in the Canton of Uri was built on two high rocks; and many stories have been invented to account for it. At Schaffhausen an extraordinary bridge was built over the Rhine, 400 feet wide: there was a pier in the middle of the river, but it is doubtful whether the bridge rested upon it; a man of the lightest weight felt the bridge totter under him, yet waggons heavily laden passed over without danger. The bridge was destroyed by the French in 1799. See *Hammersmith, London, Waterloo, Blackfriars, Southwark, Forth, Tay, Tower*, and other bridges, in separate articles. The chief Thames bridges were freed from toll 24 May, 1879, and 26 June, 1880.

Triangular bridge at Croyland abbey referred to in a charter dated . . . 943
A stone bridge erected at Bow, near Stratford, by queen Matilda . . . about 1100-18
Bishop's bridge, Norwich . . . 1295
London bridge: one existed about 978; one built of wood, 1014; one by Peter of Colechurch, 1176-1209; new bridge finished . . . 1831
The first large iron bridge erected over the Severn, Shropshire . . . 1777
Sunderland bridge by Wilson, 100 feet high, an arch with a span of 236 feet . . . 1796
The chain suspension bridge at Menai Strait . . . 1825
Old Westminster, opened, 1750; old Blackfriars, 1760; Waterloo, 1817; Southwark, 1819; Hungerford, 1845; Chelsea, 1858; Vauxhall, 1816.
A railway bridge 2½ miles long projected over the Firth of Forth (not executed) . . . Dec. 1864
The very wide Victoria bridge, over the Thames (by

which the London, Chatham and Dover railway enters the Victoria station, Pimlico); founded by lord Harris . . . 22 Feb. 1865
For details see separate articles, and also *Tubular bridge, Newcastle, Niagara, Victoria bridge, &c.*
New York and Brooklyn bridge, 5862 feet long; 1600 central span; 130 feet high: July, 1872, *et seq.*
Tay bridge (*which see*) 1871-7; Forth bridge (*see under Forth*) . . . 1879-89

The great railway bridge over the Severn (above ½ mile long), connecting the Forest of Dean with Sharpness Point, the port of Gloucester (cost 1,000,000*l.*), was formally opened . . . 17 Oct. 1879
Great railway bridge over the Volga, near Syzlan, Saratoy government, built . . . 1877-80
Suspension bridge from New York to Brooklyn (5989 feet long) opened . . . 24 May, 1883

BRIDGEWATER, Somersetshire, was incorporated by king John, in 1200. In the war between Charles I. and the parliament, the king's forces burnt part of the town, 1643. Here stood an ancient castle in which the ill-advised duke of Monmouth lodged when proclaimed king in 1685. The town was disfranchised for bribery, 1870.

BRIDGEWATER CANAL, the first great work of the kind in England, was begun by the duke of Bridgewater, the father of canal navigation in this country, in 1759, and opened 17 July, 1761. James Brindley was the engineer. It commences at Worsley, seven miles from Manchester; and at Barton Bridge is an aqueduct which, for upwards of 200 yards, conveys the canal across the river Irwell. The length of the canal is about twenty-nine miles.

BRIDGEWATER TREATISES. The rev. Francis, earl of Bridgewater, died in April, 1829, leaving by will 8,000*l.* to be given to the author or authors, appointed by the president of the Royal Society, who should write an essay "on the power, wisdom, and goodness of God, as manifested in the creation." The essays (by sir Charles Bell, Drs. T. Chalmers, John Kidd, William Buckland, William Prout, Peter M. Roget, and the revs. William Whewell and William Kirby) were published 1833-35.

BRIEFS are the letters of the pope despatched to princes and others on public affairs, and usually written short, without preface or preamble, and on paper; in which particulars they are distinguished from *bulls*. The latter are ample, and written on parchment. Briefs are sealed with red wax and the seal of the fisherman, or St. Peter in a boat, and always in the presence of the pope. The queen's letters, called "briefs," authorising collections in churches for charitable purposes, are now discontinued. A lawyer's brief is an abridgment of his client's case.

BRIENNE (N. E. France). Here the allied armies of Russia and Prussia, under Blücher, were defeated by the French, 29 Jan. 1814.

BRIGANDAGE. See *Italy*, 1861 *et seq.*; *Greece*, 1870; *Spain*, 1870, and *Turkey*.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE a degeneration of the tissues of the kidneys into fat, investigated about 1830 by Richard Bright.

BRIGHTON, formerly Brighthelmstone, a fishing town, Sussex, was made a place of fashionable resort by the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. Brighton returns two M.P.'s by Act of 1885. See *Population*.

At Shoreham, near Brighton, Charles II. embarked for France after the battle of Worcester . . . 1651
Visit of the prince of Wales . . . 1782
He founded the Pavilion 1784; it was greatly enlarged and made to resemble the Kremlin at Moscow, 1784-1823; sold to the town for 53,000*l.* 1849.

* Of the old buildings little remains: merely offices and a few cells for refractory city apprentices. By the Charity Commissioners' scheme (1860) the annual income (14,682*l.* in 1876) is devoted to the maintenance of two industrial schools: for boys, at Witley, Surrey; for girls, at St. George's fields.

The Block-house swept away . . . 26 March, 1786
 Part of the cliff fell; great damage . . . 16 Nov. 1807
 Chain-pier, 1134 feet long, 13 wide, completed . . . 1823
 Brighton made a parliamentary borough . . . 1832
 The railway to London opened . . . 21 Sept. 1841
 Collision of trains in Clayton tunnel, 23 persons
 killed and many injured . . . 25 Aug. 1861
 Volunteer reviews here on Easter Mondays, 1862;
 and often since, see under *Volunteers*.
 New pier erected . . . 1865-6
 Great aquarium inaugurated by prince Arthur, 30
 Mar.; and formally opened by the mayor, 10 Aug. 1872
 British Association meet here . . . 14 Aug. "
 Free library, museum, and picture gallery, opened
 . . . 12 Sept. 1873
 Inauguration of statue of sir John Corby Burrows,
 great benefactor to the town . . . 14 Feb. 1878
 About 2000 French and Belgian singers and musi-
 cians meet . . . 5 Sept. 1881
 Grand concert room, &c., burned . . . 8 Oct. 1882
 New town hall, &c., opened . . . 13 Dec. "
 Electric railway tried . . . 4 April, 1884
 Preston park (purchased for 60,000*l.* aided by legacy
 from W. E. Davis) opened by the mayor 8 Nov. "
 Railway to Devil's Dyke opened . . . 1 Sept. 1887

BRILL or **BRIEL**, Holland. A seaport, seized
 by the expelled Dutch confederates, became the
 seat of their independence, 1572. Brill, given up
 to the English in 1585 as security for advances
 made by queen Elizabeth to Holland, was restored
 in 1616.

BRISBANE, capital of Queensland, on the
 river Brisbane, Australia, was founded by Oxley,
 in 1823, settled as a penal station in 1825 by sir J.
 Brisbane, and made a bishopric in 1859, when the
 colony was constituted. Spacious dry dock opened
 at S. Brisbane in 1881. Population (with suburbs),
 73,649.

BRISSOTINS, see *Girondists*.

BRISTOL (W. England), built by Brennus, a
 British prince, 380 B.C., is mentioned in A.D. 430 as
 a fortified city. It was called *Caer Oder*, a city in
 the valley of Bath; and, sometimes *Caer Brito*, the
 British city, and by the Saxons *Brightstowe*, plea-
 sant place. Gildas and Nennius speak of Bristol in
 the 5th and 7th centuries. From the 12th to the
 18th century it was, next to London, the most
 flourishing port in England; it has since been sur-
 passed by Liverpool. See under *Orphan-houses*.
 An industrial and fine art exhibition for Somerset
 and Gloucester opened 2 Sept. 1884. See *Population*.
 Bristol returns four M.P.'s by Act of 1885.

Taken by the earl of Gloucester, in his defence
 of his sister Maud, the empress, against king
 Stephen . . . 1138
 Eleanor of Brittany (daughter of Geoffrey, son of
 Henry II.) dies in the castle after 39 years' im-
 prisonment . . . 1241
 St. Mary's church built . . . 1292
 Bristol made a distinct county by Edward III. . . 1373
 Bishopric founded by Henry VIII. . . 1542
 Taken by prince Rupert, 26 July, 1643; by Cromwell,
 10 Sept. 1645
 Elwd. Colston's hospital, a free school, and other
 charities established [his birthday, 13 Nov. kept
 annually] . . . 1708
 [Annual dinners: the Dolphin Society (conserva-
 tive) since 1749; the Anchor Society (liberal)
 since 1768; Grateful Society (neutral) since 1757.]
 New charter . . . 1710
 Act passed for new exchange, 1723; erected . . . 1741
 Bread riots . . . 1753
 Bridge built . . . May, 1760
 Attempt to set the shipping on fire . . . 22 Jan. 1777
 Riot on account of a toll: the troops fire on the
 populace, and many are wounded . . . 25 Oct. 1793
 Docks built . . . 1804-9
 Riot on the entrance of sir Charles Wetherell, the
 recorder, into the city, he being opposed to the
 reform bill: the mansion house, the bishop's
 palace, several merchants' stores, some of the

prisons (the inmates liberated), nearly 100 houses
 burned, and above 500 persons killed by the mili-
 tary or perished . . . 29-31 Oct. 1831
 Trial of rioters (four executed; 22 transported),
 2 Jan.; suicide of col. Brereton, during trial by
 court-martial . . . 9 Jan. 1832
 Meeting of British Association . . . Aug. 1836
 Railway to London completed . . . 30 June, 1841
 Clifton suspension-bridge opened . . . 8 Dec. 1864
 Industrial Exhibition opened . . . 19 Sept. 1865
 British Association, 2nd meeting . . . 1875
 Proposed foundation of a college for science and
 literature here for the south and west of England:
 meeting, 13 June, 1874; opened as University
 College . . . 10 Sept. 1876
 Great fire; Clintebuck's, drysalts, &c., loss be-
 tween 80,000*l.* and 100,000*l.* . . . 24-25 May, "
 Avonmouth dock opened . . . 24 Feb. 1877
 Statue of Mr. Samuel Morley, long M.P. for
 Bristol, unveiled . . . 22 Oct. 1887
 Destructive explosion of 300 barrels of volatile
 naphtha on board the Jersey ketch *The United*;
 3 deaths . . . 21 Nov. 1888
 Great flood; damage about 100,000*l.* . . . 8-9 March, 1889

BRISTOL, SEE OF, one of the six bishoprics
 erected by Henry VIII. out of the spoils of the dis-
 solved monasteries, 1542. The cathedral was the
 church of the abbey of St. Austin, founded here by
 Robert Fitz-Harding, son to a king of Denmark, and
 a citizen of Bristol, 1148. The see is valued in the
 king's books at 338*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Paul Bushe, provincial
 of the Bons-hommes, was the first bishop, in 1542—
 deprived for being married, 1554. The see of Bris-
 tol was united by an order in council with that of
 Gloucester, in 1836, but was separated by act passed
 in 1884. The cathedral (under repair since 1844)
 was reopened in 1861; a new nave opened 23 Oct.
 1877.

BISHOPS OF BRISTOL.

1803. Hon. G. Pelham, translated to Exeter, 1807.
 1807. John Luxmoore, translated to Hereford, 1808.
 1808. Wm. Lort Mansell, died, 27 June, 1820.
 1820. John Kaye, translated to Lincoln, 1827.
 1827. Robert Gray, died 28 Sept. 1834.
 1834. Joseph Allen, the last bishop, translated to Ely
 in June, 1836. (In October the diocese was
 united with Gloucester.)

BRITAIN (called by the Romans *Britannia*,*
 from its Celtic name *Prydhain*, *Camden*). The
 earliest records of the history of this island are the
 manuscripts and poetry of the Cambrians. The
 Celts, the ancestors of the Britons and modern
 Welsh, were the first inhabitants of Britain. It is
 referred to as the *Cassiterides* or tin-islands by
 Herodotus, 450 B.C.; as *Albion* and *Ierne* (England
 and Ireland) by Aristotle, 350 B.C., and Polybius,
 260 B.C. Britain, including England, Scotland,
 and Wales, was anciently called *Albion*, the name
 of Britain being applied to all the islands collec-
 tively—*Albion* to only one. *Pliny*; see *Albion*,
England, *Scotland*, and *Wales*.

Divitiacus, king of the Suessones, in Gaul, said to B.C.
 have supremacy over part of Britain . . . 57
 First invasion of Britain by the Romans, under
 Julius Caesar . . . 26 Aug. 55
 Second invasion; he defeats Cassivelaunus, British
 general . . . 54
 Cymbeline (Cunobelin), king of Britain . . . 4
 Anlus Plautus defeats the Britons . . . A.D. 43
 He and Vespasian reduce S. Britain . . . 47
 Caractacus defeated by Ostorius, 50; carried in
 chains to Rome . . . 51
 Romans defeated by Boadicea, queen of the Iceni;

* The Romans eventually divided Britain into *Britan-
 nia Prima* (country south of the Thames and Severn);
Britannia Secunda (Wales); *Flavia Caesariensis* (between
 the Thames, Severn, and Humber); *Maxima Caesariensis*
 (between the Humber and Tyne); and *Valentia* (between
 the Tyne and Firth of Forth).

70,000 slain, and London burnt: she is defeated by Suetonius; 80,000 slain, place uncertain A.D. 61
Agricola, governor, conquers Anglesey, and over-
runs Britain in seven campaigns, and reforms the
government 78-84

He defeats the Caledonians under Galgacus; sur-
renders the islands 84

The emperor Adrian visits Britain, 120; and builds
a wall from the Tyne to the Solway 121

Lucius, king of the Britons, said to have sent an
embassy on religious affairs to pope Eleutherius,
about 181

The Britons (allies of Albinus) defeated at Lyons by
Severus 197

Southern Britain subdued and divided by the
Romans into two provinces 204

Severus keeps his court at York, then called Eborac-
um, 208; finishes his wall, and dies at York,
4 Feb. 211

Carausius usurps the throne of Britain 286
He is killed by Allectus, another usurper 294

Constantius recovers Britain and kills Allectus 296
St. Alban and 17,000 Christians martyred (*Beide*) 304

Constantius, emperor of Rome, dies at York,
25 July, 306

British bishops at the council of Arles 314
Scots and Picts invade Britain, 360; routed by
Theodosius 368

Romans gradually withdraw from Britain 402-436
Reign of Vortigern 425

The Saxons and Angles aid in expelling the Picts
and Scots 429

The Romans quit Britain 436
The Anglo-Saxon invaders drive the Britons into
Wales 449-455

Many Britons settle in Armorica (Brittany) 388-457
The Saxon Heptarchy; Britain divided into seven
or more kingdoms 457

Ella invades South Britain, 477; founds kingdom
of Sussex 491

Supposed reigns of Vortimer, 464; Vortigern again,
471; Aurelius Ambrosius, 481; and Arthur Pen-
dragon 500

Great Saxon invasion under Cerdic 495
The renowned king Arthur said to reign 500-532

Arrival of St. Augustin (or Austin), and re-establish-
ment of Christianity 597

Cadwallader, last king of the Britons, reigns 678
Lindisfarne church destroyed by the Northmen 794

Egbert, king of Wessex, virtually KING OF ENGLAND 827

KINGS OF THE HEPTARCHY,* see *Bretwalda*.

KENT. [*The shire of Kent.*]

434. Hengist. [473, Saxon Chronicle.]
488. Æse, Esea, or Escus, son of Hengist; in honour of
whom the kings of Kent were for some time called
Æsings.

512. Oeta, son of Æse.
542. Hermenric, or Ennenric, son of Oeta.

560. St. Ethelbert; first Christian king (styled *Rex
Anglorum*).

616. Eadbald, son of Ethelbert.
640. Erconbert, or Ercombert, son of Eadbald.

664. Ecbert, or Egbert, son of Erconbert.
673. Lothar, or Lotharl, brother of Ecbert.

685. Eadric; slain in 687. [The kingdom now subject to
various leaders.]

694. Wiltred, or Wiltfred.
725. Eadbert, } sons of Wiltred, succeeding

748. Ethelbert II., } each other.
760. Alric, }

794. Eadbert, or Ethelbert Pryn; deposed.
796. Guthred, or Guthred.

805. Baldred; who lost his life and kingdom to
823. EGBERT, king of Wessex.

SOUTH SAXONS. [*Sussex and Surrey.*]

491. Ella, a warlike prince, succeeded by
514. Cissa, his son, whose reign was long and peaceful,
exceeding 70 years.

[The South Saxons then fell into an almost total de-
pendence on the kingdom of Wessex.]

648. Edilwald, Edilwach, Adelwach, or Ethelwach.
686. Anthun and Berthun, brothers; reigned jointly;
vanquished by Ina, king of Wessex, 689; kingdom
conquered in 725.

WEST SAXONS. [*Berks, Hampshire, Wills, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and part of Cornwall.*]

519. Cerdic.
534. Cynric, or Kenric, son of Cerdic.

560. Ceawlin, son of Cynric; banished; dies in 593.
591. Ceolric, nephew to Ceawlin.

597. Ceolwulf.
611. } Cynegils, and in

614. } Cwichelm, his son, reigned jointly.
643. Cenwal, Cenwall, or Cenwald.

672. Sexburga, his queen, sister to Penda, king of Mer-
cia; of great qualities; probably deposed.

674. Escwine, with Centwine; on his death,
676. Centwine rules alone.

685. Cædwalla: went to Rome, to expiate his deeds of
blood, and died there.

688. Ina or Inas, a brave and wise ruler; journeyed to
Rome; left an excellent code of laws.

728. Ethelheard, or Ethelard, related to Ina.
749. Cuthred, brother to Ethelheard.

754. Sigebright, or Sigebert, having murdered his friend
Cumbrian, governor of Hampshire, was slain by
one of his victim's retainers.

755. Cynewulf, or Kenwulf, or Cenulpe, a noble youth
of the line of Cerdic; murdered.

784. Bertric, or Beorhtic; poisoned by drinking of a
cup his queen had prepared for another.

800. EGBERT, afterwards sole monarch of England, and
Bretwalda.

EAST SAXONS. [*Essex, Middlesex, and part of Herts.*]

526, 527, or 530. Erchenwin, or Erchwine.
587. Sledda; his son.

597. St. Sebert, or Sabert; son; first Christian king.
614. Saxred or Sexted, or Serred, jointly with Sigebert
and Seward; all slain.

623. Sigebert II. surnamed the little; son of Seward.
655. Sigebert III. surnamed the good; brother of Sebert;
put to death.

661. Switheln (or Suidhelm), son of Sexbald.
663. Sigher, or Sigeric, jointly with Sebbi, or Selba, who
became a monk.

693. Sigenard, or Sigeheard, and Suenfrid.
700. Offa; became a monk at Rome.

709. Snebriht, or Seled.
738. Swithred, or Swithel; a long reign.

792. Sigeric; died in a pilgrimage to Rome.
799. Sigered.

823. Kingdom seized by EGBERT of Wessex.

NORTHUMBRIA. [*Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Westmore- land, Durham, and Northumberland.*]

* * Northumbria was at first divided into two govern-
ments, *Bernicia* and *Deira*; the former stretching
from the Tweed to the Tyne, and the latter from the
Tyne to the Humber.

547. Ida, a valiant Saxon.
560. Adda, his eldest son; king of Bernicia.

" Ella, king of Deira; afterwards the sole king of
Northumbria (to 587).

567. Glappa, Clappa, or Elapa: Bernicia.
572. Hrodwulf; Bernicia.

573. Freodwulf; Bernicia.
580. Theodoric; Bernicia.

588. Ethelric; Bernicia.
593. Ethelfrith, surnamed the Fierce.

617. Edwin, son of Ella, king of Deira in 590; a great
prince. Slain in battle with Penda, of Mercia.

634. Eanfrid rules in Bernicia, and Osric in Deira; both
put to death.

635. Oswald slain in battle.
642. Oswo, or Oswy; a reign of great renown.

670. Eadfrid, or Egfrid, king of Northumbria.
685. Alefrid, or Eadferth.

705. Osred, or Eadferth.
716. Cenric; sprung from Ida.

718. Osric, son of Alefrid.
729. Ceolwulf; died a monk.

737. Eadbert, or Egbert; retired to a monastery.

* The term "Octarchy" is sometimes used; North-
umbria being divided into Bernicia and Deira, separate
kingdoms.

757. Oswulf, or Osulf; slain in a sedition.
 759. Edilwald, or Mollo; slain by Alrel.
 765. Alred, Ailred, or Alured; deposed.
 774. Ethelred, son of Mollo; expelled.
 778. Elwald, or Celwold; deposed and slain.
 789. Osred, son of Alred; fled.
 790. Ethelred restored; afterwards slain.
 794. Erdulf, or Ardulf; deposed.
 806. Alfwold.
 808. Erdulf restored.
 809. Eanred.
 841. Kingdom annexed by EGBERT.

EAST ANGLES. [*Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Ely.*]

526. Uffa lands.
 571 or 575. Uffa; a German, said to be first king.
 581. Titilus, or Titulus; son of Uffa.
 599. Redwald, son of Titilus; the greatest prince of the East Angles.
 624. Erpwald, Eorpwald, or Eordwald.
 627. Richbert.
 629. Sigebert, half-brother to Erpwald.
 632. Egfrid, or Egrie; cousin to Sigebert.
 635. Anna, or Annas; a just ruler; killed.
 654. Ethelric, or Ethelhere; slain in battle.
 655. Ethelwald; his brother.
 664. Aldulf, or Aldwulf.
 713. Selred, or Ethelred.
 746. Alfwold.
 749. Beorna and Ethelred, jointly.
 758. Beorna alone.
 761. Ethelred.
 790. Ethelbert, or Ethelbryht; treacherously put to death in Mercia in 792, when Offa, king of Mercia, overran the country, which was finally subdued by EGBERT.
 870. St. Edmund (vassal king) slain by the Danes.

MERCIA. [*Gloucester, Hereford, Chester, Stafford, Worcester, Oxford, Salop, Warwick, Derby, Leicester, Bucks, Northampton, Notts, Lincoln, Bedford, Rutland, Huntingdon, and part of Herts.*]

586. Crida, or Cridda, a noble chieftain.
 593. [Interregnum—Ceolric.]
 597. Wibba, a valiant prince, his son.
 615. Ceorl, or Cheorl; nephew of Wibba.
 626. Penda; fierce and cruel; killed in battle.
 655. Penda, son of Penda; killed to make way for
 656. Wulfhere (brother); slew his two sons.
 675. Ethelred; became a monk.
 704. Cenred, or Cenred; became a monk at Rome.
 709. Ceolred, Celred, or Chelred; son of Ethelred.
 716. Ethelbald; slain in a mutiny by his successor,
 755. Beornred, or Bernred; himself slain.
 " Offa; formed the great dyke near Wales.
 794. Egfrid, or Egferth, son of Offa; died suddenly.
 Cenulph Cenulph, or Kenulph; slain.
 819. Kenelm, or Cenelm, a minor; reigned five months; killed by his sister Quendreda.
 " Ceolwulf, uncle to Kenelm; expelled.
 821. Beonwulf; killed by his own subjects.
 823. Ludecan; a valiant ruler; slain.
 825. Wthlafa, or Wiglaf.
 838. Berthulf, or Bertulf.
 852. Burehd, or Burdred.
 874. Ceowulph; deposed by the Danes, 877.

[The kingdom merged into that of England.]

BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE, see *Tubular Bridge*.BRITTANNY, see *Brittany*.

BRITISH, see *Architects; Antiquaries; Banks, Joint Stock; Guiana, Honduras, National, Medical, Orphans, Societies*.

BRITISH AMERICA (see *America*) comprises the dominion of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island, Labrador, British Columbia and Vancouver's Island. Population 6,235,211 (1888).

Delegates from the first six provinces met at Quebec on 10 Oct., and agreed to the basis of a Federal union, with the queen as the executive (represented by the governor-general), a legislative council of 96 members

for life, and a house of commons of 194 members, 20 Oct. 1864.

The secretary for the colonies, Mr. Cardwell, expressed his approval of the plan, 3 Dec. 1864.

The plan opposed by New Brunswick, 7 March, 1865.

Messrs. Cartier and Galt came to England to advocate it, April, 1865.

Act for the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, under the name of "the dominion of Canada," brought into parliament by the earl of Carnarvon, 19 Feb., passed 29 March, 1867.

(The British government guaranteed a subsidy of 3,000,000*l.* to complete the intercolonial railway.)

By the British North America act, the parliament of Canada may establish new provinces, 29 June, 1871.

BRITISH AMERICAN, see *George, St., Sons of*.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN—Bible Society, established 1804 (see under *Bible*);—School Society, 1808;—Sailors' Society, 1818.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the Advancement of Science, was established by sir David Brewster, sir R. I. Murchison, &c., in 1831. Professor John Phillips was secretary till 1863. It holds annual meetings; the first of which was held at York on 27 Sept. 1831. One of its main objects is "to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science with each other." It appoints commissions and makes pecuniary grants for scientific research; and publishes annually a volume containing Reports of the proceedings. Kew observatory presented to the association by the queen in 1842. Superintendents, Francis Ronalds, the first; John Walsh, 1852; Balfour Stewart, 1859. It was purchased for the Royal Society by Mr. J. P. Gassiot, in 1871.

1. York Meeting . . . 1831	33. Newcastle (2nd) . . . 1863
2. Oxford . . . 1832	34. Bath . . . 1864
3. Cambridge . . . 1833	35. Birmingham (3rd) 1865
4. Edinburgh . . . 1834	36. Nottingham . . . 1866
5. Dublin . . . 1835	37. Dundee . . . 1867
6. Bristol . . . 1836	38. Norwich . . . 1868
7. Liverpool . . . 1837	39. Exeter . . . 1869
8. Newcastle . . . 1838	40. Liverpool (3rd) . . . 1870
9. Birmingham . . . 1839	41. Edinburgh (3rd) . . . 1871
10. Glasgow . . . 1840	42. Brighton . . . 1872
11. Plymouth . . . 1841	43. Bradford . . . 1873
12. Manchester . . . 1842	44. Belfast (2nd) . . . 1874
13. Cork . . . 1843	45. Bristol (2nd) . . . 1875
14. York (2nd time) . . . 1844	46. Glasgow (3rd) . . . 1876
15. Cambridge (2nd) . . . 1845	47. Plymouth (2nd) . . . 1877
16. Southampton . . . 1846	48. Dublin (3rd) . . . 1878
17. Oxford (2nd) . . . 1847	49. Sheffield . . . 1879
18. Swansea . . . 1848	50. Swansea (2nd) . . . 1880
19. Birmingham (2nd) 1849	51. York (3rd) Jubilee 1881
20. Edinburgh (2nd) . . . 1850	52. Southampton
21. Ipswich . . . 1851	(2nd) 23 Aug. 1882
22. Belfast . . . 1852	53. Southampton 19 Sept. 1883
23. Hull . . . 1853	54. Montreal . . . 1884
24. Liverpool (2nd) . . . 1854	55. Aberdeen (2nd) 9
25. Glasgow (2nd) . . . 1855	(2nd) Sept. 1885
26. Cheltenham . . . 1856	56. Birmingham (4th) 1886
27. Dublin (2nd) . . . 1857	57. Manchester (3rd)
28. Leeds . . . 1858	(most successful) 1887
29. Aberdeen . . . 1859	58. Bath (2nd) 5 Sept. 1888
30. Oxford (3rd) . . . 1860	59. Newcastle (3rd) . . . 1889
31. Manchester (2nd) . . . 1861	60. Leeds nominated. 1890
32. Cambridge (3rd) . . . 1862	

PRESIDENTS.—1. Viscount Milton; 2. Dr. Buckland; 3. Prof. Sedgwick; 4. Sir Thos. Brisbane; 5. Provost Bartholomew Lloyd; 6. Marquis of Lansdowne; 7. Earl of Burlington; 8. Duke of Northumberland; 9. Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt; 10. Marquis of Breadalbane; 11. Professor Whewell; 12. Lord Francis Egerton; 13. Earl of Rosse; 14. Dean Peacock; 15. Sir J. F. W. Herschel; 16. Sir R. L. Murchison; 17. Sir R. H. Inglis; 18. Marquis of Northampton; 19. Rev. Dr. T. R. Robinson; 20. Sir D. Brewster; 21. Prof. G. B. Airy; 22. Col. E. Sabine; 23. Mr. W. Hopkins; 24. Earl of Harrowby; 25. Duke of Argyll; 26. Dr. C. G. B. Danby; 27. Rev. Dr. Humphry Lloyd; 28. Prof. R. Owen; 29. Prince Albert; 30. Lord Wrottesley; 31. Wm. Fairbairn; 32. Prof. R. Willis; 33. Sir Wm. Armstrong; 34. Sir Charles Lyell; 35. Prof. John Phillips; 36. W. R. Grove; 37.

Duke of Buccleuch; 38. Dr. J. D. Hooker; 39. Prof. G. G. Stokes; 40. Prof. T. H. Huxley; 41. Sir Wm. Thomson; 42. Dr. W. B. Carpenter; 43. Prof. A. W. Williamson; 44. Prof. J. Tyndall; 45. Sir John Hawkshaw; 46. Prof. Thos. Andrews; 47. Prof. Allen Thomson; 48. Dr. Wm. Spottiswoode; 49. Dr. G. Allman; 50. Prof. A. C. Ramsay; 51. Sir J. Lubbock; 52. Dr. C. Wm. Siemens; 53. A. Cayley; 54. Lord Rayleigh; 55. Sir Lyon Playfair; 56. Sir John William Dawson; 57. Sir Henry E. Roscoe, M.P.; 58. Sir Frederick Bramwell; 59. Professor W. H. Flower (elected).

BRITISH COLUMBIA (N. America). In June, 1858, news came to California that in April gold had been found in abundance on the mainland of North America, a little to the north and east of Vancouver's Island. A great influx of gold-diggers (in a few weeks above 50,000) from all parts was the consequence; and Mr. Douglas, governor of Vancouver's Island, evinced much ability in preserving order. The territory with adjacent islands was made a British colony with the above title, and placed under Mr. Douglas. The colony was nominated and the government settled by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 1858), and a bishop nominated in 1859. Visited by the marquis of Lorne and princess Louise, 20 Sept. 1882.—For a dispute in July, 1859, see *United States*. Vancouver's Island was incorporated with the colony in 1866, and Victoria was made the capital, 24 May, 1868. Recent governors: Frederick Seymour, 1864; Anthony Mugrave, 1869; J. W. Trutch, 1871; hon. C. F. Cornwall. The colony was annexed to Canada, 1871.

Disputes with Canada respecting the non-construction of railways, middle of 1876
Visit of Lord Dufferin, gov.-gen. of Canada; well received at Victoria 15 Aug. "
Anti-Chinese legislation and oppression stopped by the Privy Council in England 1884-8

BRITISH GUIANA, see *Guiana*.

BRITISH INSTITUTION (for the encouragement of British artists, Pall-mall, founded in 1805) opened 18 Jan. 1806, on a plan formed by sir Thomas Bernard. In the gallery (erected by alderman Boydell, to exhibit the paintings executed for his edition of Shakspeare), were from time to time exhibited pictures by the old masters, deceased British artists and others, till 1867, when the lease of the premises expired. The fund of 16,200*l.* in the hands of earl Powis and other trustees, to be devoted to the promotion of the fine arts, had accumulated to 24,610*l.* in 1884. Still unappropriated, Nov. 1886. Various proposals for using the money have been negatived by the trustees.

BRITISH LEGION, raised by lord John Hay, col. De Laey Evans, and others to assist queen Isabella of Spain against the Carlists in 1835, defeated them at Hernani, 5 May, 1836, and at St. Sebastian's, 1 Oct.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, see *Medical*.

BRITISH MUSEUM, originated with the grant by parliament (5 April, 1753) of 20,000*l.* to the daughters of sir Hans Sloane, in payment for his fine library, and vast collection of the productions of nature and art, which had cost him 50,000*l.* The library contained 50,000 volumes and valuable MSS., and 69,352 articles of virtue enumerated in the catalogue. Montagu-house was obtained by government as a place for their reception. The museum (including the Cottonian, Harleian, and other collections) was opened 15 Jan. 1759, and has since been enormously increased by gifts, bequests, and purchases.*

The old royal library was given by George II. 1757. A list of the more important additions is given below.

New buildings erected by sir R. Smirke 1823-47
Iron railing completed 1852
The great reading-room erected by Sydney Smirke, according to a plan by Mr. Antonio Panizzi, the librarian (cost about 150,000*l.*; height of dome, 106 feet; diameter, 140 feet; contains about 80,000 volumes, and accommodates 300 readers), opened to public 18 May, 1857
Incorporation of the four library catalogues into one alphabet begun; three copies made 1861
The proposed separation of the antiquarian, literary, and scientific collections, was disapproved by a commission in 1860; and a bill to remove the natural history collections to South Kensington rejected by the commons 19 May, 1862
A refreshment room for readers opened 21 Nov. 1864
Number of books (estimated) 1,600,000 Jan. 1870
6000*l.* voted for a Natural History Museum at South Kensington 2 Aug. 1870
Photographs of above 5000 objects of antiquity (supplying evidence of man's progress in civilisation), published for about 16*l.* Aug. 1872
Castellani collection of gold ornaments, gems, bronzes, &c., purchased for 52,000*l.* 1872-3
Act of Parliament authorising removal of natural history collections to South Kensington; passed 13 Aug. 1878
The Museum partly opened daily after 11 Feb. 1879
Electric light tried in the reading-room, 25 Feb. et seq.; adopted for evenings in the winter months 20 Oct. "
The White bequest (60,000*l.*) 1880
The new *British Museum for Natural History*, Cromwell-road, South Kensington; building completed Nov. "
Part of the collection removed and opened to the public, Easter Monday 18 April 1881
John Gould's humming-birds, &c., bought April, "
New buildings in Montague-street, founded (by means of Mr. Wm. White's legacy of 63,941*l.*) 23 Sept. 1882
New Galleries opened 5 March, 1883
New Assyrian room (including Mr. Rassam's collection) opened Jan. 1884
New catalogue printing, 74 volumes ready Dec. 1884
The Marquis of Tweeddale's ornithological library presented by capt. Wardlaw Ramsay Oct 1887

IMPORTANT ADDITIONS (bought or given). (Edwards.)

Those marked * were gifts or bequests.

*Solomon Da Costa, Hebrew Library	1759
*G. Thomason, collection (political) from Geo. III.	1762
*Solander, fossils	1766
*Birch, library and MSS.	1772
Hamilton vases, &c.	1772
*Musgrave library	1790-99
*Cracherode library	1799
Hatchett minerals	1802
*Alexandrian collection (from Geo. III.)	1802
Townley marbles	1805-17
Lansdowne MSS.	1804
Greville minerals	1810
Roberts, English coins	1813
Hargrave library	1813
Phigaleian marbles	1815
Elgin marbles	1816
Burney library	1818
*Banks' archeological collections	"
*King George III.'s library, given by George IV.	1823-5
*Payne Knight's collections	1824

1877, 108,947*l.*; 1884, 152,133*l.* The number of visitors to the general collection in 1851 (exhibition year), 2,524,754; in 1859, 517,895; in 1862 (exhibition year), 895,007; in 1863, 440,801; in 1866, 516,550; 1871, 418,094; 1875, 663,801; in 1878, 448,516; in 1879, 606,394; in 1880, 665,688; in 1882, 767,402; in 1883, 660,557. The number of visitors to the collection in the Natural History Museum in 1884, 375,231; at Bloomsbury in 1884, 468,873; in 1887, 501,256. Additions to library in 1880, 27,543 volumes and pamphlets (including books of music and volumes of newspapers.) Expenditure on purchases, 1753—1875, 1,070,934*l.* Readers in 1883, 152,983.

* The total expenditure by the government on the British Museum for the year ending 31 March, 1860, was 78,445*l.*; 1861, 92,776*l.*; 1864, 95,500*l.*; 1867, 113,756*l.*;

*Sir J. Banks' library and collections	1827
*Egerton MSS.	1829
*Arundelian MSS.	1831
Mantell, fossils	1839
Syriac MSS.	1841-7
*Lycian marbles (by Sir C. Fellows)	1845
*Grenville library, collected by right hon. Thos. Grenville (20,240 vols.)	1847
Morrison's Chinese library	1851-60
Assyrian collections (by A. Layard)	1855-60
Halicarnassian and Cnidian marbles (by C.T. Newton)	1859
Carthaginian antiquities (by N. Davis)	1860
Cyrene marbles (by Smith and Porcher)	1864
Cureton, Oriental MSS.	1866
Duke of Blacas' museum (bought for 43,000 <i>l.</i>)	1868
*Abyssinian antiquities	"
*Slade collection (glass, &c.)	"
*Mr. George Smith's (of Daily Telegraph) Assyrian collections	1873
*Elamite antiquities, by col. Ross	1876
*Urns, implements, ornaments, &c., from 234 British barrows (see <i>Barrows</i>), by rev. canon Greenwell	1879
About 300 Babylonian tablets purchased	June 1882
*Osbert Salvin and F. du Cane Godman's collection of American birds, &c.	1885
*Indian birds and eggs from Mr. A. O. Hume	"
*The marquis of Tweeddale's collection of birds given by capt. Wardlaw Ramsay	Oct. 1887
*Mr. Octavius Morgan's collection of watches, clocks, keys, rings &c., reported	Oct. 1888

PRINCIPAL LIBRARIANS.

Dr. Gwin Knight	1753
Dr. Matthew Maty	1772
Dr. Charles Morton	1776
Joseph Planta	1799
Henry Ellis	1827
Antonio Panizzi	1856
J. Winter Jones	1866
Edward Augustus Bond Aug. 1873; Resigned June, 1888	
Edward Maunde Thompson	1883

BRITISH ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY, established 1872.

BRITTANY, BRITANNY, or BRETAGNE (N. W. France), the ancient Armorica (*which see*), formed part of the kingdom of the Franks.

Nomanoë revolts and becomes the first count	841
Brittany ravaged by Northmen, 907; ceded to them	921
Geoffroy I., the first duke	912
Alan V., 1003; Conan II.	1036
Hoel V., 1066; Alan VI.	1084
Conan III.	1112
Hoel VI. expelled; Geoffroy of Anjou duke	1155
Conan IV. duke, 1156; on the death of Geoffroy, cedes Brittany to Henry II. of England, and betrothes his daughter, Constance, to Henry's son, Geoffroy (both infants)	1159
Geoffroy succeeds, 1171; killed at a tournament	1185
His son, Arthur, murdered by his uncle, John of England; his daughter, Eleanor, imprisoned at Bristol (for 39 years)	April, 1203
Alice, daughter of Constance by her second husband, Guy de Thours, proclaimed duchess, 1203; marries Peter of Dreux, made duke	1213
John I., duke, 1237; John II.	1286
John III., 1312; dies without issue	1341
the succession disputed between John of Montfort (John IV.) supported by Edward of England, and Charles of Blois, made duke by Philip VI. of France. John is made prisoner; his wife, Jane, besieged at Hennebont, holds out, and is relieved by the English, 1343; John dies Charles of Blois defeated and slain at Auray, 29 Sept.; John V., son of Montfort, duke	1364
John VI., duke, 1399; Francis I.	1442
eter II., 1450; Arthur III.	1457
Francis II., 1458; takes part with the Orleanists in France; defeated at St. Aubin, 28 July, 1488; dies 1488	
nne, his daughter, and heiress, marries 1st, Charles VIII. of France, 1491; 2nd, Louis XII., 1499; her eldest daughter, Claude (born 1499),	

marries Francis, count of Angoulême, 1514; king of France 1 Jan. 1515
Brittany formally united to the monarchy 1532
Brittany held by the Spaniards, 1591; recovered by Henry IV. 1594
The Bretons take part in the Vendean insurrection (see *La Vendée*) in 1791

BRITTON, an ancient treatise on English law written in French by or in the name of king Edward I. about 1291. Coke attributed the work to John le Breton, bishop of Hereford, who died in 1275. An edition of "Britton," with a translation in English by Mr. F. Nicholls, was published in 1865.

BROAD ARROW. All attempts to ascertain the origin of this mark have been fruitless. It is stated that timber trees fit for shipping in the forest of Dean in 1639 were marked with the crown and broad arrow. It is said to have been the device of viscount Sydney, earl of Romney, master general of the ordnance, 1693-1702. *Brewer*.

"BROAD BOTTOM" ADMINISTRATION. The Pelham administration (*which see*) was so called because formed by a coalition of parties, Nov. 1744.

BROAD CHURCH SCHOOL in the Church of England, whose members reject traditional beliefs and substitute what has been termed "negative theology." It became prominent about 1836, through the lectures of Dr. Hampden, and still more through the "Theological Essays" of Mr. F. D. Maurice in 1853; the "Essays and Reviews" (*which see*) in 1860; and the works of bishop Colenso on the Pentateuch, &c., 1862, *et seq.*; and of abp. Whately (1787-1863), Aug. Wm. and Julius C. Hare, Dr. Arnold, dean Stanley, canon Kingsley, and others.

BROCADE, a silken stuff, variegated with gold or silver, and enriched with flowers and figures, originally made by the Chinese; the manufacture was established at Lyons in 1757.

BROCCOLI, said to have been brought to England from Italy in the 16th century.

BROKERS, both of money and merchandise, were known early in England. See *Appraisers*. They are licensed, and their dealings regulated by law in 1695-6, 1816, and 1826. The dealings of *stockbrokers* were regulated in 1719, 1733, and 1736, and subsequently; see *Pawnbroker*, and *Barnard's Act*. Brokers in the city of London placed under the supervision of the lord mayor and aldermen, in 1707, were relieved from it by an act passed 9 Aug. 1870.

BROMINE (from the Greek *brōmos*, a stink), a poisonous volatile liquid element discovered in salt water by M. Balard in 1826. It is found in combination with metals and mineral waters.

BROMLEY COLLEGE, Kent, founded in 1666, for widows of clergy of the church of England; residence and pension.

BRONZE was known to the ancients, some of whose bronze statues, vessels, &c., are in the British Museum. The bronze equestrian statue of Louis XIV., 1699, in the Place Vendôme at Paris (demolished 10 Aug. 1792), the most colossal ever made; it contained 60,000 lbs. Bronze is composed of copper and tin, with sometimes a little zinc and lead. The present *bronze coinage*, penny, half-penny, and farthing (composed of 95 parts of copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc), came into circulation Dec. 1860.

BROOKLYN, see *New York*, 1876 and 1883.

BROOKS'S CLUB, first a gaming club in Pall Mall kept by Almack and afterwards by Brooks in 1764, gradually became the Whig club, and was removed to St. James's Street in 1778.

BROUGHAM, a popular vehicle said to have been invented in 1839, and so named in consequence of its adoption by lord Brougham. *Brougham's Act*, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 21; see *Acts*, and *Bankrupt*.

BROWN INSTITUTION, Battersea, with an hospital for quadrupeds and birds useful to man, established by means of a bequest of Thomas Brown of Dublin; opened 2 Dec. 1871. First professor, Dr. Burdon-Sanderson; Dr. Greenfield, professor, Dec., 1878; Dr. C. S. Roy, professor, 1885; Professor Victor Horsley (1889).

BROWN'S INSURRECTION, see *United States*, 1859.

BROWNIAN MOTION. So called from Robert Brown, the celebrated botanist, who in 1827, by the aid of the microscope, observed in drops of dew a motion of minute particles which at first was attributed to rudimentary life, but was afterwards decided to be due to currents occasioned by inequalities of temperature and evaporation.

BROWNING SOCIETY, for the study and discussion on the works of Robert Browning, inaugurated at University college, London, 28 Oct. 1881.

BROWNISTS or **BARROWISTS**, the first Independents (*which see*), named after Robert Brown, a schoolmaster in Southwark, about 1580. Henry Penry, Henry Barrow, and other Brownists, were cruelly executed for alleged sedition, 29 May, 1593.

BRUCE'S TRAVELS. James Bruce, the "Abyssinian traveller," set out in June, 1768, to discover the source of the Nile. Proceeding first to Cairo, he navigated the Nile to Syene, thence crossed the desert to the Red Sea, and, arriving at Jedda, passed some months in Arabia Felix, and after various detentions reached Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, in Feb. 1770. On 14 Nov. 1770, he obtained a sight of the sources of the Blue Nile. He returned to England in 1773, and died 27 April, 1794.

BRUGES, Belgium, in the 7th century was capital of Flanders, and in the 13th and 14th centuries almost the commercial metropolis of the world. It suffered much through an insurrection in 1488, and the consequent repression. It was subjected to France in 1794, to the Netherlands in 1814, and to Belgium in 1830.

BRUMAIRE REVOLUTION, see *Directory*, 1799.

BRUNANBURG (supposed by some to be near Ford, Northumberland). Anlaf, with an army of Northmen from Ireland, and Constantine III. king of Scots landed at the mouth of the Humber, and were defeated with very great slaughter at Brunanburg by Athelstan, 937.

BRUNDISIUM (now Brindisi), S. Italy, a Greek city, taken by the Romans, B.C. 267; and made a colony, 244. Here Virgil died 22 Sept. 19 B.C.

BRÜNN, capital of Moravia, since 1641; was entered by the French under Murat, 18 Nov. 1805, and by the Prussians, 13 July, 1866.

BRUNSWICK CLUBS, established to maintain the house of Hanover and the Protestant ascendancy in church and state, began in England at Maidstone, 18 Sept. 1828; in Ireland at the Rotunda in Dublin, 4 Nov. same year. Other cities formed similar clubs.

BRUNSWICK, HOUSE OF. The duchy of Brunswick, in Lower Saxony, was conquered by Charlemagne, and governed afterwards by counts and dukes. Albert-Azzo II. marquis of Italy and lord of Este, died in 1097, and left by his wife Cunegonde; (the heiress of Guelph duke of Carinthia in Bavaria), a son, Guelph, who was invited into Germany by Imtza, his mother-in-law, and invested with all the possessions of his wife's step-father, Guelph of Bavaria; see *Bavaria*. His descendant, Henry the Lion, married Maud, daughter of Henry II. of England, and was the founder of the Brunswick family. His dominions were very extensive; but having refused to assist the emperor Frederick Barbarossa in a war against pope Alexander III., through the emperor's resentment he was proscribed at the diet at Wurtzburg, in 1180. The duchy of Bavaria was given to Otho of Wittelsbach, ancestor of the family of Bavaria; the duchy of Saxony to Bernard Aseanius, founder of the house of Anhalt; and his other territories to different persons. On this, he retired to England; but at the intercession of our Henry II. Brunswick and Luneburg were restored to him. The house of Brunswick in 1409 divided into several branches. Brunswick was included by Napoleon in the kingdom of Westphalia in 1806, but was restored to the duke in 1815.—Population of the duchy of Brunswick in 1871, 312,170; 1875, 327,493; 1880, 349,367; 1885, 372,452. Brunswick joined the North German Confederation, 18 Aug. 1866.

DUKES OF BRUNSWICK.

- 1136. Henry, duke of Bavaria.
- 1139. Henry the Lion (son).
- 1195. Henry the Long and William (sons).
- 1213. Otho I. (son of William).
- 1252. Albert I. (son of preceding).
- 1278. Albert II. (son).
- 1318. Otho, Magnus I., and Ernest (sons).
- 1368. Magnus II. (Torquatus) (son of Magnus I.)

DUKES OF BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL.

First Branch.

- 1409. Henry I. (son of Magnus II.)
- 1416. William I. and Henry II. (sons).
- 1482. Frederic and William II. } sons of William I.
- 1495. Henry III. and Eric }
- 1514. Henry IV. (son of Henry II.)
- 1568. Julius (son of preceding).
- 1589. Henry Julius (son).
- 1613. Frederic-Ulric (son), died without issue.

Second Branch.

- 1634. Augustus (son of Henry of Luneburg).
- 1666. Rodolph-Augustus; who associated his next brother, Anthony-Ulric, in the government, from 1685; died, 1704.
- 1704. Anthony-Ulric now ruled alone; became a Roman Catholic in 1710; died in 1714.
- 1714. Augustus-William (son).
- 1731. Lewis-Rodolph (brother).
- 1735. Ferdinand-Albert, duke of Brunswick-Bevern, married Antoinette-Amelia, daughter of Lewis-Rodolph, and succeeded him.
- 1735. Charles (son).
- 1780. Charles-William-Ferdinand (son); a great general (served under his uncle Ferdinand in the Seven Years' War, 1756-1763); married princess Augusta of England; was mortally wounded at the battle of Auerstadt, 14 Oct., and died 10 Nov. 1806; succeeded by his fourth son (his elder sons being blind, abdicated).
- 1806. William-Frederick, whose reign may be dated from the battle of Leipzig in Oct., 1813; fell at Quatre-Bras, commanding the *avantgarde* under the duke of Wellington, 16 June, 1815; succeeded by his eldest son.
- 1815. Charles-Frederick-William; (very eccentric), assumed government 30 Oct. 1823. [Revolution at Brunswick; the duke (declared incapable of reigning by the German diet) retired to England, 7 Sept. 1830; died at Geneva, bequeathing his immense property to that city, 18 Aug. 1873.]

1830. William, brother; born 25 April, 1836; succeeded provisionally, 7 Sept. 1830; and, on the demand of the Germanic diet, definitively, 20 April, 1831; unmarried; died, deeply lamented, 18 Oct. 1834. (His magnificent palace was destroyed by fire, 24 Feb. 1865.) His jubilee celebrated 25 April, 1881. Succession claimed by the duke of Cumberland (set aside by the diet, 30 June, & 20 Oct. 1885); regency assumed, 13 Oct. 1834. Prince Albert of Prussia, nephew of the emperor of Germany, elected regent 21 Oct.; accepts about 24 Oct.; warmly received in Brunswick, 2 Nov. 1835.

DUKES OF BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG.

1409. Bernard (son of Magnus II., duke of Brunswick, *see above*).
 1434. Otho and Frederic (his sons).
 1478. Henry (son of Otho).
 1532. Ernest I. (son of Otho). His sons were
 1546. Henry (founder of second branch of Brunswick-Wolfenbittel) and William, whose seven sons cast lots to determine who should marry. The lot fell on GEORGE, sixth son. Four of the brothers reigned, viz. :—
 1592. Ernest II.
 1611. Christian. } no issue.
 1633. Augustus.
 1636. Frederic II.
 1648. Christian-Lewis (son of the George above-mentioned.)
 1665. George-William (brother of Christian-Lewis), dies in 1705; leaving as heiress SOPHIA-DOROTHEA, his daughter, who married in 1682 her cousin, prince GEORGE-LEWIS of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England (son of Ernest of Hanover, youngest son of the above-mentioned George).
 (See Hanover and England.)

BRUNSWICK THEATRE, Well-street, East London, built to replace the *Royalty* (burnt down 11 April, 1826), was opened 25 Feb. 1828. On the 29th the building was destroyed by the falling in of the walls, too much weight being attached to the heavy iron roof. Fortunately the catastrophe happened in the day-time (during a rehearsal of "Guy Mannering"), and only twelve persons perished.

BRUSSELS, once capital of Austrian Brabant, now of Belgium (since 1831), was founded by St. Gery, of Cambray, in the 7th century. It is celebrated for its fine lace, carpets, and tapestry. The *Hôtel de Ville* has a turret 364 feet in height; and on its top is a copper figure of St. Michael, 17 feet high, which turns with the wind; *see Belgium*.

- Cathedral of St. Gudule (begun 1010?) completed . . . 1273
 Made capital of the Low Countries . . . 1507
 Ruled tyrannically by Alva . . . 1567
 "Union of Brussels" to expel the Spaniards . . . 1577-78
 Bombed by marshal Villeroi; 14 churches and 10,000 houses destroyed . . . Aug. 1695
 Taken by the French, 1701; by Marlborough, 1706; by Saxe, 16 Feb. 1746; and by Dumouriez, Nov. 1792
 The revolution commences . . . 25 Aug. 1830
 The costly furniture of 16 houses demolished in consequence of a display of attachment to the house of Orange . . . 5 April, 1834
 Maritime conference to obtain uniform meteorological observations held here . . . 1853
 International philanthropic congress . . . Sept. 1856
 International association for social science meet . . . 22-25 Sept. 1862

Brussels Conference. The Society for the Amelioration of the conditions of prisoners of war sent circulars (dated 28 March) to the great powers. On 17 April Russia issued a programme for consideration at the conference, consisting of 71 articles, embracing all the "usages of war." Lord Derby (for Great Britain), in a despatch, declined the discussion of international law, 4 July. General sir Alfred Horsford was sent delegate for Great Britain without active powers: reserving liberty of action. The congress was opened 27 July; baron Jomini (from Russia) president. The United States not represented. The sittings were secret. The conference closed without im-

- portant results, 28 Aug. 1874. British Report published in *London Gazette* . . . 24 Oct. 1874
 Belgian Industrial exhibition opened . . . 5 Sept. "
 International exhibition of objects relating to public health and safety, opened by the king, 26 June; a congress met . . . 27 Sept.—2 Oct. 1876
 International congress of commerce and industry, 6—10 Sept. 1880
 Commercial Museum opened . . . about 17 Dec. 1882
 The magnificent new Palace of Justice opened by the king . . . 15 Oct. 1883
 The parliament houses burnt; valuable library destroyed, loss about 480,000 . . . 6 Dec. "
 Industrial exhibition opened . . . 29 Dec. "
 International Exhibition opened 19 May, by the king 7 June; closed . . . 11 Nov. "

BRUTTIUM (now Calabria Oltia), S. Italy. The Brutians and Lucanians defeated and slew Alexander of Epirus at Pandosia, 326 B.C. They were conquered by Rome, 277.

BUBBLE COMPANIES, *see Companies, Law's Bubble, and South-sea Bubble*.

BUCCANEERS, cruel piratical adventurers, French, English, and Dutch, who commenced their depredations on the Spaniards of America soon after the latter had taken possession of that continent and the West Indies. Their numbers were much increased by a twelve years' truce between the Spaniards and Dutch in 1609, when many of the discharged sailors joined the buccaneers. The first levy of ship-money in England in 1635 was to defray the expense of chastising these pirates. The principal commanders of the first buccaneers were Montbar, Lolois, Basco, and Morgan. Van Horn, of Ostend, captured Vera Cruz, 1603; Morgan took Panamá, 1670; Gramont seized Campeachy, 1685; and Pointis took Carthagena, 1697; all gained enormous booty. The buccaneer confederacy was broken up through the peace of Ryswick, 10 Sept. 1697.

BUCENTAUR, the vessel in which the doge of Venice used to proceed to wed the Adriatic, from the 12th to the 18th century.

BUCHANITES (in Scotland): followers of Mrs. Buchan, who about 1779 pretended to be the woman of Rev. xii., and promised to conduct them to the new Jerusalem, &c. She died in 1791, and her followers dispersed.

BUCHAREST (in Wallachia). Preliminaries of peace were ratified at this place between Russia and Turkey, it being stipulated that the Pruth should be the frontier of the two empires; signed 28 May, 1812. The subsequent war between these powers altered many of the provisions of this treaty. Bucharest was occupied by the Russians, Turks, and Austrians successively in the Crimean war. The last quitted it in 1856. It is now capital of the kingdom of Roumania, established 26 March, 1881.

BUCKHURST PEERAGE, *see Trials*, 1876.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, the London residence of the sovereign. Old Buckingham-house was built on the "Mulberry-gardens," by John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, in 1703. In 1761 it was bought by George III., who in 1775 settled it on his queen, Charlotte. She made it her town residence; and here all her children, except the eldest, were born. Here were married the duke of York and princess Frederica of Prussia, in 1791; the duke of Gloucester and princess Mary, 1816; the prince of Hesse-Homburg and princess Elizabeth, 1818; and the duke of Cambridge and princess of Hesse the same year. The house was pulled down in 1825, and the present palace commenced on its

site. After an expenditure of nearly a million sterling, it was completed, and occupied by queen Victoria, 13 July, 1837. Further improvements were made in 1853. The marble arch, taken down from the exterior of this palace, was re-erected at Cumberland-gate, Hyde-park, 29 March, 1851.

BUCKLERS, used in single combat, are said to have been invented by Prætorius and Acricius of Argos, about 1370 B.C. When Lucius Papirius defeated the Samnites, he took from them bucklers of gold and silver, 309 B.C.

BUCKLES were worn instead of shoe-strings in the reign of Charles II., and soon became fashionable and expensive; about 1791 they fell out of use. Ornamental buckles became fashionable, 1873.

BUDA (or **OFEX**), the ancient Aquincum, on the W. bank of the Danube opposite Pesth, and with it (termed Buda-Pesth) the capital of Hungary. It was taken by Charlemagne in 799; and sacked by Solyman II. after the battle of Mohatz, when the Hungarian king, Louis, was killed, and 200,000 of his subjects carried away captives, 1526. Buda was sacked a second time, when the inhabitants were put to the sword, and Hungary was annexed to the Ottoman empire, 1541. Retaken by the Imperialists, under the duke of Lorraine, and the Mahometans delivered up to the fury of the soldiers, 1686. It suffered much in 1848; was entered without resistance by the Austrians, 5 Jan. 1849; stormed, 20 May; given up by Russians to Austrians, July, 1849. Here the emperor Francis Joseph was crowned king of Hungary, 8 June, 1867; see *Hungary*. Buda-Pesth constituted the capital of Hungary, Nov. 1873. Great loss of life (about 120) and property by a storm, 26 June, 1875; another storm, 11 July following.

The anniversary of the re-capture of the citadel of Buda from the Turks after ten weeks' siege on 2 Sept. 1686, was enthusiastically celebrated on 2 Sept. 1886.

BUDDHISM, the chief religion in Asia beyond the Ganges, and in China, Japan, and Ceylon, originated with Gautama Siddhartha, the Sakya Muni, generally termed Buddha, or "the enlightened," a prince of Kapilavastu in Central India, said to have been born 623, and to have died 543 B.C.

In July, 594 B.C., disgusted with the behaviour of the Brahmins, he retired from the world for a time, and on coming forth, preached a new religion so successfully that it predominated in India till the 16th century, A.D.* Buddhism inculcates strict morality; it forbids killing, stealing, adultery, lying, and drunkenness, and every shade of these vices, and declares charity or love to be the source of all virtues. Some writers assert that Buddhism includes belief in the transmigration of souls, and the absorption of good souls into God himself, from whom they have emanated; others reckon annihilation or eternal sleep (the Nirvāna) amongst Buddhist tenets.

A form of Buddhism, termed the religion of Fō, exists in China, besides the system of Confucius and Laot-se. It is said to have been introduced in the reign of Ming-ti, A.D. 68-81.

"Le Buddha et ses Religions," by M. J. B. St. Hilaire, was published in 1860. Mr. T. Rhys Davids' "Buddhism," in 1878.

The Buddhists in the world are estimated at 455,000,000.

BUDE LIGHT (so named from Bude in Cornwall, the residence of Mr. (aft. sir) Goldsworthy Gurney, its inventor), consists of two or more concentric argand gas-burners, one rising above another, which produce a most brilliant flame, like the petals of a rose. The illuminating powers were increased by subjecting manganese, &c., to the action of the

flame, in order to produce oxygen and hydrogen gas. This light was patented 1839 and 1841.

BUDGET (from the French *bougette*, Latin *bulga*, a small bag), a term applied to the English chancellor of the exchequer's annual statement of the finances of the country, from the documents having been formerly presented in a leather bag. The budgets of sir R. Peel in 1842 (including the income-tax) and 1846 (free trade), and of Mr. Gladstone in 1860 (in connection with the treaty with France), were very important. A surplus of about 6,000,000*l.* was announced by sir Stafford Northcote, 16 April, 1874; since then there has been a deficiency. See *Revenue*. Mr. Childers in his budget proposed the reduction of consols from 3 to 2½ per cent. for capital raised to 108*l.*, and the coinage of 10*s.* pieces worth 9*s.* to meet the loss by wear of gold coinage. Coinage bill withdrawn 10 July, 1884.

Budget of Mr. Childers, 30 April, 1885, to provide for estimated expenditure of 88,872,600*l.*, and a vote of credit for 11,000,000*l.* on account of war in the Soudan, and probable war with Russia.

Income tax raised to 8*d.* Increase of duty on beer and spirits, succession duties, duty on property of corporate bodies.

Bill rejected on second reading (264-252), 8-9 June; modified by Sir M. Hicks-Beach, new duties given up, and 4,000,000 exchequer bills, 16 July, 1885.

Mr Goschen's Budget introduced 21 April, 1887, included abstraction of 2,000,000*l.* from the sinking fund, reduction of income tax from 8*d.* to 7*d.*, and of tobacco duty from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.*; a grant in aid of local rates, &c.

Mr. Goschen's Budget introduced 26 March; aiming at a permanent equitable adjustment of imperial and local taxation; resolutions adopted 9 April; Mr. Gladstone's amendment on the succession duties rejected (310-217) 23 April; act passed 16 May, 1888.

Mr. Goschen's Budget introduced 15 April, 1889, provided for the increased expenditure for the army and navy, by dealing with the consolidated fund and slightly increasing the succession and beer duties.

BUENOS AYRES, a province of S. America, now part of the Argentine republic. The country was explored by Sebastian Cabot in 1526, and the capital, Buenos Ayres, founded by don Pedro de Mendoza in 1535. In 1585 the city was rebuilt and recolonised; and made a bishopric, 1620; and a vicerealty, 1775. La Plata, the new capital, founded by Dr. Rocha, the governor, 24 Nov. 1882; made seat of government April, 1884. See *Argentine Confederation*.

A British fleet and army, under sir Home Popham and general Beresford, take the city with slight resistance, 27 June; it is retaken by the Spaniards, 12 Aug.; by the British . . . 29 Oct. 1806

Monte Video taken by storm by sir Samuel Auchmuty, 3 Feb.; evacuated . . . 7 July, 1807

General Whitelock and 8000 British enter Buenos Ayres; severely repulsed . . . 5 July, "

Independence of the province declared . . . 19 July, 1816

Recognised as forming part of the Argentine confederation . . . Feb. 1822

[A prey to civil war through the violent intrigues of Rosas, Oribe, Urquiza, and others, for many years.]

Urquiza overthrows Rosas, and is made provisional dictator . . . 1851

Oribe defeated by general Urquiza, to whom Buenos Ayres capitulates . . . 3 Feb. 1852

Rosas flees, arrives at Plymouth . . . 25 April, "

Urquiza deposed, 10 Sept.; invests the city; after some successes he retires . . . Dec. "

Constitution voted . . . 23 May, 1853

Buenos Ayres secedes from the Argentine confederation, and is recognised as an independent state: the first governor, Dr. D. Pastor Obligado, elected

Dr. Valentin Alsina elected governor . . . 12 Oct. "

May, 1857

* Mr. Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia," a poem, in 1879.

War breaks out; Urquiza, general of the forces of the Argentine confederation, has an indecisive conflict with the Buenos Ayres general Mitre 23 Oct. 1859
A treaty signed, by which Buenos Ayres is re-united with the Argentine confederation. 11 Nov. "
Fresh contests: Mitre defeats Urquiza in an almost bloodless contest at Pavon; Urquiza retires 17 Sept. 1861
National congress at Buenos Ayres 25 May, 1862
Mitre installed president. 12 Oct. "
Jesuits' college and archbishop's palace burnt down, and several priests killed, by a great mob; martial law proclaimed 28 Feb. 1875
General amnesty bill passed Aug. 1883
See *Argentine Republic*.

BUFFOONS were originally mountebanks in the Roman theatres. Their shows were discouraged by Domitian, and abolished by Trajan, 98; see *Jesters*.

BUILDING. In early times men dwelt in caves; wood and clay were the first building materials. Building with stone was early among the Tyrians. In Ireland a castle was built of stone at Tuam by the king of Connaught, in 1161; and it was "so new and uncommon as to be called the *Wonderful Castle*." Building with brick was introduced by the Romans into their provinces. Alfred encouraged it in England in 886. It was adopted by the earl of Arundel, about 1508, London being then almost wholly built of wood; see *Architecture*.

Building acts were passed by Elizabeth in 1562, 1580, and 1592; and by Charles II. in 1667. Recent acts are very numerous. The Building Act for the Metropolis, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 84 (1844), was amended in 1855, 1860, 1869, 1871, 1878, and 1882.

Building societies, formed to enable a person to purchase a house by paying money periodically to a society for a certain number of years, instead of paying rent to a landlord, began about 1836, when an act was passed for their regulation. Their nature and objects having been considerably changed, a new act was passed 30 July, 1874. Building Societies in 1884, 2,290, with an asserted capital of 48,000,000*l*.

A Blue Book issued early in 1888 showed that up to the end of 1887 the number of building societies incorporated was 2,052, and the number dissolved 89. The membership of 1,675 societies which furnished returns was 548,453, or an average of 327. The receipts of 1,853 societies were 20,260,229*l*., or an average of 10,904*l*. The liabilities of 1,865 societies to the holders of shares were 32,789,768*l*., and to depositors and other creditors 14,834,542*l*.; while the assets were—for balance due on mortgage securities (not including prospective interest), 45,767,154*l*., and the amount invested in other securities and cash 3,510,818*l*.

BULGARIA, the ancient *Moesia Inferior*, a principality tributary to Turkey. The Bulgarians were a Slavonian tribe, who harassed the Eastern empire and Italy from 499 to 678, when they established a kingdom. They defeated Justinian II., 687; but were subdued, after several conflicts, by the emperor Basil, in 1018. After defeating them in 1014, and taking 15,000 Bulgarian prisoners, he caused their eyes to be put out, leaving one eye only to every hundredth man, to enable him to conduct his countrymen home. The kingdom was re-established in 1186; but after several changes was conquered by Bajazet and annexed to the Ottoman empire, 1396. Bulgaria was a chief site of the Russo-Turkish war (*which see*), 1877-8. Population of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, 3,154,375 in 1888. Capital, Sofia (*which see*).

The Bulgarians said to support the revolt in Herzegovina (*which see*) 1875-6
Insurrection in Bulgaria, quickly suppressed with great cruelty ("Bulgarian Horrors," see *England*, 1876); see *Turkey* May-Sept. 1876

Zancoff and Balabanow, Bulgarian delegates, received in London 9 Oct. 1876
Bulgaria constituted an autonomous principality, tributary to the sultan, by the Berlin treaty (*which see*) 13 July, 1878
First parliament (or *Sobranje*) opened at Timova by prince Donoudouk Korsakoff; the new constitution brought forward 22 Feb. 1879
Prince Alexander of Hesse elected prince as Alexander I. 29 April, "
Visits the European courts; received by queen Victoria 5 June, "
Takes the oaths to the constitution at Timova 9 July, "
Bulgaria said to be quitted by the Russians 17 July "
Ministerial difficulties; parliament dissolved 13 Dec. "
The prince announces the summoning a national assembly, and threatens to resign 9 May 1881
Zancoff and other liberal ministers arrested for insulting the prince in their election addresses (soon released) 21 June, "
Elections for national assembly; voters said to be coerced 27 June *et seq.* "
Meeting of the assembly; the prince's proposals unanimously accepted; he promises reforms and adherence to the constitution 13 July, "
The late liberal ministers, Zancoff and Slaveikoff, temporarily arrested about 23 July, "
Amnesty for political offences proclaimed 12 Sept. "
New council of state established about 28 Sept. "
New ministry under gen. Soboleff and M. Kyriak 15 Mar. 1883
The prince virtually dictator; opposes Russia, under whose influence a liberal reaction against the prince takes place, and a new constitution is proposed; the national assembly meets 16 Sept. "
Manifesto of the prince restoring the Timova constitution; Zancoff minister. 20 Sept. "
Col. Redighier, war minister, and other Russian officers summarily dismissed by the prince 26 Oct. "
Peaceful relations with Russia re-established about 15 Nov. "
Changes in the constitution proposed by government adopted 17 Dec. "
Disputes with Servia respecting refugees and boundaries May, June 1884
M. Zancoff's ministry resigns; succeeded by Karaveloff July "
Raids of Servians repelled, the Bulgarian government protests Sept., Oct. "
Disputes with Servia unsettled Dec. "
Re-union with Roumelia (termed South Bulgaria April 1886) declared; about 13 Sept.; all Bulgaria arming; action suspended on advice of the powers of Europe about 15 Oct. 1885
Declaration of war by Servia 13 Nov.; circular to the powers alleging Bulgarian aggression; denied by prince Alexander, 14 Nov.; Bulgaria invaded at four points; skirmishes, several killed and wounded, and small places occupied by Servians; prince Alexander appeals to Turkey for help, 14 Nov. "
Desperate fighting: Servians take positions at Rapteha, Bulgarians retreat to Shvinitza; 400 Bulgarians captured; 50 Servians killed 15 Nov. "
Battle of Trn: Servian attack repulsed, 16 Nov.; renewed with artillery with success, many Bulgarian prisoners 17 Nov. "
Bulgarians defeated between Kula (*Adlie*) and Widdie 17 Nov. "
The Bulgarians bravely defend the Dragoman pass, attacked by 40,000 Servians, but retire at night 15 Nov. "
Prince Alexander submits to the Porte and orders evacuation of East Roumelia. 19 Nov. "
Prince Alexander and the Bulgarians attack the Servians at Shvinitza; severe fighting; king Milan and the Servians retire leaving 400 prisoners 17-19 Nov. "
Bulgarians totally defeat the Servians near the Dragoman pass 21-22 Nov. 1885; near Zaribrod which is occupied by prince Alexander. 23 Nov. "
Estimated Servian loss 6,000 killed and wounded, 17-21 Nov. "
Servians retreat to Pirot 24 Nov.; prince Alexander enters Servia, defeats Servians and occupies

- Pirot after severe conflict, 26-27 Nov.; siege of Widdin, Bulgarian sally repulsed . . . 27 Nov. 1885
- Cessation of hostilities through Austrian intervention . . . 28 Nov. "
- Servian proposals rejected . . . about 2 Dec. "
- Sir W. M. White at Constantinople supports the Bulgarian union . . . Nov.-Dec. "
- Protocol signed by International Commission; Pirot in Servia and Widdin in Bulgaria to be evacuated; armistice to last till 1 March, 21 Dec. "
- The Powers in a collective note call upon the Balkan rulers to disarm; refused by Greece and Servia . . . about 16 Jan. 1886
- Virtual (not nominal) union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria; prince Alexander representing the Sultan, his suzerain, for five years; Jan.; Decree promulgated . . . 2 Feb. "
- Peace between Bulgaria and Servia signed at Bucharest 3 March; ratified 17 March; by the Sultan . . . 13 March, "
- Prince Alexander demands governorship for life, about 15 March, 1886; not agreed to . . . March, "
- The conference of powers at Constantinople; Tureo-Bulgarian convention protocol nominating prince Alexander governor of Eastern Roumelia for five years signed 5 April, accepted with reservation by prince Alexander . . . 8 April, "
- Bulgarian assembly opened; Eastern Roumelian deputies present . . . 14 June "
- Conspiracy at Sofia, prince Alexander carried off a prisoner . . . 21-23 Aug. "
- Provisional government formed by M. Zankoff and others . . . 21 Aug. "
- Their proclamation disavowed by the army and people at Sofia, Philippopolis and other places . . . "
- A loyalist provisional government formed at Tirnova by Stambouloff and others, which issues manifesto in the prince's name . . . 23 Dec. "
- The prince landed at Keni Russi in Russian Bessarabia . . . "
- Conflicts between the people and the rebel soldiers protecting M. Zankoff . . . "
- The rebel government prisoners or fugitives . . . 25 Aug. "
- Return of prince Alexander; triumphant reception at Rustchuk; he issues a proclamation, 29 Aug. 1886; arrives at Philippopolis, 1 Sept., at Sofia 3 Sept. M. Zankoff and others released; prince Alexander submits to Russia, announces his intention to abdicate, 4 Sept.; regency appointed Stambouloff, Mutkuroff, and Karaveloff. 6 Sept. Prince Alexander leaves Sofia with simple dignity, 8 Sept.; Sofia in a state of siege . . . "
- The revolting soldiers degraded and officers arrested, about 8 Sept. "
- Arrival of gen. Kaulbars as Russian agent, intimidating policy . . . 25 Sept. "
- M. Tisza, Hungarian Prime Minister, declares for maintenance of the treaty of Berlin and Bulgarian independence . . . 30 Sept. "
- M. Radoslawoff, premier, and ministry, firmly resist general Kaulbars, 4 Oct.; his mission in the provinces unsuccessful . . . Oct. "
- Elections for the Sobranje (Parliament); majority for the Regency (about 400 to 20), 78 Zankoffists . . . 10 Oct. "
- Russian policy semi-officially abandoned, about 18 Oct. "
- Gadban Effendi, Turkish Envoy, impugns the elections and requires delay of the meeting of the Sobranje; resisted by the Regency . . . 20 Oct. "
- Russian war ships at Varna; state of siege renewed at Sofia . . . 28 Oct. "
- The Sobranje opened; the rebel officers released . . . 1 Nov. "
- Gen. Kaulbars threatens to retire if Russians are ill-treated; 100 Russian sailors land at Varna . . . 1, 2 Nov. "
- Captain Nabokoff's attempt to create an insurrection in favour of the Czar at Bourgas quickly suppressed . . . 4 Nov. "
- Prince Waldemar of Denmark elected prince by the Sobranje 10 Nov. (declined 13 Nov.); resignation of the regent M. Karaveloff 10 Nov.; succeeded by M. Zivkoff . . . 13 Nov. "
- Important speeches of the marquis of Salisbury (9 Nov.) and of count Kalnoky against Russian aggression . . . 13 Nov. "
- Gen. Kaulbars' ultimatum unanswered; he and Russian consuls quit Bulgaria . . . 20 Nov. *et seq.* 1886
- Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg invited for election as prince by Bulgarian delegates 15 Dec.; prince Nicholas of Mingrelia recommended by Russia . . . "
- The delegates (M.M. Stoiloff, Grekoff, and Caltecheff) visit various courts; not received at St. Petersburg; received unofficially at Vienna and Berlin Dec.; London (favorably) 29 Dec. 1886; Paris 9 Jan.; Rome 18 Jan.; Constantinople 29 Jan. 1887
- Military revolt at Silistria, col. Kristeff shot; quickly suppressed . . . 1, 2 March, "
- Military insurrection at Rustchuk; fighting, many killed and wounded 3 March; suppressed by the militia and people 4 March; several ringleaders executed 6 March; many imprisoned 8 9 March, "
- Sofia in a state of siege; M.M. Karaveloff, Nikoforoff and 22 others arrested 4 March; released 6 April Reported execution of 14 rebels at Rustchuk . . . 11 March, "
- M. Mantoff, prefect of Rustchuk, shot at at Bucharest . . . 31 March "
- Prince Alexander definitively declines re-election about 12 June, "
- Meeting of the Sobranje at Tirnova, 4 July; unanimous election of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha as Prince 7 July; he accepts conditionally 8 July; the ministers and regency resign announced 9 July. M. Stoiloff forms a ministry 12 July; the regency on request withdraw resignation . . . about 14 July, "
- Prince Ferdinand arrives at Tirnova, and signs the constitution, &c., and issues a proclamation; 14 Aug.; the Russian government protests against this . . . 15 Aug. "
- The prince well received at Philippopolis 21 Aug.; and at Sofia . . . 22 Aug. "
- The Sultan declares prince Ferdinand's position illegal . . . 22 Aug. "
- Stambouloff forms a strong ministry . . . 1 Sept. "
- Proposed mission of general Ernroth (Russian) opposed by the powers early . . . Sept. "
- State of siege closed; the opposition to the government active . . . Sept. "
- The *Bulgaria* publishes a libellous statement respecting the German Consul, Herr Löper, Aug.; contradiction published by intervention of the Bulgarian government, and the paper suppressed Sept.; matter referred to the German government about 14 Sept.; pacific settlement announced . . . 21 Sept. "
- Elections for the Sobranje; majority for the ministry (260-32); riots at Plevna, suppressed with bloodshed, 10 killed . . . 9 Oct. "
- Sobranje opened by the prince . . . 27 Oct. "
- Insurrection at Eski-Zagra suppressed, 17 soldiers killed . . . announced 16 Nov. "
- Russian note to the Sultan and the powers declaring the illegality of prince Ferdinand's position, Russia supported by France and Germany; Austria, England and Italy maintain reserve; middle Feb.-March 1888; the Porte telegraphs to M. Stambouloff that prince Ferdinand's position is illegal, 6 March; no answer returned . . . March, 1888
- Temporary resignation of the ministry, 13 24 June, Prince Ferdinand's first anniversary . . . 14 Aug. "
- M. Stambouloff reconstitutes his ministry, about 22 Dec. "
- About 60 eminent men arrested by M. Stambouloff for petitioning the Exarch at Constantinople, as favouring M. Zankoff . . . 5-6 Feb. 1889

PRINCE.

Alexander (Joseph) I. (son of prince Alexander, uncle of Louis IV., grandduke of Hesse), born 5 April, 1857; elected 20 April 1879; deposed (*see above*) 4th Sept. 1886; declines re-election 12 June, 1887

Ferdinand, duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, born 26 Feb. 1861; elected . . . 7 July, "

BULL, or EDICT OF THE POPE. The bulla is properly the seal, either of gold, silver, lead, or wax. On one side are the heads of Peter and Paul; and on the other the name of the pope, and year of his pontificate. A bull against heresy was issued

by Gregory IX. in 1231. Pius V. published a bull against Elizabeth, 25 April, 1570; in 1571 bulls were forbidden to be promulgated in England. The bull *Unigenitus* (beginning with this word) against the Jansenists was issued by Clement XI., 1713; confirmed by Benedict XIII., 1725. The Golden Bull of the emperor Charles IV., so called from its golden seal, was made the fundamental law of the German empire, at the diet of Nuremberg, 1356; see *Brazen Bull*. Pius IX. published an encyclical letter censuring modern errors, 8 Dec. 1864; see under *Rome*; see *Stocks*.

BULL-BAITING or **BULL-FIGHTING**, was an amusement at Stamford in the reign of John, 1209; and at Tutbury, 1374. In the *Sports of England*, we read of the "Easter fierce hunts, when foaming boars fought for their heads, and lusty bulls and huge bears were baited with dogs;" and near the *Clink*, London, was the Paris, or Bear Garden, so celebrated in the time of Elizabeth for the exhibition of bear-baiting, then a fashionable amusement. A bill to abolish bull-baiting was thrown out in the commons, chiefly through the influence of Mr. William Windham, who made a speech in favour of the custom, 24 May, 1802. It was made illegal in 1835; see *Cruelty to Animals*. Bull-fights were introduced into Spain about 1260: abolished there, "except for pious and patriotic purposes," in 1784. Bull-fights are very common in Spain. A bull-fight at Lisbon, attended by 10,000 spectators, on Sunday, 14 June, 1830; one took place at Havre, 5 July, 1868. Somewhat theatrical fights with Spanish bulls, at the Agricultural Hall, London, were stopped 28 March, 1870, for cruelty. At a bull-fight at Marseilles about 17 persons were killed, and 230 injured, by the fall of wooden stands, Sunday, 14 Aug. 1881. A bull-fight at Nîmes (since prohibited), 12 June, 1884.

A bull-fight at the Hippodrome, Paris, for sufferers by inundations in S. France, very successful; no casualties, Spanish ambassador present. 16 Jan. 1887.

BULLETS of stone were in use, 1514. Iron ones are mentioned in the *Fiedera*, 1550. Lead bullets were made before the close of the 16th century. The conoidal cup rifle-ball was invented by capt. Minié, about 1833; a modification of this (conoidal but without cup), by Mr. Pritchett (1853), is used with the Enfield rifle. Other bullets have been since devised.

BULLION, uncoined gold and silver. The "Bullion Report" of a parliamentary committee in 1810, principally guided by Mr. Horner and Mr. (afterwards sir R.) Peel, established the conclusion, that paper money is always liable to be over-issued, and consequently depreciated, unless it be at all times immediately convertible into gold. This principle has been adopted in British monetary arrangements, see *Bank of England*.

VALUE OF BULLION IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Gold.	Silver.
1858,	£22,793,126	£6,700,064
1863,	17,136,177	7,716,418
1870,	18,806,728	10,648,940
1874,	18,081,019	12,298,169
1876,	23,475,975	13,578,269
1877,	15,441,985	21,710,814
1878,	20,871,410	11,551,545
1879,	13,368,675	10,786,863
1880,	9,454,861	6,799,022
1881,	9,963,005	6,901,022
1882,	14,376,559	9,247,925
1883,	7,755,800	9,468,002
1884,	10,744,408	9,633,495
1885,	13,376,561	9,433,605
1886,	13,392,256	7,471,639
1887,	9,955,326	7,819,438

BULL-RUN BATTLES, see *Manassas*.

BULWER-CLAYTON TREATY, concluded 19 April, ratified 4 July, 1850, by which sir Henry Lytton Bulwer for the British, and Mr. Clayton for the American government, declared that neither should obtain exclusive control over the proposed ship canal through Central America, or erect any fortification on any part of the country. Disputes afterwards arose with respect to this treaty, and the connection of Great Britain with the Mosquito territory (*which see*), which were settled in 1857.

Its abrogation was proposed by the Americans in 1880, on account of De Lesseps' plan for a canal in Central America.

BUNDSCHUH, see *Jacquerie*.

BUNHILL-FIELDS (originally Bonhill-Field), a burial-ground near Finsbury-square, E. London, termed by Southey the "Campo Santo of the Dissenters;" first used in 1665. Here were interred Thomas Goodwin (1679), John Owen (1683), Isaac Watts (1748), John Bunyan (1688), George Fox, the Quaker (1690), general Fleetwood, son-in-law of Cromwell (1692), and Daniel De Foe (1731). *Cunningham*. An act for the preservation of the ground as an open space was passed, 15 July, 1867, and it was re-opened by the lord mayor, 14 Oct., 1869; and a monument to De Foe, subscribed for by boys and girls, was inaugurated, 16 Sept. 1870.

BUNKER'S HILL, more properly Breed's hill (near Boston, U.S.). Here the British (nearly 3000), after severe loss, compelled the revolted Americans (about 5000) to retreat, after a desperate conflict, 17 June, 1775. Ralph Farnham, who was present at the battle, died on 28 Dec. 1860, aged 104 years. He was introduced to the prince of Wales when in America. Centenary of the battle celebrated June, 1875.

BUONAPARTE, see *Bonaparte*.

BURFORD CLAY, the appellation given (according to Mr. Layer, the barrister, a conspirator, see *Layer*) by the Pretender and his agents to a pretended Jacobite club, of which lord Orrery was chairman, and lord Strafford, sir Henry Goring, earl Cowper, Mr. Hutcheson, the bishop of Rochester, sir Constantine Phipps, general Webb, lord Bingley, lord Craven, Mr. Dawkins, lord Scarsdale, lord Bathurst, Mr. Shippen, and lord Gower, were members. This story was set aside by the solemn declarations of lord Cowper and lord Strafford. The list of this club was published in the *Weekly Journal*, printed in Whitefriars; but when Read, the printer, was ordered to appear at the bar of the house, he absconded. March, 1722. *Salmon*.

BURGESSES, from the French *Bourgeois*, a distinction coeval in England with corporations. They were called to parliament in England, 1265; in Scotland in 1326; and in Ireland about 1365. Burgesses to be resident in the places they represented in parliament, 1 Hen. V. (1413); see *Borough*.

BURGH, see *Borough*. Burgh Convention, see under *Home Rule*.

BURGHERS AND ANTI-BURGHERS. In 1732 Ebenezer Erskine and others seceded from the church of Scotland. Differing in regard to the interpretation of the burgess oath, they divided into two sections with the foregoing names in 1747. In 1820 they were reunited as the United Associate Synod of the Secession church, which, on 13 May, 1847, joined the Relief church, together forming the United Presbyterian church.

BURGLARY was a capital offence till 1829. Formerly he who convicted a burglar was exempted from parish offices, 1699; Statute of Rewards, 5 Anne, 1706; and 6 Geo. I. 1720. Receivers of stolen plate and other goods to be transported, 10 Geo. III. 1770. Persons having upon them picklock-keys, &c., to be deemed rogues and vagabonds, 13 Geo. III. 1772-3. The laws with respect to burglary were amended by Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Peel's acts between 1823 and 1829, and by the criminal laws of 1861.

Burglaries and house-breaking in England and Wales, 1885-6, 3,545; 1886-7, 3,852.

BURGOS (Spain), the burial place of the Cid, 1099. Lord Wellington entered Burgos on 19 Sept. after the battle of Salamanca (fought 22 July, 1812). The castle was besieged by the British and allied army, but the siege was abandoned 21 Oct. same year. The fortifications were blown up by the French, 12 June, 1813.

BURGUNDY, a large province in France, derives its name from the Burgundians, a Gothic tribe who overran Gaul in 275, and were driven out by the emperor Probus: they returned in 287, and were defeated by Maximin. In 413 they established a KINGDOM, comprising the present Burgundy, large parts of Switzerland, with Alsace, Savoy, Provence, &c. Gondicar, their leader, the first king. It was conquered by the Franks, 534.—The second kingdom, consisting of a part of the first, began with Gontran, son of Clotaire I. of France, in 561. The kingdom of Arles, Provence, and Transjurane Burgundy, were formed out of the old kingdom.—**Duchy**. In 877 Charles the Bald made his brother-in-law Richard the first duke of Burgundy. In 938, Hugh the Great, count of Paris, founder of the house of Capet, obtained the duchy. His descendant, Henry, on becoming king of France, conferred it on his brother Robert, in whose family it remained till the death of Philippe de Rouvre, without issue, in 1361. In 1363, king John of France made his fourth son, Philip, duke; see *Austria and Germany*.

DUKES.

- 1363. Philip the Bold; marries Margaret, heiress of Flanders, 1369.
- 1404. John the Fearless (son); joined the English invaders of France; privy to the assassination of the duke of Orleans in 1407; himself assassinated at Montreuil, in presence of the dauphin, Sept. 1419.
- 1419. Philip the Good (son), the most powerful duke.
- 1467. Charles the Bold; married to Margaret of York, sister to Edward IV., 9 July, 1468; invaded France, 1472; Switzerland, 1476; killed in an engagement with the Swiss, before Nancy, 4 Jan. 1477.
- 1477. Mary (daughter); married, 19 Aug. 1477, to Maximilian of Austria; died, 27 March, 1482.
- 1479. Louis XI. annexed Burgundy to France. The other dominions fell to Austria.

BURIALS. Abraham buried Sarah at Machpelah, 1860 B.C., *Gen.* xxiii. Places of burial were consecrated under pope Calixtus I. in A.D. 210. *Eusebius*. The Greeks had their burial-places at a distance from their towns; the Romans near the highways; hence the necessity for inscriptions. The first Christian burial-place, it is said, was instituted in 506; burial in cities, 742; in consecrated places, 750; in churchyards, 758. Many of the early Christians are buried in the catacombs at Rome; see *Catacombs, Cemeteries, and Dissenters*. Vaults erected in chancels first at Canterbury . . . 1075
Woolen shrouds only permitted to be used in England . . . 1666
Linen scarfs introduced at funerals in Ireland, 1729; and woolen shrouds used . . . 1733
Burials taxed . . . 1625

A tax enacted on burials in England—for the burial of a duke 50*l.*, and for that of a common person 4*s.*—under Will. III. 1695, and Geo. III. . . 1783
Acts relating to Metropolitan burials passed . . . 1850-67
Parochial registers of burials, births, and marriages, instituted in England by Cromwell, lord Essex, about 1538. *Stone*.
"Earth to earth" system of burial advocated by Mr. Seymour Haden; wicker-coffins exhibited at Stafford-house . . . 17 June, 1875
Consecrated burial grounds in England, 13,673; closed, 1411
Burials Act (permitting any Christian service in a parish churchyard) passed . . . 7 Sept. 1880
See *Dissenters*.

BURKING, a new species of murder, committed in Britain, thus named from Burke, the first known criminal by whom it was perpetrated. His victims were killed by pressure or other modes of suffocation, and the bodies, which exhibited no marks of violence, were sold to the surgeons for dissection. He was executed at Edinburgh, 28 Jan. 1829. A monster named Bishop was apprehended in Nov. 1831, and executed in London 5 Dec. with Williams, one of his accomplices, for the murder of a poor friendless Italian boy, named Carlo Ferrari. They confessed to this and other similar murders.

BURLINGHAME TREATY, promoted by Mr. Anson Burlinghame and a Chinese embassy, and signed at Washington 4 July, 1868. It authorised mutual immigration. California prospered through Chinese labour; but depression in 1879-80 led to a demand for its expulsion and abrogation of the treaty.

BURLINGTON ARCADE, Piccadilly, opened 20 March, 1819.

BURLINGTON FINE ARTS CLUB, for exhibiting works of art, and promoting intercourse between artists, amateurs, &c., founded 1867.

BURLINGTON HEIGHTS. After a fierce contest here between the British and the United States American forces, 6 June, 1813, the British carried the heights.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly, London, was built by Denham for lord Burlington, about 1664; and rebuilt by lord Burlington, the architect, about 1731. It was bought for 140,000*l.* by the government, authorised by vote of the house of commons, on 27 July, 1854. It became the home of the Royal, Linnean, and Chemical societies in 1857 (who occupied new rooms in 1873), and of the Antiquaries, Geological, and Royal Astronomical societies in 1873. In 1866, sites for buildings for the University of London and the Royal Academy were granted in the grounds of Burlington House. The entrance, colonnade, &c., were removed in 1868, and the exhibition of the Royal Academy was first opened here 3 May, 1869. Burlington charity school near here, founded 1699.

BURMAH, or **BURMESE EMPIRE**, founded in the middle of the 18th century by Alompra, the first sovereign of the present dynasty. Our first dispute with this formidable power in 1795 was amicably adjusted by general Erskine. Hostilities were commenced by the British in 1824, and they took Rangoon on May 11. The fort and pagoda of Syriam were taken in 1825. After a short armistice, hostilities were renewed, 1 Dec. same year, and pursued until the successive victories of the British led to the cession of Arracan, and to the signature of peace, 24 Feb. 1826. For the events of this war, and of the war in 1851, see *India*. Pegu was annexed to our Indian empire,

- 20 Dec. 1852. The war ended 20 June, 1853. Population of Upper and Lower Burnmah, about 8,000,000, Dec. 1886.
- Rebellion against the king (of Upper Burnmah) suppressed by British aid . . . about Sept. 1866
- Treaties with Great Britain . . . 1862 and 25 Oct. 1867
- Burmese embassy in England, 6 June; introduced to the queen . . . 21 June, 1872
- The king Mindone suspected of inciting Chinese to attack British expedition to West China (see India) . . . Feb. 1875
- Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission to the king; arrives at Mandalay, 14 June; submission of the king announced about 18 June; he refuses permission for British troops to march as a convoy through his territories to China; sir D. Forsyth retires, June, "
- Col. Duncan sent to Mandalay . . . about Aug. "
- The king eventually acceded to the British demands; announced . . . Oct. "
- The king dies, about 5 Sept.; announced . . . 2 Oct. 1878
- His successor, Thebau (Wongyee prince of Thebau) kills many of the royal family and their friends . . . Feb. 1879
- The British resident and others quit Mandalay 8 Oct. 1879
- The king, attacked by small-pox, commits fresh atrocities . . . 12 April, 1880
- Prince Nyong's rebellion, May, June, suppressed; he enters British territory . . . 27 June, "
- Political massacres at Mandalay recommence, announced . . . 21 April, 1882
- Destructive fire at Mandalay, announced . . . 11 April, 1883
- Another great fire . . . 9 April, 1884
- Misgovernment; massacres at Mandalay, 21 Sept.; prospect of British intervention . . . Oct. "
- Town of Bhamo violently captured by the Chinese . . . 8-10 Dec. 1885
- Captain Terndrup of the steamer *Kakhyor* rescues missionaries and others . . . 12-13 Dec. "
- Treaty between France and Burnmah signed at Paris . . . 15 Jan. 1885
- Bhamo recaptured by the Burmese about 16 March, French negotiations with the king . . . Oct. "
- Dispute between the half mad king and the Bombay and Burnmah Trading Association; communication from British commissioner dated 28 Aug. insolently rejected; envoy not received; the king refuses the arbitration of the viceroy of India; the commissioner of British Burnmah asks for 8,000 men . . . about 13 Oct. "
- Ultimatum sent by lord Dufferin requiring equitable settlement of the dispute; reception of a British resident with a guard; protection of British subjects, &c.; rejection; proclamation of war about 8 Nov.; advance of the army under gen. Harry N. D. Prendergast . . . 9 Nov. "
- Burmese war steamer captured 16 Nov.; Minha and Gurgyong forts taken, 3 hours attack, lieut. Robt. A. Dury killed and 3 others 17 Nov. "
- The army advances; Magwe captured 20 Nov.; Pagan and Myingyan . . . 28 Nov. "
- The king sends flag of truce; agrees to surrender himself, his army, and Mandalay; Ava forts occupied 27 Nov.; gen. Prendergast enters Mandalay without resistance . . . 28 Nov. "
- Native rioting with bloodshed quelled . . . Dec. "
- Sharp engagement at Nyadan, stockades taken . . . 2 Dec. "
- Great quietness in Mandalay . . . 9 Dec. "
- Dacoit pillaging outside Mandalay, Dec.; sharp conflicts with several bands, and some officers killed . . . Dec. 1885; Jan. 1886
- Thebau and court sent to Madras; arrive . . . 14 Dec. 1885
- Reported massacre of three servants of the Bombay and Burnmah Co. at Kendat on the Chindwin river . . . Nov. "
- Thebau's brother issues a proclamation against British rule; arrival of Mr. Bernard establishing provisional government . . . 18 Dec. "
- General Prendergast warmly received at Bhamo . . . 28 Dec. "
- Rebels defeated at Montshobo by major Williamson . . . 29 Dec. "
- Yondah Mengyle, Thebau's minister, accused of murder, sent to Rangoon; two pretenders to the throne appear with the Dacoits . . . Jan. 1886
- Surgeon Heath killed 9 Jan.; Alompra, a pretender, captured, Jan.; tried and shot . . . Feb. 1885
- Burmese defeated at Kadol, 16 Jan.; and at Kunah; 36 rebels killed; the rebel princes flee . . . 19 Jan. "
- Insurgents defeated by major Williamson on the Mas river . . . 27 Jan. "
- Lord Dufferin, the viceroy, arrives at Mandalay 12 Feb.; well received 13 Feb.; leaves about 23 Feb. "
- 400 rebels surprised and defeated at Yindawango; 68 killed . . . 18 March, "
- 40 rebels killed near Zemethen . . . about 26 March, "
- General Prendergast leaves Mandalay . . . 31 March, "
- Rebels defeated 5 April; British repulsed 17 April, The Alompra pretender Myinzaing prince attempts to burn Mandalay; the palace greatly injured . . . 15 April, "
- Successful expedition of col. Fitzgerald; insurgent chiefs surrender . . . May, "
- Defeat of insurgents at Ngape by Mr. Phayre 6-7 June; Mr. Phayre killed . . . 8 June, "
- Captain Dunsford killed in a conflict with 500 Dacoits at Salen . . . 12 June, "
- Major Hailes repulsed with loss by the Burmese near Tumino . . . 19 June, "
- BRITISH BURMAH, including Aracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim, constituted 1862. Sir Arthur Phayre, the able first commissioner, died 15 Dec. 1885. Upper Burnmah annexed by proclamation of the viceroy, lord Dufferin, 1 Jan. 1886 (the Shan states partially independent). Upper and Lower Burnmah united in one province under Mr. C. Bernard as chief commissioner Feb. 1886; he issues a pacific proclamation 6 March; he assumes office at Mandalay 12 March; all Burnmah included in British India by decree . . . 15 May, "
- Increase of dacoity in Upper and Lower Burnmah; two additional regiments and four commissioners ordered to be sent to Burnmah . . . July, "
- The Myentzen prince offers 200l. for sir C. Bernard's head . . . 13 July, "
- Convention with China; many concessions; signed at Peking . . . 24 July, "
- Lieut. Fluggins defeats insurgents who lose 150 killed and wounded . . . 26 July, "
- Several sharp engagements; major Atkinson killed . . . 1 Aug. "
- Reinforcements ordered from India . . . Aug. "
- Sharp engagement at Lazay near Isagan . . . 9 Aug. "
- Inundation of Mandalay by the Irrawaddy; great loss of life and property 16 Aug. Subsiding . . . 25 Aug. "
- Serious fighting . . . 16 Sept. "
- General Macpherson, commander-in-chief, arrives at Mandalay 17 Sept.; dies of fever on the Irrawaddy near Promie 20 Oct.; succeeded by general sir Frederick Roberts . . . 21 Oct. "
- Minha burnt by the rebels . . . 2 Nov. "
- Several skirmishes; British successful with some loss of officers . . . 9-14, 21 Nov. "
- General sir Frederick Roberts arrives at Mandalay . . . 18 Nov. "
- Colonel Holt captures position at Puzan Myang; leader of the rebels, Thamnan, and his son killed . . . 23 Nov. "
- Conflict near Pakoka; col. Gatacre and Bombay lancers disperse the rebels . . . 12 Dec. "
- Expeditions against Boshway and Hla-Oo, dacoit chiefs; their strongholds captured and bands dispersed by gen. Low and major Symonds . . . Nov.-Dec. "
- Dacoits defeated in skirmishes . . . 10-12 Dec. "
- In a proclamation the Buddhist archbishop recommends submission to Great Britain about . . . 31 Dec. "
- Attack on Boshway's camp; he escapes; announced . . . 24 Jan. 1887
- General Roberts after great success leaves Burnmah; succeeded by general Arbuthnot . . . Feb. "
- Band of dacoits repulsed by Hyderabad cavalry after hard fighting . . . announced 8 Feb. "
- The Queen's jubilee celebrated at Mandalay 15-16 Feb. Woontho Tsawba, an important chief, submits . . . about 5 March, "
- Death of Hla-Oo reported . . . April, "
- Numerous petty fights; dacoits defeated . . . March, "
- Boshway's party defeated, he escapes . . . 9 March, "
- Col. Dance defeats dacoits . . . 22 March, "
- Successful skirmishes with the dacoits . . . April, "

Octama defeated with loss of 23 men . . . 20 April, 1837
 Dacoits defeated by Madras lancers in Toundwinge district . . . 23 April, "
 Skirmishes at Sidotia; captain A. W. Rendle killed . . . 24 May, "
 30 April; renewed skirmishes . . . 24 May, "
 The Limbin prince, the last legitimate Alumbpau prince, surrenders . . . 23 May, "
 Desultory war with dacoits . . . June, "
 New roads and a railway constructing . . . Sept. "
 Camp near Chindwin captured; major Kennedy and captain Beville killed, and about 50 dacoits . . . 16 Oct. "
 Discontent in Mandalay through taxation, &c. Nov. 1887; quietness restored . . . Jan. 1888
 About 20,000 effective military police established in Burnah; renewed fighting . . . Jan. "
 Mr. Chan-Toon, a Burmese, as a law student in the Middle Temple gains all the principal prizes, June
 Boh Sway and many followers killed, announced . . . 27 July, "
 Dacoits defeated and two of their chiefs killed . . . 25 Oct. "
 Victorious conflicts of gen. Collett with native chiefs; many of the enemy killed . . . 1 Jan. 1839
 The dacoits defeated in several conflicts . . . Jan. "
 Sawlon captured by gen. Collett . . . 9 Jan. "
 Railway to Rangoon formally opened at Mandalay . . . 27 Feb. "
 Khama, the capital of the Lepu Kachyens, and 17 villages destroyed by the British troops, announced . . . 9 March, "
 Gen. Wolsley's expedition against the Paikhan Tsawbwa starts 13 April; he captures a village, 18 April; returns to Bhamo, May; Dacoits very active, successful in some severe conflicts . . . April-May, "

BURNETT PRIZES, to be awarded every 40 years to the authors of the two best essays on "The evidence that there is a Being all powerful, wise, and good, by whom everything exists, &c.," were founded by Mr. Burnett, a Scottish gentleman, who died 1784, bequeathing moneys for the purpose. Various amounts have been paid to Dr. W. L. Brown, to rev. J. B. Sumner, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, 1815; to rev. R. A. Thompson, and to Dr. J. Tulloch, 1855; Prof. G. G. Stokes, 1885. The establishment of a Burnett lectureship in Aberdeen by the trustees (the lecturer to be chosen in 1883) was sanctioned Aug. 1880; but opposed by the house of lords, 24 Jan. 1881.

BURNHAM BEECHES, Bucks, the picturesque remains of an ancient forest, were purchased for public use by the corporation of London in 1879. Dedicated 3 Oct. 1883.

BURNING ALIVE was inflicted among the Romans, Jews, and other nations, and was countenanced by bulls of the pope; see *Witches*. Many persons have been burned alive as heretics. Sir William Sawtre, priest of St. Osyth, London, suffered 12 Feb. 1401. In the reign of Mary numbers were burned; see *Protestants*. Elizabeth Gaunt, an Anabaptist, was burnt at Tyburn for treason (concealing rebels under Monmouth), 23 Oct. 1685.

BURNING THE DEAD was practised among the Greeks and Romans, and Homer gives descriptions. It was very general about 1225 B.C., and was revived by Sylla about 78 B.C. It is still practised in parts of the East Indies, and has been advocated in this country by the eminent surgeon, sir Henry Thompson, and others, 1873; see *Suttees*, *Barroes*.

Professor L. Brunetti exhibited his plan and results at the Vienna exhibition . . . 1873
 Cremation societies founded in London, Vienna, and Berlin, &c. . . 13 Jan. 1874
 The corpse of the wife of sir Charles Dilke, with coffin, burnt at Dresden; ashes about 6 lb. 10 Oct. "

A crematorium erected at Milan, Jan. 1883; in Paris . . . 1884
 Cremation increasing at Rome . . . "
 Mr. Justice Stephen decides that it is legal, March, "
 The erection of a crematorium at Woking stopped by authorities, summer 1879; first used, 26 March, 1885; again 21 Oct. 1885; and 25 Jan. 1886; and others occasionally.
 Dr. Cameron's bill for the regulation of cremation rejected by the commons (149-79), 30 April, 1884.
 The body of the marquis of Ely burned at Woking . . . 13 April, 1889
 The Cremation Society of England, at Woking, report 51 cases of cremation up to Oct. 1888.
 Similar societies formed in Great Britain.

BURNING-GLASS AND CONCAVE MIRRORS. Their power was known to Archimedes, and it is even asserted that by their aid he burnt a fleet in the harbour of Syracuse, 214 B.C. Their powers were increased by Settalla; Tschirnhausen, 1680; Buffon, 1747; and Parker and others more recently. The following experiments were made about 1800, with Mr. Parker's lens or burning mirror, which cost 700*l.*, and is said to have been the largest ever made. It was sold to capt. Mackenzie, who took it to China, and left it at Peking.

Substances fused.	Weight.	Time.
Pure gold	20 grains	4 seconds.
Silver	30 "	3 "
Copper	23 "	20 "
Platina	10 "	3 "
Cast iron (a cube)	10 "	3 "
Steel	10 "	12 "
A topaz	3 "	45 "
An emerald	2 "	25 "
A crystal pebble	7 "	6 "
Flint	10 "	30 "
Cornelian	10 "	75 "
Pumice stone	10 "	24 "

Green wood takes fire instantaneously; water boils immediately; bones are calcined; and things not capable of melting at once become red-hot, like iron.

BURSE, see *Exchange*.

BURTON CRESCENT, London. Here Mrs. Rachael Samuel, a widow living alone, was murdered in the night 11 Dec. 1878. No robbery. Mary Donovan, a charwoman, was arrested and discharged, 10 Jan. 1879. In a house here also, Mary Ann Yates was found murdered, 9 March, 1884.

BURWELL FIRE. A number of persons assembled to see a puppet-show in a barn at Burwell, near Newmarket, 8 Sept. 1727. A candle having set fire to a heap of straw, seventy-six individuals perished, and others died of their wounds.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, Suffolk, named from St. Edmund, king of East Anglia, who was murdered by the Danes on 20 Nov. 870, and buried here, and to whose memory its magnificent abbey was founded. Magna Charta was prepared here by the barons on 20 Nov. 1214. Henry VI. summoned a parliament in Feb. 1447, when Humphry, duke of Gloucester, was imprisoned, and died here, it is supposed by poison. It was almost consumed by fire in 1608, and was desolated by plague in 1636.

BURYING ALIVE. In Bœotia, Creon ordered Antigone, the sister of Polyneices, to be buried alive, 1225 B.C. The Roman vestals were subjected to it for any levity that excited suspicion of their chastity. The vestals buried alive on a charge of incontinence, were Minutia, 337 B.C.; Sextilla, 274 B.C.; Cornelia, A.D. 92. Lord Bacon gives instances of the resurrection of persons who had been buried alive; Duns Scotus being of the number. The two assassins of Capo d'Istria, president of Greece, were sentenced to be immured in brick walls built around them up to their chins,

and to be supplied with food in this species of torture until they died, Oct. 1831.

BUSACO, or **BUZACO** (Portugal). Here the British, under lord Wellington, repulsed the French under Massena, 27 Sept. 1810. The latter lost one general and 1000 men killed, two generals and about 3000 men wounded, and several hundred prisoners; the loss of the allies did not exceed 1300; and the British retreated to the lines of Torres Vedras, too strong for Massena to force, and the armies remained in sight of each other to the end of the year.

BUSHEL. This measure was ordered to contain eight gallons of wheat, 12 Henry VIII., 1520; the legal Winchester bushel was regulated 9 Will. III. 1697; the imperial corn bushel of 2218.192 cubic inches is to the Winchester of 2150.42 as 32 to 31. Regulated by act 5 Geo. IV., June, 1824, which act came into operation 1 Jan. 1826.

BUSHIRE (on the Persian Gulf), attacked by sea by sir H. Leeke, and by land by general Stalker, was taken 10 Dec. 1856. The place proved stronger than was expected, and was bravely defended. Brigadier Stopford and col. Malet were killed in a previous attack on the fort at Reshire, 9 Dec. The loss of the British was four officers killed, and one wounded; five men killed, and thirty-five wounded.

BUSHRANGERS, Australian highwaymen, formerly escaped convicts. Morgan, a desperate robber and murderer, was surrounded and shot April, 1865. The "Kelly gang" seized and pillaged the town of Jerilderie, New South Wales, 8-10 Feb. 1879. Ned Kelly and some of his gang were captured and taken to Melbourne, 27, 28 June, 1880.

BUSSORAH, see *Bassorah*.

BUSTS. Lysistratus, the statuary, was the inventor of moulds, from which he cast wax figures, 328 B.C. *Pliny*. Busts from the face in plaster of paris, were first taken by Andrea Verrochi, about A.D. 1466. Smaller busts and statuettes are now accurately produced from larger ones by machinery.

BUTCHERS. Among the Romans there were three classes: the *Suarii* provided hogs, the *Boarii* or *Pecuarii* oxen and sheep, which the *Lanii* or *Carnifices* killed. The butchers' company in London is ancient, though not incorporated till 1606.

BUTE ADMINISTRATION. John earl of Bute, * tutor of prince George (afterwards George III.), formed an administration in May, 1762, which, after various changes, resigned 8 April, 1763. It was severely attacked by Junius and John Wilkes.

John earl of Bute, *first lord of the treasury*.
Sir Francis Dashwood, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Earl Grenville, *president of the council*.
Duke of Bedford, *privy seal*.
Earl of Halifax, *admiralty*.
Earl of Egremont and George Granville, *secretaries of state*.
Lord Ligonier, *ordnance*.
Henry Fox, afterwards lord Holland, *paymaster of the forces*.
Viscount Barrington, *treasurer of the navy*.
Lord Sandys, *first lord of trade*.
Duke of Marlborough, earl Talbot, lord Huntingdon, lord Anson, lord North, &c.

* John Stuart, earl of Bute, born 1713; secretary of state, March, 1761; prime minister, May, 1762; died 10 March, 1792.

BUTTER is said to have been used by the Arabs in early times, but not by the Greeks and Romans, who had excellent oil. It is not mentioned as food by Galen A.D. 130-200. It has long been used by northern nations. Various statutes have passed respecting its package, weight, and sale; the principal of which are the 36th & 38th Geo. III. and 10 Geo. IV. 1829. In Africa, vegetable butter is made from the fruit of the shea tree, and is of richer taste, at Kebba, than any butter made from cow's milk. *Mungo Park*. The import duties of 5s. per cwt. on foreign butter (producing in 1859, 104,587*l.* on 421,354 cwt.) was repealed in 1860. Butter imported, 1846, 257,385 cwt.; 1856, 513,392 cwt.; 1866, 1,165,081 cwt.; 1870, 1,159,210 cwt.; 1874, 1,619,808 cwt.; 1876, 1,659,492 cwt.; 1877, 1,637,403 cwt.; 1885, 2,401,373 cwt.; 1887, (butter) 1,513,134 cwt.; (margarine) 1,276,140.

Butterine, a composition of fats as a substitute for butter, sold in London 1883, and declared to be wholesome by eminent chemists. Bills to change the name to oleomargarine, and check its sale, brought in and withdrawn 1885-6. The Butterine Defence Association formed 1886.

By the Margarine Act, 1887, butterine and other substances like butter must be termed *margarine* on and after 1 Jan. 1888. The term "butter" is restricted to the product of milk or cream or both by this Act.

BUTTONS, an early manufacture in England; those covered with cloth were prohibited, to encourage the manufacture of metal buttons, 8 Geo. I. 1721. Buttons largely employed to ornament ladies' dresses, 1873 *et seq.*

BUXAR, a town in Bengal, near which, on 23 Oct. 1764, major, afterwards sir Hector Monro (with 857 Europeans and 6215 Sepoys) gained a great victory over the troops of the nabob of Oude, &c., 50,000 in number; 6000 of these were killed, and 130 pieces of cannon were taken. The loss of the English was trifling.

BY-LAWS, or **BYE-LAWS**, private ordinances, made by subordinate communities, such as corporations. These laws must not militate against the law of the land. By 5 & 6 Will. IV. 1834, those made by corporate bodies become valid, if not disallowed by the king's council within forty days after their enactment.

BYE PLOT, of lord Grey of Wilton and others, to imprison James I., and compel him to grant liberty of worship to Romanists, was suppressed 1603. It was called also the "surprise plot."

BYNG, HON. ADMIRAL JOHN, was charged with neglect of duty in an engagement with the enemy off Minorca, 20 May, 1756, condemned for an error of judgment, and shot on board the *Monarch* at Spithead, 14 March, 1757.

BYRON'S VOYAGE. Commodore Byron left England on his voyage round the globe, 21 June, 1764, and returned 9 May, 1766. He discovered the populous island in the Pacific Ocean which bears his name, 16 Aug. 1765. Though brave and intrepid, such was his general ill-fortune at sea, that he was called by the sailors of the fleet "Foulweather Jack."

BYRON NATIONAL MEMORIAL. Its erection determined on, at a meeting in London, 16 July, 1875; Mr. Disraeli in the chair. About 3,000*l.* were subscribed. The statue by Richard Claude Belt, placed on a pedestal near Hamilton-place, Hyde-park, was uncovered privately by lord Houghton, 24 May, 1880. A marble pedestal was promised by the Greeks.

BYZANTIUM, now *Constantinople*, and *Stamboul*, in the ancient Thrace, founded by a colony of Megarians, under Byzas, 667 B.C.; but various dates and persons are given. It was taken successively by the Medes, Athenians, and Spartans. In 340 B.C., in alliance with the Athenians, the Byzantines defeated the fleet of Philip of Macedon. During the wars with Macedon, Syria, &c., it became an ally of the Romans, by whom it was taken, A.D. 73. Rebellng, it was taken after two years' siege, and laid in ruins by Severus in

196. It was refounded by Constantine in 324, and dedicated on 22 May, 330, all the heathen temples being destroyed; and from him it received its name; see *Constantinople*. BYZANTINE ART flourished from the time of Constantine to about 1204. The BYZANTINE or Eastern empire really commenced in 395, when Theodosius divided the Roman empire; see *East*. The "Byzantine Historians," from 325 to 1453, were published at Paris, 1645, 1711; and at Venice, 1722-33.

C.

CAABA.

CAABA, the shrine of the sacred black stone, kept in a temple at Mecca, and venerated by the Arabs, long before the Christian era. Its guardians, the tribe of Koreish, were defeated by Mahomet, by whose followers it is still venerated.

CABAL. In English history the term has been applied to the cabinet of Charles II. 1667-74; the word Cabal being formed from the initials of their names: sir Thomas, afterwards lord Clifford (C); the lord Ashley (A), (afterwards earl of Shaftesbury); George Villiers, duke of Buckingham (B); Henry, lord Arlington (A); and John, duke of Lauderdale (L).

CABBAGES. Some new kinds were brought to England from Holland about 1510, it is said by sir Arthur Ashley of Dorset, and introduced into Scotland by Cromwell's soldiers.

CABBALA, a Jewish system of philosophy or theosophy, deriving its name from a Hebrew word, signifying reception or tradition, said to have been given by God to Adam, and transmitted from father to son by his descendants. It is said to have been lost at the Babylonian captivity (587 B.C.), but to have been revealed again to Ezra. Its supporters assert that the cabbalistic book "Sohar," or "Splendour," a mystic commentary on the Pentateuch, was first committed to writing by Simon Ben Jochai, A.D. 72-110. The true date of the books containing the cabbala is now considered to range from 9th to the 14th centuries, and their origin to be the mingling of talmudism with the Greek philosophy termed Neo-Platonism. Some of their dogmas are akin to Christian tenets, such as the trinity, the incarnation, &c. The cabbala exercised much influence upon the mental development of the Jews, and even captivated the greatest thinkers of the 16th and 17th centuries.

CABEIRA (Asia Minor). Here Mithridates, king of Pontus, was defeated by Lucullus, 71 B.C.

CABINET COUNCIL. There were councils in England as early as the reign of Ina, king of the West Saxons, 690; Offa, king of the Mercians, 758; and in other reigns of the Heptarchy. State councils are referred to Alfred the Great. *Spelman*; see *Administrations*.*

CABLES. A machine was invented in 1792 for making them, by which human labour was reduced nine-tenths. Chain cables were introduced into the British navy about 1812; directions for testing them enacted, 1864, and 1874.

CABOCHIENS, an armed Burgundian faction, including 500 butchers, named from their leader Simonet Caboche, a skinner, 1412. They ruled Paris with violence, and constrained the doctors of the Sorbonne to become their allies and the daphin to recognise them as the "White Hoods," and reformers. They were exterminated by the citizens, in 1418.

* **CABINET NOIR**, or "Dark Closet," the chamber in which letters entrusted to the French post were opened for state purposes. The system, which began with Louis XI., was organised under Louis XV.; and is said to have been discontinued in 1868. The Spanish government have a similar system—"Gabinete negro."

CADDEE.

CABRIOLETS (*vulgo* Cabs), one-horsed vehicles, were introduced into the streets of London in 1823, when the number plying was twelve. In 1831 they had increased to 165, and then the licences were thrown open. The number in 1862 running in the metropolis exceeded 6000 (of which about 1800 only plied on Sunday). Previous to throwing open the trade, the number of hackney carriages was limited to 1200, when there were few omnibuses. Number in 1871 was 7818; in 1881, 9652. See *Hackney Coaches*.

Mr. Joseph Aloysius Hansom, architect, invented his patent safety cab about 1833. He died 29 June, 1882.

Cab Strike.—On 28 June, 1853, an act (called Mr. FitzRoy's act) was passed for "the better regulation of metropolitan stage and hackney carriages, and for prohibiting the use of advertising vehicles," by which the cab fares were reduced to 6d. a mile. It came into operation 11 July, and on the 27th a general strike of the London cabmen took place. Much inconvenience was felt, and every kind of vehicle was employed to supply the deficiency. Some alterations having been made in the act, the cabs re-appeared on the stands on the 30th.

Cabmen's clubs began at Paddington in Feb. 1859

A London General Cab Company published its prospectus, professing a reformed system, July, 1862

Cabs running in London: in 1855, 3296; in 1867, 6149; in 1874, 7864; in 1877, about 8000.

Cab Tragedy.—S. H. Hunt, a servant of Butler and McCulloch's, seedsmen, Covent-garden, London, poisoned his wife and children in a cab, on 7 Nov. 1863; and himself on 9 Nov. at his own house, just before his apprehension.

The cabmen in Paris strike against a company; above 3000 vehicles stopped, 16 June; fierce attack on men who give in; strike subsides,

23 June, 1865

Second Cab Strike.—Metropolitan Streets Act, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 17 (passed 20 Aug.) required hackney carriages to carry lamps; and changed lowest fare from 6d. to 1s. The cab-proprietors and drivers struck at 4 p.m., 3 Dec.; but by the intervention of lord Elcho, an arrangement was made with Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the home secretary, and the strike ceased

4 Dec. 1867

Third Cab Strike to compel railway companies to discontinue privileged cabs; unsuccessful, 5-9 Sept. 1868

Licences on cabs reduced from 19l. and 17l. to 42s. by act of 1869.

1 Jan. 1870

Cab-drivers' Benevolent Association founded

First **Cabmen's Shelter** opened by hon. A. Kinnaird at St. John's Wood, 6 Feb. 1875; others soon after. **Cabmen's Mission Hall**, King's Cross, London, N., opened 12 Nov. 1875. Thirty-nine

1888

Disputes about wages; lock-out of 100 drivers (Hansom), 27 June, 1882, closed; proposed establishment of 'Cab-drivers' Co-operative Cab Company, about 29 July, 1882.

CABUL, or **CABOOL**, on the river Cabul, about 1774, by Timsur Shah, was made capital of Afghanistan (*see* *chieh see*).

CACHET, (*see* *Lettres de Cachet*).

CADDEE, or **LEAGUE OF GOD'S HOUSE**, the league of independence in Switzerland, formed by the Grisons to resist domestic tyranny, 1400 to 1419. A second league of the Grisons was called the Grise or Gray League (Graubünden), 1424. A third league, the League of Ten Jurisdictions, was formed in 1436, *see* *Grisons*. They united in 1471.

CADE'S INSURRECTION. In May, 1450, Jack Cade, an Irishman, assumed the name of Mortimer, laid before the royal council the complaint of the commons of Kent. He headed about 20,000 Kentish men, who armed "to punish evil ministers, and procure a redress of grievances." He defeated and slew sir Humphry Stafford, at Sevenoaks, 27 June, entered London in triumph, and beheaded the lord treasurer, lord Saye, and several other persons of consequence, 3 July. When the insurgents lost ground, a general pardon was proclaimed, and Cade, deserted by his followers, fled. A reward having been offered for his apprehension, he was discovered, and refusing to surrender, was slain by Alexander Iden, sheriff of Kent, 11 July.

CADET'S COLLEGE, see *Sandhurst*.

CADIZ (W. Spain), anciently Gadiz, the Roman Gades; said to have been built by the Phœnicians, about 1100 B.C.

One hundred vessels of the Spanish armada destroyed in the port by sir Francis Drake . . . 1587
Cadiz was taken by the English under the earl of Essex, and plundered . . . 15 Sept. 1596
Vainly attacked by sir George Rooke . . . 1702
Bombarded by the British . . . July, 1797
Blockaded by lord St. Vincent for two years . . . 1797-9
Again bombarded by the British . . . Oct. 1800
A French squadron of five ships of the line and a frigate surrender to the Spanish and British, 14 June, 1808
Besieged by the French, but the siege was raised after the battle of Salamanca . . . July, 1812
Insurrection, 1819; massacre of many inhabitants by the soldiery . . . 9, 10 March, 1820
Taken by the French in Oct. 1823, and held till . . . 1828
Declared a free port . . . 1829
Insurrection against the queen began with the fleet here (see *Spain*) . . . 17 Sept. 1868
Republican insurrection suppressed with bloodshed, 5-13 Dec. . . .
Naval Exhibition opened . . . 15 Aug. 1887

CADMIUM, a metal, discovered by Stromeyer and Hermann in 1818.

CADOUDAL, see *Georges*.

CÆCILIAN SOCIETY, instituted in London, in 1785, for the performance of sacred music, especially Handel's. At first it met at private houses, afterwards at various city company halls, and finally at Albion hall, Moorfields, till its dissolution in 1861. Mr. Z. W. Vincent, the first conductor, held the office for upwards of thirty years. Out of this society, which was the predecessor of the Sacred Harmonic Society, came many eminent professional musicians.

CAEN (N. France), a place of importance before 912, when it became the capital of the possessions of the Normans, under whom it flourished. It was taken by the English in 1346 and 1417; but was finally recovered by the French 1 July, 1450. Here were buried William the conqueror (1087), and his queen (1083).

CAERLEON, Monmouthshire, a Roman station, and made the seat of an archbishopric by Dubritius. His disciple and successor, St. David (522), removed it to Menevia, now St. David's, 577.

CAERNARVON (N. Wales). In the castle (founded in 1282) Edward II. was born, 25 April, 1284; and the town was then chartered by Edward I. The town suffered by the civil war of Charles, but was finally retained for the parliament.

CÆSAREA, the Roman capital of Judea, built by Herod the Great, 10 B.C. Eusebius the historian was bishop about 315.

CÆSAREAN SECTION, which, it is said, first gave the name of Caesar to the Roman family, is performed by cutting the child out of the womb.*

CÆSARS, see *Rome; Emperors*. The Era of the Cæsars or Spanish Era, is reckoned from 1 Jan. 38 B.C., being the year following the conquest of Spain by Augustus. It was much used in Africa, Spain, and the south of France; but by a synodus held in 1180 its use was abolished in all the churches dependent on Barcelona. Pedro IV. of Arragon abolished the use of it in his dominions in 1350. John of Castile did the same in 1383. It was used in Portugal till 1415, if not till 1422. The months and days of this era are identical with the Julian calendar; and to turn the time into that of our era, subtract thirty-eight from the year; but if before the Christian era, subtract thirty-nine.

CÆSIUM (Latin, bluish), a rare alkaline metal, found in some mineral waters by Bunsen in 1861, by means of the "Spectrum analysis," which see.

CAFEINE, an alkaline body, discovered in coffee by Runge in 1820, and in tea (and named théine) by Oudry in 1827. The identity of the two was proved by Jobst and Mulder in 1828.

CAFFRARIA, AND **CAFFRE WAR**, see *Kaffraria*.

CAGLIARI, see *Naples*, note.

CAGOTS, an outcast race in the Pyrenees, supposed to be descendants of the ancient Goths. They have been subjected to superstitious persecution so lately as 1755.

CAI-FONG, the old capital of China, was besieged by 100,000 rebels, in 1642. The commander of the relieving forces, in order to drown the enemy, broke down its embankments. All the besiegers and 300,000 of the citizens perished.

CA IRA! the burden of a popular song, during the French revolution, first heard at Paris, 5 Oct. 1789:

"*Al! ça ira, ça ira, ça ira! Malgré les mutins, tout réussira.*" An after addition was "*Les Aristocrates à la lanterne!*" ("It will proceed! &c. In spite of mutineers, all will succeed." "*Hang the aristocrats!*")

CAIRO, or **GRAND CAIRO**, the modern capital of Egypt, remarkable for its mosques, and the sepulchres of its Fatimite caliphs; see *Egypt*.

Partially built by the Saracens . . . 969
Taken by the Turks from the Egyptian sultans . . . 1517
Ruined by an earthquake and a great fire, when 40,000 persons perished . . . June, 1754
Taken by the French under Napoleon Bonaparte; they enter the city . . . 23 July, 1798
Taken by the British and Turks, when 6000 French capitulated . . . 27 June, 1801
Massacre of the Mamelukes . . . 1 March, 1811
Visit of the prince of Wales . . . March, 1862

* The case of Alice O'Neal, an Irishwoman, who survived the section, which was performed by a female, is authenticated by Dr. Gabriel King, of Armagh, and surgeon Duncan Stewart, of Dungannon. In Jan. 1847, the operation was performed in St. Bartholomew's hospital, London, on a young woman of diminutive stature, under the influence of ether: but she died the next day. On 9 Dec. 1860, a similar operation was successfully performed by Dr. James Edmunds at Bethnal Green. On the continent the operation is said to have been more frequent and more successful. Cooper's Surgical Dictionary (ed. 1861) contains a table, which, out of 2009 cases, gives a mortality of 55.4 per cent. of the mothers and 29.45 per cent. of the children.

Riots against Nubar Pasha and the British ministers
13 Feb. 1879
After their victory at Tel-el-Kebir, 13 Sep. 1882,
the British entered Cairo the next day.
Population 31 Dec. 1878, 327,462; 1883, 363,108.
See *Cholera*, 1883.

* **CALABAR**, OLD and NEW, rivers in West Africa, see *Bonny*.

CALABRIA (the ancient Messapia of S. E. Italy), was conquered by the Romans, 266 B.C. It formed part of the kingdom of the Ostrogoths under Theodoric, A.D. 493; was re-conquered (for the Eastern empire) by Belisarius, 536; subdued by the Lombards and joined to the duchy of Benevento, 572. After various changes, it was conquered by Robert Guiscard, the Norman, 1058, who obtained the title of duke of Calabria, and eventually that of king of Naples; see *Naples*.

CALAIS (N. W. France), fortified by Baldwin IV., count of Flanders, 997; taken by Edward III. after a year's siege, 4 Aug. 1347. It was retaken by the duke of Guise, in the reign of Mary, 7 Jan. 1558, and its loss so deeply touched the queen's heart, as to cause some to say it occasioned her death, which occurred soon afterwards, 17 Nov. same year. "When I am dead," said the queen, "Calais will be found written on my heart." It was taken by the Spaniards, April 1596, restored, 1598. About 12 persons drowned in a house by bursting of a reservoir, 30 Jan. 1882. The new harbour was opened by president Carnot, 3 June 1889; see *Tunnels*.

CALATRAVA, see *Knighthood*.

CALCIUM, the metallic base of lime, was discovered at the Royal Institution, London, by Humphry Davy in 1808.

CALCULATING MACHINES. To avoid errors in computing and printing logarithms and tables of figures, machines to calculate and print have been devised. Pascal, when nineteen years of age, invented one about 1650. The construction of Mr. C. Babbage's differential machine was commenced at the expense of government in 1821, and continued till 1833, when the work was suspended after an expenditure of above 15,000*l*. The portion completed was placed in the library of King's College, London; it is now at South Kensington. Professor Clifford, in his lecture at the Royal Institution, 24 May 1872, stated that Babbage expended 20,000*l*. upon his machines, and that the analytical machine was nearly finished, and would eventually be much used. In 1857, Messrs. E. and G. Scheutz, two Swedish engineers, published in London specimen tables, calculated and printed by machinery constructed between 1837 and 1843, after a study of the account of Mr. Babbage's machine. Messrs. Scheutz brought their machine to England in 1854. It was bought for 1000*l*. by Mr. J. F. Rathbone, an American merchant, to be presented to Dudley observatory in his own town, Albany. In 1857, Messrs. Scheutz were engaged to make one for the British government, which was completed. Mr. Wiberg's machine, exhibited at Paris, Feb. 1863, was much commended. Tables constructed by means of Scheutz's machine, and edited by Dr. W. Farr, were published by the government in 1864. The arithmometer, patented by M. Thomas (de Colmar) in 1822 (?), exhibited at the International exhibitions, 1851 and 1862, is said to be in use in assurance offices. Geo. B. Grant described a simpler machine in the "American Journal of Science," Oct. 1874. Other machines have been constructed since.

CALCUTTA, capital of Bengal and British India; the first settlement of the English here was made in 1689. Population, 1831, 766,298.

Purchased as a zemindary, and Fort William built 1693
Made the head of a separate presidency . . . 1707
The fort attacked and taken by an army of 70,000 horse and foot, and 400 elephants (145 of the British crammed into the "Black-hole prison," a dungeon, about 18 feet square, from whence 23 only came forth the next morning alive)

20 June, 1756
Calcutta retaken by Clive . . . 2 Jan. 1757
Supreme court of judicature established . . . 1773
Asiatic Society founded . . . 1784
College founded . . . 1801
Bishopric of Calcutta instituted by act . . . July, 1813
Bishop's College founded . . . 1820
Cathedral founded . . . 1840
An industrial exhibition opened . . . 25 Jan. 1855
Great cyclone, followed by a "bore" or spring tide in the Hoogly; water rises 30 feet high; immense damage done to shipping and houses; (see *Cyclone*) . . . 5 Oct. 1864
Another cyclone; about 30,000 small houses unroofed, much small shipping injured; and the crops in Lower Bengal destroyed (about 90,000 persons drowned; 75,000 die of cholera), . . . 1 Nov. 1867
Visited by the king of Siam . . . Jan. 1872
Visited by the prince of Wales, 25 Dec. 1875—3 Jan. 1876
Statue of Lord Mayo unveiled by him . . . 1 Jan. "
Statue of the queen given by the maharajah of Burdwan, unveiled . . . 1 Jan. 1878
International exhibition opened by the viceroy, the marquis of Ripon, the duke and duchess of Connaught present, 4 Dec. 1883; closed 10 March, 1884
About sixty persons killed by the collision of a ferry steamer with a tug-boat near Calcutta 6 Nov. 1883

See *Bengal and India*.

CALEDONIA (now *Scotland*). The name is supposed by some to be derived from *Gael*, or *Gaelmen* or *Gadel-doin*, corrupted by the Romans. Tacitus, who died 99, distinguishes this portion of Britain by the appellation of *Caledonia*. Venerable Bede says that it retained this name until 258, when it was invaded by a tribe from Ireland, and called *Scotia*. The ancient inhabitants appear to have been the Caledonians and Picts, tribes of the Celts, who passed over from the opposite coast of Gaul. About the beginning of the 4th century of the Christian era they were invaded (as stated by some authorities) by the Scythians or Serythians (since called Scots), who, having driven the Picts into the north, settled in the Lowlands, and gave their name to the whole country; see *Scotland*.

Caledonian monarchy, said to have been founded by Fergus I. . . about B.C. 330
The Picts from England settle in the south . . . 140
Agricola, the Roman, invades Caledonia . . . A.D. 79
He defeats Galgacus, and builds a wall between the Forth and Clyde . . . 84
Wall of Antoninus built . . . 140
Ulpian Marcellus repels their incursions . . . 184
Christianity introduced in the reign of Donald I. . . 201
The Caledonians invade South Britain, 207; repelled by the emperor Severus, who advances to the Moray Frith . . . 209
Caledonia invaded by the Scuths, or Scotti, from Ireland, about . . . 306
Caledonian monarchy revived by Fergus II. . . 404
Kenneth II., king of the Scotti, subdues the Caledonians and Picts, and founds one monarchy, named *Scotland*. . . 838 to 843

CALEDONIAN ASYLUM for children of indigent respectable Scotch parents, Islington, London, established in 1813.

CALEDONIAN CANAL, from the North Sea to the Atlantic Ocean. The act for its construction received the royal assent 27 July, 1803; and the works were commenced same year. The nautical intercourse between the western ports of Great Britain and those also of Ireland to the North Sea and Baltic, is shortened in some instances 800, and in others 1000 miles. A sum exceeding a million

sterling was granted by parliament from time to time; and safe navigation for ships was opened 1 Nov. 1822. It has not been successful commercially. Annual income from tonnage, 1 May, 1859, 5080*l.*; expenditure, 6951*l.*; annual income, 1856-7, 6541*l.*; expenditure, 6698*l.*

CALENDAR, see *Jewish Era* and *Calendar*. The Roman calendar was introduced by Romulus, who divided the year into ten months, comprising 304 days, 738 n.c. This year was of fifty days' less duration than the lunar year, and of sixty-one less than the solar year, and its commencement did not correspond with any fixed season. Numa Pompilius, 713 n.c., added two months; and Julius Cæsar, 45 n.c., to make it more correct, fixed the solar year at 365 days 6 hours, every fourth year being bissextile or leap-year; see *Leap-year*. This calendar was defective, as the solar year consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, and not of 365 days 6 hours. This being still erroneous Augustus Cæsar reformed the calendar still further, but not perfectly, n.c. 8, and the difference, in the 16th century amounted to 10 entire days, the vernal equinox falling on 11th instead of 21st March. To obviate this error, pope Gregory XIII. ordained, in 1582, that *that year* should consist of 355 days only (5 Oct. became 15 Oct.); and to prevent further irregularity, it was determined that a year ending a century should not be bissextile, with the exception of that ending each fourth century; thus 1700 and 1800 have not been bissextile, nor will 1900 be so: but the year 2000 will be a leap-year. In this manner three days are retrenched in 400 years, because the lapse of eleven minutes makes three days in about that period. The year of the calendar is thus made as nearly as possible to correspond with the true solar year, and future errors of chronology are avoided. See *New Style* and *French Revolutionary Calendar*.

CORRESPONDENCE OF CALENDARS WITH A.D. 1889.

Julian period	6602
Year of the world (Jewish year) 6 Sept. 1858—	
25 Sept. 1889	5649
Hegira (8 Sept. 1888, to 27 Aug. 1889)	1306
Foundation of Rome (Varro)	2642
Olympiads	2665
Era of Nabonassar	2636
United States' Independence	113-14
Year of Queen Victoria	52-53
Comte, in his "Système de Politique Positive," (instituting the "Religion of Humanity"), published a calendar of 13 months, dedicated successively to Moses, Homer, Aristotle, Archimedes, Cæsar, Paul, Charlemagne, Dante, Gutenberg, Shakespeare, Descartes, Frederic, and Bichat; an eminent person was commemorated every day.	

CALENDER, a machine used in glazing various kinds of cloth, was introduced into England by the Huguenots, who were driven by persecution from France, Holland, and the Netherlands to these countries, about 1685. *Anderson*.

CALENDS were the first days of the Roman months. The *Nones* of March, May, July, and Oct., fell on the 7th; and their *Ides* on the 15th. The other months had the *Nones* on the 5th and the *Ides* on the 13th. As the Greeks had no *Calends*, "on the Greek Calends," *ad Græcos Calendas*, meant never.

CALICO, cotton cloth, named from Calicut, a city of India, visited by the Portuguese in 1498. Calico was first brought to England by the East India Company in 1631. Calico-printing and the Dutch loom engine were first used in 1676, when a Frenchman established a factory at Richmond, near London. *Anderson*. Calicoes were prohibited to be printed or worn in 1700; and again in 1721, a

penalty of 5*l.* was laid on the wearer, and 20*l.* on seller of calico. In 1831, by the exertions of Poulett Thompson, afterwards lord Sydenham, others, the consolidated duty of 3*d.* on the square yard of printed calico was taken off. Since 1848 the manufacture has been greatly increased by applications of science. Cylinders for printing now engraved by galvanism, and many new dyes have been introduced by the discoveries of Liebig, Hofmann, Perkin, &c.; see *Cotton* and *Dyeing*. John Mercer, a great improver of calico-printing, 30 Nov. 1866.

CALICUT (now Kolikod), S.W. India, the Indian port visited by Vasco da Gama, 20 May, 1498. It was seized by Hyder Ali, 1766; taken by the English, 1782; destroyed by Tippoo Saib, 1792; ceded to the English, 1792.

CALIFORNIA (from the Spanish, *Cali Fornalla*, hot furnace, in allusion to the climate) was discovered by Cortez in 1537; others say Cabrillo in 1542; and visited by sir Francis Drake who named it New Albion, in 1579. California admitted into the United States in 1850. It is advancing rapidly in wealth and importance, and its population is still in a very disorganised state. In 1856 it was 506,067; in 1880, 864,600. The Spanish establish missionary and military stations. California becomes subject to Mexico. After a bloodless revolution, it becomes virtually independent. Occupied by the army of the United States. Gold discovered in great abundance by capt. Sutter and Mr. Marshall. Ceded to the United States. Made a sovereign state. Numerous murders in San Francisco—Lynch law prevailing. Adhered to the union during the war. Suffered much damage by an earthquake, 21 Sept. Bank of California, long very prosperous, stops through unsuccessful speculations, suspected suicide of "the prince," Wm. C. Ralston, manager. Great opposition to increasing Chinese immigration. Political agitation caused by Dennis Kearney against cash payments. New constitution (excluding Chinese from citizenship; altering taxation to favour the working-classes; restricting companies, &c.) promoted by Dennis Kearney, the agitator; passed 8 May. Political disorders; Mr. de Young, an editor, dangerously wounds rev. Mr. Kallcock, the elected mayor. Violent reaction against Kearney, who flees for his life.

CALIPER COMPASS, whereby the bore of cannon, small arms, &c. is measured, is said to have been invented by an artificer of Nuremberg in 1500.

CALIPH (Arabic, Vicar, or Lieutenant, title assumed by the sophi of Persia, as successor Ali, and, since 1517, by the sultan of Turkey, successor of Mahomet, and sovereign of Meccah and Medina. The caliphate began with Abubeker, father of the prophet's second wife. The Fatimid caliphs ruled in Egypt, 908-1171.

CALIPHS OF ARABIA.

632.	Abubeker.
634.	Omar I.
644.	Othman.
655.	Ali.
661.	Hassan.
The OMMIYADES ruled 661-750.	
The ABBASIDES ruled 750-1258.	
In 775 they were styled caliphs of Bagdad.	
Haroun-al-Raschid ruled 786-809.	
See OMMIYADES and ABBASIDS.	

CALIPPIC PERIOD, invented by Calippus, about 330 B.C., to correct the Metonic cycle, consists of four cycles, or of seventy-six years, at the expiration of which he incorrectly imagined the new and full moons return to the same day of the solar year. This period began about the end of June, third year of 112th Olympiad, year of Rome 424, and 330 B.C.

CALIXTINS, 1. A sect derived from the Husesites, about 1420 demanded the cup (Greek, *Kalix*) in the Lord's supper. They were also called Utraquists as partaking of both elements. They were reconciled to the Roman church at the council of Basle, 1433. 2. The followers of George Calixtus, a Lutheran, who died in 1656. He wrote against the celibacy of the priesthood, and proposed a re-union of Catholics and Protestants based on the Apostles' creed.

CALI YUGA, the Hindoo era of the Deluge, dates from 3101 B.C. (according to some, 3102), and begins with the entrance of the sun into the Hindoo sign Aswin, now on 11 April, N.S. In 1600 the year began on 7 April, N.S., from which it has now advanced four days, and from the precession of the equinoxes, is still advancing at the rate of a day in sixty years. The number produced by subtracting 3102 from any given year of the Cali Yuga era will be the Christian year in which the given year begins.

CALLAO (Peru). After an earthquake, the sea retired from the shore, and returned in mountainous waves, which destroyed the city in 1687, and on 28 Oct. 1746. The attempt of the Spanish admiral Nuñez to bombard Callao, 2 May, 1866, was defeated by the Peruvians; blockaded by Chilians, April 1880, see *Chili*.

CALLIGRAPHY (beautiful writing). Calligraphes is said to have written an elegant distich on a sesamum seed, 472 B.C. In the 16th century Peter Bales wrote the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Decalogue, two short Latin prayers, his own name, motto, day of the month, year of our Lord, and of the reign of queen Elizabeth (to whom he presented them at Hampton Court), all within the circle of a silver penny, encased in a ring and border of gold, and covered with crystal, so accurately done, as to be plainly legible. *Holished*.

CALMAR, UNION OF. The treaty whereby Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, were united under one sovereign, Margaret, queen of Sweden and Norway, "the Semiramis of the north;" June, 1397, see *Sweden*. The union was dissolved by Gustavus Vasa in 1523.

CALMUCKS, see *Tartary*.

CALOMEL ("beautiful black") a compound of mercury, sulphuric acid, and chloride of sodium, first mentioned by Crollius early in the 17th century. The first directions given for its preparation were by Beguin in 1608.

CALORESCENCE. In Jan. 1865 Professor Tyndall rendered the ultra-red rays of the spectrum of the electric light visible by causing a focus of them to impinge on a plate of platinum, which they raised to a white heat. He termed the phenomenon Calorescence; see *Fluorescence*.

CALORIC, see *Heat*.

CALOTYPE PROCESS (from the Greek *kalos* beautiful), by which negative photographs are produced on paper, is the invention of Mr. Henry Fox Talbot about 1840. Also called **TALBOTYPE**. See *Photography*.

CALOYERS (meaning *good old men*). The monks of the Greek church, of the order of St. Basil. Their most celebrated monastery in Asia is at Mount Sinai, endowed by Justinian (died 565); the European one is at Mount Athos.

CALPEE, India. Sir Hugh Rose defeated the mutineers here, and took the town, 22, 23 May, 1858.

CALVARY, MOUNT, the place where the Redeemer suffered death, 5 April, A.D. 30; (*Hales*, 31; *Clinton*, 29; others 38); see *Luke* xxiii. 33. Adrian, at the time of his persecution of the Christians, erected a temple of Jupiter on Mount Calvary, and a temple of Adonis on the manger at Bethlehem, 142. The empress Helena built a church here about 326; see *Holy Places*.

CALVES' HEAD CLUB, noblemen and gentlemen, who are said to have exposed raw calves' heads at the windows of a tavern, 30 Jan. 1735, the anniversary of the execution of Charles I. An angry mob was dispersed, and the club suppressed.

CALVI (Corsica). The British forces besieged the fortress of Calvi, 12 June, 1794. After fifty-nine days it surrendered on 10 Aug. It surrendered to the French in 1796.

CALVINISTS, named after John Calvin (or Chauvin), who was born at Noyon, in Picardy, 10 July, 1509. Adopting the reformed doctrines he fled to Angoulême, where he composed his *Institutio Christiane Religionis* in 1533; published in 1536. He retired to Basle, and settled in Geneva, where he died, 27 May, 1564. He was instrumental in burning Servetus for denying the Trinity in 1553. A formal separation between the Calvinists and Lutherans took place after the conference of Poissy in 1561, where the former expressly rejected the tenth and other articles of the confession of Augsburg, and took the name of Calvinists. In France (see *Huguenots*) they took up arms against their persecutors. Henry IV., originally a Calvinist, on becoming king, secured their liberty by the *Edict of Nantes* in 1593 (*which see*). Calvinistic doctrines appear in the articles of the Church of England and in the confession of the Church of Scotland, and are held by many protestant sects. They include predestination, particular redemption, total depravity, irresistible grace, and the certain perseverance of the saints.

CAMALDULES or **CAMALDOLITES**, a religious order founded at Camaldoli near Florence, by Romuald about 1022.

CAMBIUM REGIS; see *Royal Exchange*.

CAMBODIA, Central Asia; (capital, Penompein), a kingdom, divided between the emperor of Annam and the king of Siam, 1820. The king recognizes French protectorate by treaty, Oct. 1883. Insurrection; French posts at Sambaur, 12 Jan.; governor of Cochin China marches there: rebels attacked and dispersed 21 Jan.; again April 1885. The French capture Fort Angko by assault, announced 22 July 1885.

Rebel Prince Si-Votha treats for peace April, 1885.

CAMBRAY (N. France), the ancient Camaracum, was in the middle ages the capital of a prince bishop subject to the emperor. It gives its name to cambric. Councils held here, 1064, 1303, 1383, 1565.

Held by Louis XI. of France	1477-8
Taken by Charles V.	1544
By the Spaniards	1595
By the French and annexed	1667
Fénelon made archbishop	1695

The French were defeated at Caesar's camp, in the

- neighbourhood, by the allied army under the duke of York . . . 24 April, 1794
- It was invested by the Austrians, 8 Aug., when the republican general, Decay, replied to the summons to surrender, that "he knew not how to do that, but his soldiers knew how to fight." It was taken by Clairfait, the Austrian general, . . . 10 Sept. 1798
- Cambray seized by the British, under sir Charles Colville . . . 24 June, 1815
- League of *Cambray* against the republic of Venice, comprising pope Julius II., the emperor Maximilian, and Louis XII. of France, and Ferdinand of Spain, entered into . . . 10 Dec. 1508
- Treaty between Francis I. of France, and Charles V. of Germany, (called *Paix des Dames*, because negotiated by Louisa of Savoy, mother of the French king, and Margaret of Austria, aunt of the emperor) . . . 1529
- Treaty between the emperor Charles VI. and Philip V. of Spain . . . 1724-5

CAMBRIA, ancient name of Wales (*which see*).

CAMBRIC first made at Cambray; worn in England, and accounted a great luxury, 1580. *Stow*. Its importation restricted in 1745; prohibited in 1758; re-admitted, 1786; prohibited 1795.

CAMBRIDGE, the Roman *Camboricum* and the Saxon *Granta bricsir*, frequently mentioned by the earliest British historians, was burnt by the Danes in 870 and 1010. See *Population*.

- Plundered by the barons . . . 1088
- The university, said to have been commenced by Sigebert, king of the East Angles, about A.D. 630; was neglected during the Danish invasions, from which it suffered much; was restored by Edward the elder in 915; and began to revive about . . . 1110
- Henry I. bestows many privileges . . . "
- Henry III. granted a charter to the university, . . . 1230 or 1231
- In Wat Tyler's and Jack Straw's rebellion, the rebels enter the town, seize the university records and burn them in the market-place . . . 1381
- University press was set up . . . 1534
- Letters patent granted by Henry VIII. . . "
- Incorporated by Elizabeth . . . 1571
- The university authorised to send two members to parliament . . . 1603
- Garrisoned by Cromwell . . . 1642
- The university refuses the degree of M.A. to father Francis, a Benedictine monk, recommended by the king; and the presidency of Magdalen college to Farmer, a Roman Catholic, notwithstanding the king's mandate . . . 1687
- Mathematical trips instituted . . . 1747
- Cambridge Philosophical Society established in 1819, and chartered . . . 1832
- Railway to London opened . . . June, 1845
- Fitzwilliam museum, endowed 1816; founded 1837; completed . . . 1847
- Commissioners were appointed for the government and extension of this university and Eton college, by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 88 . . . 1856
- New statutes confirmed by the Queen . . . 1858
- British Association met here . . . 1833, 1845, 1862
- Visit of prince and princess of Wales . . . 24 June, 1864
- University Tests act passed . . . 16 June, 1870
- Royal commission of inquiry respecting university property appointed . . . 6 Jan. 1872
- Reported income in 1871: university, 34,050*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*; colleges and halls, 305,511*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*; total, 340,562*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* . . . Oct. 1874
- Cambridge university bill introduced; withdrawn July, 1876
- Cavendish college opened by the duke of Devonshire . . . 26 Oct. 1877
- Universities act passed . . . 20 Aug. 1877
- Proposed new statutes issued (important) . . . Dec. 1879
- Selwyn College opened . . . 10 Oct. 1882
- St Paul's Hostel for Indian students, chartered . . . 18 July, 1883
- New Museum of Classical Art and Archaeology opened . . . 6 May, 1884
- Henry Fawcett, M.P., Postmaster-general, buried at Trumpington . . . 10 Nov. "

- Miss A. F. Ramsay, of Girtton, senior and alone in the first division of the classical trips. Miss B. M. Hervey, of Newnham, alone in the first division of the mediæval and modern languages trips . . . 18 June 1880
- Professor G. G. Stokes, P.R.S., elected M.P. for the University . . . 17 Nov. "

COLLEGES.

- Peterhouse College, by Hugo de Balsham, bishop of Ely, founded . . . 125
- Pembroke College, founded by the countess of Pembroke . . . 134
- Gonville and Caius, by Edmund Gonville . . . 134
- Enlarged by Dr. John Caius . . . 155
- Corpus Christi, or Benet . . . 135
- King's College, by Henry VI. . . 144
- Queen's College, by Margaret of Anjou, 1448; and Elizabeth Woodville . . . 144
- Jesus College, by John Alcock, bishop of Ely . . . 149
- Christ's College, founded 1442; endowed by Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. . . 150
- St. John's College, endowed by Margaret, countess of Richmond . . . 151
- Magdalene College, by Thomas, baron Audley . . . 151
- Trinity College, by Henry VIII. . . 154
- Emmanuel College, by sir Walter Mildmay . . . 158
- Sidney Sussex College, founded by Frances Sidney, countess of Sussex . . . 159
- Downing College, by sir George Downing, by will, in 1717; its charter . . . 1800
- Ridley Hall (theological), foundation stone laid, 17 Oct. 1870
- Selwyn College, founded . . . 1 June, 1883

THREE HALLS.

- Clare Hall, or College, first founded by Dr. Richard Baden in 1326; destroyed by fire and re-established by Elizabeth de Bourc, sister to Gilbert, earl of Clare . . . about 1341
- Trinity Hall, by Wm. Bateman, bishop of Norwich, 1350
- St. Catherine's College or Hall, founded . . . 1471

[*Cambridge University Calendar.*]

CHANCELLORS.

- Charles, duke of Somerset, elected . . . 1688
- Thomas, duke of Newcastle . . . 1741
- Augustus Henry, duke of Grafton . . . 1768
- H. R. H. William Frederick, duke of Gloucester . . . 1811
- John, marquis Camden . . . 1834
- Hugh, duke of Northumberland . . . 1840
- The Prince Consort [died Dec. 14, 1861.] . . . 28 Feb. 1847
- William, duke of Devonshire . . . 31 Dec. 1861

PRINCIPAL PROFESSORSHIPS.

- Divinity (Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VIII.) 1502; Regius . . . 1540
- Laws, Hebrew, Greek, and Physic . . . "
- Arabic . . . 1632
- Mathematics (Lucasian) . . . 1663
- Music . . . 1684
- Chemistry . . . 1702
- Astronomy . . . 1704, 1749
- Anatomy . . . 1707
- Modern History, Botany . . . 1724
- Natural and experimental Philosophy . . . 1783
- Mineralogy . . . 1808
- Political Economy . . . 1863
- Slade (fine art) . . . 1869

CAMBRIDGE UNION SOCIETY begun as a debating club at the "Red Lion" in 1811; settled in its new building in 1886. Dr. Whewell was president in 1817. Lord Houghton, sir Alex. Cockburn, lord Macaulay and Lytton, were early members.

CAMBRIDGE, U.S., see *Harvard College*.

CAMBUSKENNETH, near Stirling (Central Scotland). Here Wallace defeated the English under Warrenne and Cressingham, 10 Sept. 1297. The abbey, one of the richest in Scotland, was founded by King David I. in 1147, was spoiled and the fabric nearly destroyed by the reformers in 1559.

CAMDEN (S. Carolina). Here 16 Aug. 1780, lord Cornwallis defeated the revolted Americans, under Gates. At a second battle (also called Hobkirk's hill), between general Greene and lord Rawdon, the Americans were again defeated, 25 April,

1781. Camden was evacuated and burnt by the British, 13 May, 1781.

CAMDEN SOCIETY, established 1838, publishes British historical documents. 148 volumes had been issued, May, 1889.

CAMDEN TOWN, N.W. London, begun by land let for building 1400 houses by earl Camden in 1791; received his name a few years after.

CAMEL, DAY OF THE, 4 Nov. 656 (according to some 658 or 659) when Talha and Zobeir, rebel Arab chiefs, were defeated and slain by the caliph Ali. Ayesha, Mahomet's widow, friend of the chiefs, was present in a litter, on a camel, hence the name.

A *camel corps* was raised during the Soudan campaigns of 1884-5. It consisted of about 1,000 camels, controlled by British cavalry and marines.

CAMERA LUCIDA, invented by Dr. Hooke about 1674; another by Dr. Wollaston in 1807. **CAMERA OBSCURA**, or dark chamber, constructed, it is said, by Roger Bacon in 1297; improved by Baptista Porta, about 1500; and remodelled by sir Isaac Newton. By the invention of M. Daguerre, in 1839, the pictures of the camera are fixed; see *Photography*.

CAMERON'S ACT, Dr., see *Debt*, 1880.

CAMERONIANS, a name frequently given to the Reformed Presbyterian church of Scotland, the descendants of the covenanters of the 17th century, the established church, 1638-50.* Charles II. signed the League and Covenant in 1650, in hopes of recovering his kingdoms, but renounced it in 1661, and revived episcopacy. A revolt ensued in 1666, when many covenanters were slain in battle (in the Pentland hills, &c.), and many refusing to take the oaths required, and declining to accept the king's *indulgence*, died on the scaffold, after undergoing cruel tortures. The name *Cameronian* is derived from Richard Cameron, one of their ministers, who was killed in a skirmish, in 1680. On 22 June in that year he and others issued at Sanguhar a declaration for religious liberty. The bi-centenary was kept in 1880. In 1689 they raised a body of soldiers to support William III., who enrolled them under the command of lord Angus, as the 26th regiment, since so famous. In 1712 they renewed their public covenants, and are described in one of their tracts as "the suffering anti-popish, and anti-prelatical, anti-erastian, true presbyterian church of Scotland." They have now between thirty and forty congregations in Scotland.—The 79th regiment (*Cameron Highlanders*), raised in 1793 by Allan Cameron, has no connection with the Cameronians.

CAMEROONS. Mountains and river, West Africa. Dr. Nachtigall founded a German colony here, Aug., which was recognised Oct. 1884. He died 24 April, 1885. To it was annexed the British colony Victoria, 28 March, 1887.

CAMISARDS (from *chemise*, Latin *camisa*, a shirt, which they frequently wore over their dress in light attacks), a name given to the French Pro-

testants in the neighbourhood of the Cévennes (mountain chains in S. France), who after enduring much severe persecution in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 22 Oct. 1685, took up arms in July, 1702, to rescue some imprisoned brethren. They revenged the cruelties of their enemies, and maintained an obstinate resistance against the royalist armies commanded by marshal Montrevel, and other distinguished generals, till 1705, when the insurrection was suppressed by marshal Villars. After futile conciliatory efforts, several of the heroic leaders suffered death rather than surrender. Cavalier, an able general, unable to carry out a treaty made with Villars, seceded in 1704, entered the British service, and died governor of Jersey, 1740.

CAMLET, formerly made of silk and camel's hair, but now of wool, hair, and silk. Oriental camlet first came here from Portuguese India, in 1660. *Anderson*.

CAMORRA, a secret society of plunderers and ratteners, exacting money from shopkeepers and traders, in Naples (said to have originated from the extreme destitution of the lower classes); tolerated under the Bourbons; checked by the king of Italy; about 80 Camorristi seized and transported, Sept.-Oct. 1874. Many Camorristi seized in the markets at Naples, 30 Aug. and 1 Sept., *et seq.*, 1877.

CAMP. The Hebrew encampment was first laid out by divine direction, 1490 B.C. (*Numbers* ii.) The Romans and Gauls had intrenched camps in open plains; and vestiges of such exist to this day in England and Scotland. A camp was formed in Hyde Park in 1745 and 1814; see *Chobham, Aldershot, and Kildare*.

CAMPAGNA, near Rome. Its drainage and planting were authorised by the Italian senate, 31 May 1878.

CAMPANIA (S. Italy), was occupied by Hannibal and various cities declared in his favour 216 B.C.; conquered by the Romans, 213. Its capital was Capua (*which see*).

CAMPBELL'S ACTS, introduced by John Campbell, lord chancellor. 1. Against libels and slanders, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96 (1843), and 8 & 9 Vict. c. 75 (1845). 2. To compel railway companies to make compensation for injuries by culpable accidents, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 93 (1846). 3. Against obscene publications, prints, &c., 20 & 21 Vict. c. 83 (1857). In accordance with the second act, the family of a gentleman killed through the breaking of a rail, obtained a verdict for 13,000*l.* from the Great Northern Railway Company. On appeal the sum was reduced.

CAMPBELLITES, or Rowites, a name given to the followers of the rev. John McLeod Campbell, minister of Row, Dumbartonshire, who, on 24 May, 1831, was deposed by the general assembly of the church of Scotland for teaching the universality of the atonement, and other doctrines contrary to the church's standard. Dr. Campbell established a congregation in Glasgow in 1833. The "Disciples of Christ," *which see*, are also sometimes termed Campbellites.

CAMPEACHY-BAY (Yucatan, Central America), discovered about 1517, and settled by Spaniards in 1540; taken by the English in 1659; by the buccaneers, in 1678; and by the freebooters of St. Domingo, in 1685. These last burnt the town and blew up the citadel. The English logwood-cutters made their settlement here about 1662.

* They were frequently called *hill-men* or *mountain men*, and *society people* (from the places and modes of worship to which they were frequently reduced), and McMillanites, from John McMillan, their first minister, after their secession from the church of Scotland on account of its subservience to the English government, and its declining from its original rigid principles. They assumed the name of the "Reformed Presbyterian Church," on May 1876, and soon after united with the Free Church of Scotland.

CAMPERDOWN: south of the Texel, Holland, near which admiral Duncan defeated the Dutch fleet, commanded by admiral De Winter; the latter losing fifteen ships, either taken or destroyed, 11 Oct. 1797. The British admiral was made lord Duncan of Camperdown. He died suddenly on his way to Edinburgh, 4 Aug. 1804.

CAMPO FORMIO (N. Italy). Here a treaty was concluded between France and Austria; the latter yielding the Low Countries and the Ionian Islands to France, and Milan, Mantua, and Modena to the Cisalpine republic, 17 Oct. 1797. By a secret article the emperor gained the Venetian dominions.

CAMPO SANTO (Holy Field), a burial-place. That at Pisa, surrounded by an arcade erected by archbishop Ubaldo, about 1300, is celebrated for the frescoes painted on the walls by Giotto, Memmi, and others.

CAMPS, see *Aldershot*, *Chobham*, and *Kildare*.

CAMPUS RAUDIUS, near Verona, N. Italy. Here the Cimabri were defeated with great slaughter by Marius and Catulus, 101 B.C.

CANAAN (Palestine), is considered to have been settled by the Canaanites, 1965 B.C. (*Clinton*, 2088). The land was divided among the Israelites by Joshua, 1445 (*Hales*, 1602).

CANADA (N. America), was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, 24 June, 1497. In 1524, a French expedition under Verazani formed a settlement named New France, and in 1535 Jacques Cartier (a Breton mariner), ascended the St. Lawrence as far as the site of Montreal; see *Montreal* and *Quebec*. Canada has been termed "the Dominion," since its incorporation with the other American colonies, 1 July, 1867.

First permanent settlement: Quebec founded . . . 1608
Canada taken by the English, 1629; restored . . . 1632
War begins in 1756; Canada conquered by the English, 1759 (see *Quebec*), confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris, signed . . . 10 Feb. 1763

Legislative council established; the French laws confirmed, and religious liberty given to Roman Catholics . . . 1774

The Americans under Montgomery invade Canada, and surprise Montreal, Nov. 1775; expelled by Carleton . . . March, 1776

Canada divided into Upper and Lower . . . 1791

The "clergy reserves" established by parliament— one seventh of the waste lands of the colony appropriated for the maintenance of the Protestant clergy (during the debates on this bill the quarrel between Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox arose) . . . 1791

Canada made a bishopric . . . 1793

United States army, under general Hull, invade Canada; defeated at Brownstown, near Toronto, 8 Aug.; surrender . . . 16 Aug. 1812

Americans take York, 27 April; Fort George, 27 May; defeated at Chippewa, 25 July; peace signed at Ghent . . . 24 Dec. 1814

Opposition to Canada clergy reserves . . . 1817 *et seq.*

Treaty with United States respecting fisheries . . . 1818

First railway in Canada opened . . . July, 1836

The Papineau rebellion commences at Montreal by a body called *Fils de la Liberté* . . . 1837

The rebels defeated at St. Eustace . . . 14 Dec. "

Repulsed at Toronto by Sir F. Head . . . 5 Jan. 1838

Earl of Durham appointed gov.-gen. . . 16 Jan. "

Lount and Mathews (rebels) hanged . . . 12 April, "

Lord Durham resigns his government . . . 9 Oct. "

Rebellion appears in Beaufort, 3 Nov.; the insurgents at Napierville, under Nelson, routed, 6 Nov.; rebellion suppressed . . . 17 Nov. "

Sir John Colborne, governor . . . Dec. "

Acta relating to government of Lower Canada, passed in Feb. 1838, and . . . Aug. 1839

Chas. Powell Thompson (afterwards lord Sydenham), governor . . . Sept. "

Upper and Lower Canada re-united . . . 10 Feb. 1840

Sir Chas. Bagot, governor . . . Oct. 1841

Sir Chas. T. (aft. lord) Metcalfe, governor . . . Feb. 1843
Earl Cathcart, governor . . . March, 1846
Earl of Elgin, gov.-general . . . Oct. "
Riots in Montreal; parliament house burnt . . . 26 April, 1850
Canada clergy reserves abolished by the British parliament . . . 9 May, 1853
Concluded an important treaty with United States, . . . 7 June, 1854
The grand trunk railroad of Canada (850 miles), from Quebec to Toronto, opened . . . 12 Nov. 1856
On reference made to the queen, Ottawa, formerly Bytown, appointed the capital; this decision unpopular . . . Aug. 1857
Canada raises a regiment of soldiers (made one of the line, and called the 100th) . . . "
The prince of Wales presents the colours at Shorncliffe . . . 10 Jan. 1859
The prince of Wales, the duke of Newcastle, &c., arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, 24 July; visit Halifax, 30 July; Quebec, 18 Aug.; Montreal, 25 Aug.; Ottawa, 1 Sept.; leave Canada, 20 Sept.; after visiting the United States embark at Portland, 20 Oct.; and arrive at Plymouth . . . 15 Nov. 1860
Lord Monck assumes office as gov.-gen. . . 28 Nov. 1861
In consequence of the "Trent" affair (see *United States*, 1861), 3000 British troops sent to Canada; warlike preparations made . . . Dec. "
British N. American Association founded in London . . . Jan. 1862
Cartier's ministry defeated on Militia bill; Mr. J. Sandfield Macdonald, premier . . . 20-23 May, "
The assembly vote only 5000 militia and 5000 reserve towards the defence of the country; this causes discontent in England . . . July, "
Mr. J. Macdonald again premier . . . 20 May, 1863
New militia bill passed . . . Sept. "
Military measures in progress . . . Sept. 1864
Meeting of about 20,000 volunteers; delegates from N. American colonies at Quebec, to deliberate on the formation of a confederation, 10 Oct.; agree on the bases . . . 20 Oct. "
Between 20 and 30 armed confederates quit Canada and enter the little town of St. Alban's, Vermont; rob the banks, steal horses and stores, fire, and kill one man, and wound others, and return to Canada, 19 Oct.; 13 are arrested, 21 Oct.; but are discharged, on account of some legal difficulty, by Judge Coursol . . . 14 Dec. "
Great excitement in United States, general Dix proclaims reprisals; volunteers called out in Canada to defend the frontiers; president Lincoln rescinds Dix's proclamation . . . Dec. "
The confederation scheme rejected by New Brunswick . . . 7 March, 1865
The British parliament grant 50,000*l.* for defence of Canada . . . 23 March, "
The St. Alban's raiders discharged, 30 March; Mr. Seward gives up claim for their extradition, April, "
Messrs. Galt and Cartier visit England to advocate confederation . . . April, "
The threatened invasion of the Fenians, 9 March; 10,000 volunteers called out . . . 15 March, 1866
The Canadian parliament opened, for the first time, at Ottawa; the Habeas Corpus act suspended; many Fenians flee; 35,000 men under arms (see *Fenians*) . . . 8 June, "
Discovery of gold in Hastings county, Canada west, Nov. "
Act for the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick under the name of the Dominion of Canada, with parliament, to consist of the Queen, a senate of 72 members, and a house of commons of 181 members, passed . . . 29 March, 1867
Canada Railway loan act passed . . . 12 April, "
Lord Monck sworn in as viceroy of Canada, by virtue of the act for the union of the British provinces in North America . . . 2 July, "
New parliament meets at Ottawa . . . 6 Nov. "
Reported agitation against the new confederation in Nova Scotia . . . Jan. 1868
Murder of Mr. Darcy McGhee . . . 7 April, "
A Fenian raid into Canada vigorously repelled by the militia . . . about 24 May, "
Visit of prince Alfred . . . Sept. *et seq.* "
Sir John Young (aft. lord Lisgor) appointed gover-

- nor-general in room of lord Monck (resigned), arrives . . . 27 Nov. 1863
- Hudson's Bay territories purchased, subject to conditions, for 300,000l. (see *Hudson's Bay*) Nov. 1869
- In consequence of the resistance of some of the settlers (see *Rupert's land*), an expedition, under colonel Wolseley, arrived at Fort Garry, and a conciliatory proclamation was issued . . . 23 July, 1870
- Rupert's land formed into a province, named Manitoba; Mr. Adams G. A. Archibald named the first governor . . . Aug. "
- Canada defences loan act passed . . . 9 Aug. "
- Disputes with United States respecting fishing, Nov. "
- Opposition to the fishery clauses in the treaty of Washington . . . June, 1871
- By the British North America act, the parliament of Canada may establish new provinces, 29 June, "
- British Columbia united to the "Dominion" . . . "
- Departure of last battalion of royal troops . . . Nov. "
- A liberal ministry constituted under Mr. Edward Blake . . . 23 Dec. "
- Lord (aft. earl of) Dufferin appointed governor-general; inaugurated . . . 25 June, 1872
- Sir George Cartier, statesman, died . . . 20 May, 1873
- Mr. Arch. on behalf of British labourers, visits Canada . . . autumn, "
- The ministry of sir John Macdonald charged with corruption connected with the Pacific railway; the parliament suddenly prorogued by lord Dufferin . . . 13 Aug. "
- Commission of inquiry—Macdonald admits receiving money from sir Hugh Allan . . . Sept. "
- Parliament meets, 23 Oct.; the ministry resigns, 5 Nov.; Mr. Mackenzie forms a ministry, 7 Nov. "
- New reciprocity treaty rejected by the U.S. senate, 4 Feb. 1875
- The Canadian and United States fishery commission (sir Alexander Galt for Canada, Mr. E. T. Kellogg for United States, and M. Delfoss, Belgian U.S. minister) meet at Halifax, 15 June; award 5,500,000 dollars to Canada, Mr. Kellogg dissenting . . . 23, 24 Nov. 1877
- American fishermen in Fortune Bay attacked for breaking laws respecting fishing . . . 6 Jan. 1878
- Elections: great majority against the government, about . . . 19 Sept. "
- The marquis of Lorne appointed governor-general, 14 Oct. "
- Resignation of ministry; sir John Macdonald forms a new one about . . . 19 Oct. "
- Halifax award paid . . . 21 Nov. "
- The marquis of Lorne and princess Louise land at Halifax . . . 25 Nov. "
- The Queen's telegram, "Delighted at reception, say so" . . . 1 Dec. "
- A protectionist budget passed . . . 15 Mar. 1879
- Dominion industrial exhibition at Ottawa opened by the marquis of Lorne . . . 24 Sept. "
- Fortune-bay affair (Jan. 1878), compensation refused by the earl of Salisbury, granted by lord Granville, but rules affirmed . . . 26 Oct. 1880
- Return of Canadian prosperity affirmed by the marquis of Lorne . . . 9 Dec. "
- Contract for new Pacific railway ratified by the assembly 1 Feb.; work commenced . . . May, 1881
- Victoria steamer sunk on the Thames, great loss of life (see *Wrecks*) . . . 24 May, "
- Fortune-bay affair; 15,000l. awarded . . . 28 May, "
- Successful progress of the governor-general through the dominion . . . July—Oct. "
- He marquis of Lorne arrives at Birkenhead 14 Nov. 1881; returns to Canada . . . 21 Jan. 1882
- The railway bill passed . . . 20 April, "
- Society for the Advancement of Literature and Science founded in Ottawa by the marquis of Lorne . . . 25 May, "
- Elections: a protectionist majority . . . June, "
- W. territory beyond Manitoba divided into four new territories: Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca: by order in council July, "
- Marquis of Lorne returns to Ottawa from a visit to British Columbia, Washington, &c. . . 31 Jan. 1883
- New parliament meets . . . 8 Feb. "
- The marquis of Lansdowne arrives at Quebec as governor-general . . . 22 Oct. 1884
- Canada offers military assistance in the Sudan Feb. 1885
- Insurrection in N. W. Territories (see *Manitoba*), March, "
- Insurrection in N.W. territories, headed by Louis Riel, of Batoche (see *Hudson's Bay*, 1870), supported by French half-breeds and Indians, claiming political and social rights alleged to have been promised in 1870; government stores seized, &c., about 24 March. Capt. Crozier attacks and kills many rebels, but retreats. Col. Irvine evacuates and burns Fort Carleton . . . 25 27 March, 1885
- Troops despatched from various parts of the dominion . . . March, April, "
- Battleford besieged by Indians . . . 1 April, "
- Col. Irvine at Prince Albert waiting help . . . 1 April, "
- Col. Otter, after conflict with Indians, relieves Battleford . . . 24 April, "
- Gen. Middleton defeats rebels at Fish Creek after severe conflict, and suffering much by an ambush of sharpshooters . . . 24 April, "
- Col. Otter defeats the rebels after desperate resistance near Battleford . . . 3 May, "
- Gen. Middleton attacks Batoche on the Saskatchewan river, well defended by Riel, with rifle-pits, &c. British success greatly due to the skill and courage of capt. Howard, U.S., in using the Gatling gun, which moved down the enemy (Batoche captured) . . . 9 May, "
- The Indian chief Poundmaker captures a supply train, 31 waggons; defeated in an engagement but supplies not recovered . . . 14 May, "
- Riel surrenders to gen. Middleton's scouts; many of his followers surrender . . . 15 May, "
- 1,500 Indians under Big-Bear and Poundmaker hold out, reported . . . 15 May, "
- Surrender of the Indian chiefs; Poundmaker surrenders . . . 26 May, "
- General Strange attacks Big-Bear's entrenched camp, about 20 miles from Fort Pitt, but retreats in good order . . . 28, 29 May, "
- Big-Bear's army divided, pursued by generals Middleton and Strange; his escape reported 7 June; captured 3 July; sentenced with others to imprisonment . . . 27 Sept. "
- Canadian Pacific Railway completed about 2,000 miles; first through train from Montreal to Vancouver . . . 8 Nov. "
- [First public daily train 28 June, 1886]
- Message of congratulation from the Queen to the people of Canada . . . 6 Nov. "
- Trial of Louis Riel at Regina 20 July; convicted 1 Aug.; 28 prisoners plead guilty to treason felony 5 Aug.; appeal for Riel on ground of insanity disallowed 10 Sept.; appeal dismissed by privy council, London, 22 Oct.; Riel executed near Regina . . . 16 Nov. "
- French demonstrations against the government at Montreal and Quebec without rioting . . . 17 Nov. "
- Eight Indian murderers hanged at Battleford . . . 27 Nov. "
- Seizure of American vessel for illegal fishing in the Bay of Fundy announced about 24 April; released about 27 April, 1886
- David J. Adams, U.S. fishing vessel, seized at Digby, Nova Scotia, for alleged illegal practices, announced 8 May (captain fined 19 July); the Americans seize the *Sisters*, a Canadian smack, in retaliation (released 30 May); Mr. Bayard, U.S. minister, appeals to the British government for release of *David J. Adams*; Canadian armed fleet sent out; new legislation at Ottawa . . . May, "
- Seizure and counter-seizure of 35 vessels . . . 1886-7
- General amnesty to all persons implicated in the rebellion, except murderers . . . 9 July, 1886
- Dissolution of Parliament . . . 17 Jan. 1887
- Sir Alexander Campbell appointed high commissioner for Canada in London in succession to sir Charles Tupper . . . Feb. "
- Elections, majority for government 23 Feb.; House opened . . . 13 April, "
- Fisheries Retaliation Bill passed by the United States congress . . . 3 March, "
- Mr. Wm. O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, arrives at Montreal on a mission 11 May; visits Ottawa, Toronto, &c.; generally unsuccessful, and frequently stoned; left . . . 28 May, "
- Joint commission on fisheries dispute (3 British, including Mr. J. Chamberlain, and 3 United States) appointed . . . about 30 Aug. "
- British vessels seized by United States authorities in N. Pacific waters . . . 2, 9, 12, 17 Aug. "

Great railway bridge over the St. Lawrence at Lachine completed 30 July, 1887
 Arrangements made for a fortnightly mail service, &c., from London to the East by the Pacific Railway by government subsidies Sept. "
 Treaty respecting fisheries signed at Washington, U.S. (see *Fisheries*) 15 Feb. 1888
 The senate refuses to ratify 21 Aug. "
 The *David J. Adams* and *Ella Doughty*, the American fishing vessels, released 28 Feb. "
 The bill for trade reciprocity with United States negatived after 15 days' debate 7 April, "
 The marquis of Lansdowne leaves Canada 23 May; succeeded by Lord Stanley of Preston (see *Salisbury Admtn.*); who took the oath 11 June, "
 Commissioners report the capability of the great-Mackenzie basin, &c. (about 1,260,000 square-miles) for colonization; announced Sept. "
 Proposed extension by Manitoba of the Red River railway across the Pacific railway; opposed by the Canadian Pacific Company as interfering with their monopoly, and disallowed by the Dominion parliament; a compromise agreed to; the Manitoba government determine to proceed; the Canadian company resists, Oct.; conflict between the men, the company successful, 26 Oct.; decision of the supreme court in favour of Manitoba announced 23 Dec.; leave given to cross the line 28 Jan. 1889
 Proposal of a petition to the Queen to give the governor-general independent action in foreign affairs negatived by Parliament (94-66) 18 Feb. "
 Revenue, 7,364,916*l.*; expenditure, 7,326,920*l.*; imports, 23,197,035*l.*; exports, 18,393,660*l.* 1886-7
 Population in 1857: Lower Canada, 1,220,514; Upper Canada, 1,350,923; of the Dominion in 1871, 3,788,618; in 1881, 4,359,933.

CANAL BOATS, used as dwellings; an act passed for their registration and regulation, 14 Aug. 1877 (40 & 41 Vict. c. 60); amended, 1884. M. Rignon's application of mechanical traction to canal boats by means of an endless cable of Bessemer steel, set in motion by fixed engines; tried between Antwerp and Liège, Sep. 1882.

CANALS (artificial watercourses). The imperial canal in China, commenced in the 13th century, is said to pass over 2000 miles, and to 41 cities; see *Ganges*, *Suez*, and *Panama*.

The canal of Languedoc (Canal du Midi) which joins the Mediterranean with the Atlantic Ocean, was completed 1681
 That of Orleans from the Loire to the Seine commenced 1675
 Burgundy canal 1775
 That between the Baltic and the North Sea, at Kiel, opened 1785
 That of Bourbon, between the Seine and Oise, commenced 1790
 Seine and Loire, opened 1791
 That from the Catagat to the Baltic 1794-1800
 The great American Erie canal, 363 miles in length, was commenced 1817
 That of Amsterdam to the sea 1819-25
 Ganges canal completed 1854
 Canal between Amsterdam and the North Sea opened 1 Nov. 1876
 Grand canal connecting the Atlantic and Mediterranean (between Bordeaux and Narbonne) proposed May, 1884
 Baltic and North Sea canal (61 miles long) proposed Jan. 1884; adopted by the Reichstag 25 Feb. 1886; first stone of opening lock laid by the Emperor at Kiel 3 June, 1887
 Inland navigation congress at Brussels opened 25 May, 1885
 Manchester ship canal projected (see under *Manchester*)
 Railway and Canal Traffic Act passed 10 Aug. 1833
 (See *Ganges*, *Suez canal* and *Panjab*.)

BRITISH CANALS.

The first was by Henry I., when the Trent was joined to the Witham, 1134.

Francis Mathew in 1656, and Andrew Yarranton in 1671, in vain strongly urged improvement in internal navigation.

In England there are said to be 2800 miles of canals, and 2500 miles of rivers, taking the length of those only that are navigable—total, 5300 miles. (Mr. Porter, in 1851, says 4000 miles.)

In Ireland there are 300 miles of canals; 150 of navigable rivers; and 60 miles of the Shannon, navigable between Limerick; in all, 510 miles. *Williams*.

The prosperity of canals, for a time largely checked by the formation of railways, is now greatly revived; and railways are connected with them (1878-1889).

INLAND NAVIGATION.

New river commenced 1660
 Brought to London 1661
 Thames made navigable to Oxford 1662
 Kennett navigable to Reading 1663
 Cuernmarthenshire canal 1735
 Droitwich to the Severn 1735
 Duke of Bridgewater's navigation (first great canal) commenced (see *Bridgewater*) 1771
 Northampton navigation 1771
 Dublin to the Shannon (the Grand) 1765-1771
 Stafford and Worcester, commenced 1771
 Grand Trunk (Trent and Mersey) commenced by Brindley 1771
 Forth to Clyde, commenced 1771
 Birmingham to Bilston 1771
 Oxford to Coventry, commenced 1771
 Lea made navigable from Hertford to Ware, 1739; to London 1771
 Leeds to Liverpool 1771
 Monkland (Scotland), commenced 1771
 Ellesmere and Chester 1771
 Basingstoke canal begun 1771
 Liverpool to Wigan 1771
 Stroud to the Severn 1771
 Staffordshire canal, begun 1771
 Stourbridge canal, completed 1771
 Runcorn to Manchester 1771
 Mersey, opened 1771
 Chesterfield to the Trent 1771
 Belfast to Lough Neagh 1771
 Severn to the Thames, completed 1771
 Forth and Clyde, completed 1771
 Bradford, completed 1771
 Grand Junction, begun 1771
 Birmingham and Coventry 1771
 Monastereven to Athy 1771
 Monastereven and Birmingham 1771
 Manchester, Bolton, and Bury 1771
 Warwick and Birmingham 1771
 Crinan, Argyllshire, cut 1793-1800
 Barnsley, cut 1771
 Rochdale, act passed 1771
 Huddersfield, act passed 1771
 Derby, completed 1771
 Hereford and Gloucester 1771
 Paddington Canal begun 1771
 Kennet and Avon, opened 1771
 Peak-forest canal, completed 1771
 Thames to Fenny Stratford 1771
 Buckingham canal 1771
 Grand Surrey, act passed 1771
 Brecknock canal 1771
 Caledonian canal begun 1771
 Ellesmere aqueduct 1771
 Ashby-de-la-Zouch, opened 1771
 Royal Military canal, Hythe to Rye 1771
 Aberdeen, completed 1771
 Glasgow and Ardrossan, opened 1771
 Leeds and Liverpool, opened 1771
 Wyre and Avon 1771
 Edinburgh and Glasgow Union 1771
 Sheffield, completed 1771
 Regent's canal, opened 1771
 Caledonian canal, completed 30 Oct. 1771
 Birmingham and Liverpool, begun 1771
 Gloucester and Berkeley, ship-canal, completed 1771
 Norwich and Lowestoft navigation opened 1771

CANARY ISLANDS (N. W. Africa), known to the ancients as the *Fortunate Isles*. The first meridian was referred to the Canary Isles by Hipparchus, about 140 B.C. They were re-discovered by a Norman named Bethencourt, about 1400; by

descendants sold them to the Spaniards, who became masters, 1483. The *canary-bird*, a native of these isles, brought to England about 1500. Tenerife is the largest island. *Ferro*, the most south-western, was appointed the French meridian by Louis XIII. in 1632.

CANCER HOSPITAL, West Brompton, S.W. London, was founded by Miss (now baroness) Burdett-Coutts, 30 May, 1859. A temporary hospital began in 1851.

CANDAHAR, a province of Afghanistan held by Duranis and Ghilzais. Candahar, the capital, is said to have been founded by Alexander the Great (334-323 B.C.). After being subject to successive rulers of India, it was made capital of Afghanistan by Ahmed Shah, 1747, but the seat of government was transferred to Cabul in 1774.

Taken and held by the British 7 Aug. 1839 to 22 May, 1842
Gen. Nott (with major Rawlinson and major Lane) defeated the Afghans near here. Jan. and June, "
The government of Candahar conferred on Shere Ali (a cousin of the late ameer Shere Ali), with the title of *Wali*, by the viceroy of India. April, 1830 "
Shere Ali resigned, and went to Calcutta in Dec. "
After the disaster of Maiwand, 27 July, 1880, Candahar was held by British during the winter. 1880-1
In the house of lords on the earl of Lytton's motion to retain Candahar, 165 voted for its retention, 76 against. 5 March, 1881
The house of commons, on Mr. Stanhope's motion for retention, 336 voted against it; 216 for it, 24-26 March, "
Candahar evacuated by the British, 16-21 April, "
Sirdar Kashim Khan (on behalf of Abdur-rahman, ameer of Cabul) enters Candahar. 16 April, "
Invasion of Ayoub Khan; he defeats the ameer's army at Karez-i-Atta, 26 July; enters Candahar, 30 July, "
After a severe conflict, 22 Sept., the ameer enters Candahar. 30 Sept. "

See *Afghanistan*.

CANDIA, the mediæval name (now abandoned) of Crete, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, celebrated for its 100 cities, its centre Mount Ida; the laws of its king Minos, and its labyrinth to secure the Minotaur (about 1300 B.C.). It was conquered by the Romans 68 B.C.

Seized by the Saracens. A.D. 823
Retaken by the Greeks. 961
Sold to the Venetians. Aug. 1204
Rebelled; reduced. 1364
Gained by the Turks, after a twenty-four years' siege, during which more than 200,000 men perished. 1669
Ceded to the Egyptian pacha. 1830
Restored to Turkey. 1840
Insurrections suppressed, 1841; by conciliation. 1853
Persecution of the Christians. 31 July, 1859
The Christians demand redress of grievances, June, 1866
They establish a "sacred battalion" 12 Aug. "
Publish an address to the powers protesting Greece, 21 Aug. "
The Cretan general assembly proclaim the abolition of the Turkish authority in Candia, and union with Greece. 2 Sept. "
Commencement of hostilities: the Turkish army commanded by Mustafa Pacha. 11 Sept. "
Greeks victorious in several conflicts, Sept. and Oct. "
The Greek steamer *Panhellenion* begins to convey volunteers, &c., to Candia. Oct. "
The monastery of Arkadi besieged; blown up by the defenders; great loss on both sides. 26 Nov. "
Proposition of Austria, Prussia, Italy, and Switzerland to the sultan to give up Candia, 28 March; declined. 31 March, 1867
Many defenceless villages said to be burnt. June, "
Effective note from Russia and other powers urging the Porte to suspend hostilities. 15 June, "
Decisive conflicts. July, "
The Arkadi Greek steamer, after running the blockade 22 times, landing Greek volunteers, and bringing away women and children, destroyed by the Turkish vessel *Izeddin*. 19 Aug. "

Assembly of delegates meet the vizier. 22 Sept. 1867
Insurrection subsidies; the grand vizier arrives, 28 Sept.; proclaims an amnesty, and promises reforms. 5 Nov. "
Successful blockade running by the Greeks; Omar Pasha, the Turkish general, resigns his command in the island. Nov. "
The delegates' demands granted. 11 Dec. "
The war renewed (indecisive). Feb. 1868
The Petropaulakes landed about 2500 men on opposite sides of the isle, 10 Dec., but failed in their attempt to unite; after several skirmishes, in which they lost about 650 men, all surrendered, (and were sent to Greece). 26 Dec. "
The provisional government surrendered. 30 Dec. "
The new Turkish governor, Omer Fenizi, arrived, and the blockade ended. 8 March, 1869
Insurrection announced, with provisional government. about 20 Dec. 1877
Union with Greece proclaimed, 31 Jan.; decreed by a general assembly. 11 Feb. 1878
Insurrection unsubdued; anarchy; Berlin treaty declares for enforcing legal and political reforms, 13 July, "
Pacification by Mukhtar Pasha through concession of self-government, &c. Oct. "
Insurrection on account of religious difficulties. 8 Feb. 1884
The christian notables appeal to the sultan for a christian governor, and to Greece and other powers for mediation. about 1 March, "
Photiades, reappointed governor for five years announced. 6 March, "
Temporary disturbances, order restored. 1-6 May, 1837

CANDLEMAS DAY, 2 Feb. is kept in the church in memory of the purification of the Virgin, who presented the infant Jesus in the Temple. From the number of candles lit (it is said in memory of Simeon's song, *Luke ii.*, 32, "a Light to lighten the Gentiles," &c.), this festival was called Candlemas, as well as the Purification. Its origin is ascribed by Bede to pope Gelasius in the 5th century. The practice of lighting the churches was forbidden by order of council, 2 Edw. VI. 1548; but is still continued in the church of Rome. Candlemas is a Scotch quarter-day.

CANDLES. The Roman candles were composed of string surrounded by wax, or dipped in pitch. Splinters of wood fattened were used for light among the lower classes in England, about 1300. Wax candles were little used, and dipped candles were usually burnt. The Wax Chandlers' company was incorporated 1483. Mould candles are said to be the invention of the sieur Le Brez, of Paris. Spermaceti candles are of modern manufacture. The Chinese make candles from wax obtained from the candleberry-tree (*myrica cerifera*). The duty upon candles made in England, imposed in 1709, amounted to about 500,000*l.* annually when it was repealed in 1831. Very great improvements in the manufacture of candles are due to the researches on oils and fats, carried on by "the father of the fatty acids," Chevreul, since 1811, and published in 1823. He died 9 April, 1889, aged 102. At Price's manufactory at Lambeth, the principles involved in many patents are carried into execution; including those of Gwynne (1840), Jones and Price (1842), and Wilson in 1844, for candles which require no snuffing (termed *composite*). Palm and coco-nut oils are now extensively used. In 1860, at the Belmont works 900 persons were employed, and in winter 100 tons (7000*l.* worth) of candles were manufactured weekly. Candles are manufactured at Belmont from the mineral oil of tar brought from Rangoon in the Burmese empire, and from Trinidad. In 1870 the manufacture of candles from a mineral substance named *azokerit* began. *Electric candles* of Jablochkoff and Jamin; see under *Electricity*.

CANDLESTICKS (or *lamp-stands*) with seven branches were regarded as emblematical of the priest's office, and were engraven on their seals, cups, and tombs. Bezaleel made "a candlestick of pure gold" for the tabernacle, B.C. 1491 (*Exod.* xxxvii. 17). Candlesticks were used in Britain in the days of king Edgar, 959 ("silver candelabra and gilt candelabra well and honourably made").

CANDY (Ceylon), was taken by a British detachment, 20 Feb. 1803, who capitulated 23 June following, on account of its unhealthiness, and many were treacherously massacred at Colombo, 26 June. The war was renewed in Oct. 1814; the king was made prisoner by general Brownrigg, 19 Feb. 1815; and the sovereignty was vested in Great Britain, 2 March, 1815.

CANICULAR PERIOD, see *Dog-star*.

CANNÆ (Apulia). Here, on 2 Aug. 216 B.C., Hannibal with 50,000 Africans, Gauls, and Spaniards, defeated Paulus Æmilius and Tarentius Varro, with 88,000 Romans, of whom 40,000 were slain. The victor sent to Carthage three bushels of rings, taken from the Roman knights. The place is now denominated by some "the field of blood."

CANNIBAL, an Indian term, thought to be a form of Carribal; as Columbus, in 1493, found the Caribs of the West Indies gross cannibals. *Anthropophagi* (man-eaters) are mentioned by Homer and Herodotus; and the practice still exists in some of the South Sea Islands and other savage countries. For *Mignonette* case, see *Wrecks*, 1884. Superstitious cannibalism practised in Hayti, 1884. A number of Melanesian labourers said to have killed and eaten the entire crew of a ship conveying them to Apia, Navigators Island . . . Dec. 1886

CANNING ADMINISTRATION.* The illness of lord Liverpool, Feb., led to the formation of this administration, 24-30 April, 1827. Mr. Canning died 8 Aug. following: see *Goderich*.

George Canning, *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*.

Earl of Harrowby, *president of the council*.

Duke of Portland, *lord privy seal*.

Viscount Dudley, viscount Goderich, and Mr. Sturges Bourne, *foreign, colonial, and home secretaries*.

W. W. Wynn, *president of the India board*.

Wm. Huskisson, *board of trade*.

Lord Palmerston, *secretary at war*.

Lord Bexley, *chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster*.

Duke of Clarence, *lord high admiral*.

Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor, &c.*

Marquis of Lansdowne, *without office; afterwards home secretary*.

Earl of Carlisle, *woods and forests*.

CANNON. Gibbon describes a cannon employed by Mahomet II. at the siege of Adrianople, 1453; see *Artillery*.

The first cannon cast in Great Britain was by Hugget, at Uckfield, Sussex, 1543.

Mons Meg, a large cannon (above 13 ft. long, 20 inches calibre) in Edinburgh castle, said to have been cast at Mons in Hainaut, in 1486, but more probably forged at Castle Douglas, Galloway, by three brothers named M'Kin, and presented by them to James II. at the siege of Thrieve castle, 1455. It was removed to London, 1754; but, at the request of sir Walter Scott, restored to Edinburgh, 1829.

* George Canning was born 11 April, 1770; became foreign secretary in the Portland administration, 1807; fought a duel with ld. Castlereagh and resigned, 1809; president of the India board in 1820; disapproved of the queen's trial and resigned in 1821; appointed governor-general of India in 1822, but became soon after foreign secretary, and remained such till 1827, when he became premier. He died 8 Aug. same year.

A cannon of Mahomet II., dated 1464, presented to the British government by the sultan of Turkey, and placed in the Artillery Museum, Woolwich, 1868.

Mook-æ-Mædan, an Indian bronze gun of Bejapoor, calibre 23 inches; 17th century.

At Ehrenbreitstein castle, opposite Coblenz on the Rhine, is a cannon, eighteen feet and a half long, a foot and a half in diameter in the bore, and three feet four inches in the breech; the ball for it weighs 180lb., and its charge of powder 94lb.

It was made by one Simon . . . 15

In Dover castle is a brass gun (called queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol), 24 feet long, a present from Charles V. to Henry VIII.

Fine specimens in the Tower of London.

A leatheren cannon fired three times in the King's park, Edinburgh. *Phillips* . . . 23 Oct. 17

The Turkish piece, now in St. James's park, was taken by the French at Alexandria; but was retaken, and placed in the park . . . March, 18

Messrs. Horsfall's monster wrought-iron gun was completed in May, 1856, at Liverpool. Its length is 15 feet 10 inches, and its weight 21 tons 17 cwt. 1 qr. 74lb. Its cost was 3500l. With a charge of 25lb. it struck a target 2000 yards' distance. It has been since presented to government.

Rifled ordnance committee appointed . . . 20 Aug. 18

Recently great improvements have been made in the construction of cannon, by Messrs. Whitworth, Mallet, Armstrong, and others. Mr. Wm. G. Armstrong knighted . . . 18 Feb. 18

He had been working for four years on gun-making, and had succeeded in producing "a breech-loading rifled wrought-iron gun of great durability and of extreme lightness, combining a great extent of range and extraordinary accuracy." The range of a 32-lb. gun, charged with 5lb. of powder, was a little more than 5 miles. The accuracy of the Armstrong gun is said at equal distances to be fifty-seven times more than that of our common artillery, which it greatly exceeded also in destructive effects. The government engaged the services of sir W. Armstrong for ten years (commencing with 1855) for 20,000l., as consulting engineer of rifled ordnance . . . 22 Feb. "

A parliamentary committee on ordnance was appointed 20 Feb., and reported . . . 23 July, 18

Sir W. Armstrong resigned his appointment 5 Feb. 18

His gun said to be very effective in the attack on the Chinese forts at Taku . . . 21 Aug. 18

Mr. Whitworth's guns and rifles greatly commended . . . 1860-

An American cannon, weighing 35 tons, stated to be the largest in the world, cast . . . 18

Great endeavours made to improve the construction of cannon, to counterbalance the strength given to ships of war by iron plates; trials at Shoeburyness, Essex . . . 18

Targets of the thickness of the iron sides of the Warrior, three 5-inch plates of wrought iron bolted together, pierced three times by 156lb. shot from an Armstrong gun smooth bore, 300lb., muzzle-loaded with charges of 40lb. of powder, twice, and once of 50lb. . . 8 April, "

The Horsfall gun, mentioned above, with a charge of 75lb. of powder and a shot of 270lb., smashed a Warrior target . . . 16 Sept. "

Mr. Whitworth's shells sent through 5½-inch iron plates and wood-work behind . . . 12 Nov. 18

Clark's target destroyed . . . 7 July, 18

Armstrong's gun "Dig Will" tried and pronounced to be perfect; weight, 22 tons; length, 15 feet; range with shot weighing 510lb., 748 to 4187 yards . . . 19 Nov. "

Reed's target tried successfully . . . 8 Dec. "

The competitive trial between the Armstrong and Whitworth guns began . . . 1 April, 18

Iron-plate commission experiments close . . . 4 Aug. "

Capt. Palliser, by experiment, has shown that iron shot cast in cold iron moulds instead of hot sand, is much harder, and equals steel; he also suggested the lining cast-iron guns with wrought-iron exits, which is stated to be successful . . . "

The competitive trials of Armstrong's and Whitworth's cannon upon the Alfred target-ship at Portsmouth closed . . . 15 Nov. "

"Hercules target," 4 ft. 2 in. thick, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches of iron, resists 300 pounders June, 1865
 National Artillery Association (see *Artillery*) "
 Duel between the *Bellerophon*, with a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton 9-inch rifled naval service gun with steel bolts (250 lb.), and powder charge of 48 lb., and the single gun turret of the *Royal Sovereign* by capt. Cowper Coles : the equilibrium of the turret base undisturbed by any amount of pounding. 15 June, 1866
 At Shoeburyness Palliser's chilled metal shot (250 lb.) by 43 lb. of powder in a 9-inch muzzle-loading wrought-iron Woolwich rifle gun, is sent through a target of 8 inches rolled iron, 18 inches teak, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch iron, and about 20 feet beyond, 13 Sept. "
 [His patent is dated 27 May, 1863. Mr. James Nasmyth had previously suggested the use of chilled iron.] "
 Many experiments made with cannon and targets at Shoeburyness 1867
 The American 15-inch naval gun, with a cast-iron spherical shot 453 lb., greatly damages an 8-inch target; other experiments at Shoeburyness, 23 July, "
 Continued experiments at Shoeburyness; Plymouth model fort, with 15-inch solid shiel-plates, tried with 23-ton gun of 12-inch bore, bearing 600 lb. Palliser shot; exterior of fort destroyed; interior intact; the 10-inch English gun shown to be superior to American and Prussian great guns 16-24 June, 1868
 Capt. Moncreiff's protected barbette gun-carriage (in which the recoil is utilized for reloading), tried at Shoeburyness and proved successful. 2 Oct. "
 Contest at Shoeburyness : the iron targets of Brown of Sheffield resist the Whitworth guns, 2 March, 1870
 Palliser shot said to have failed in the *Hercules*, 20 Jan. "
 "Woolwich Infant," 35 tons; largest gun then ever made; length 16 feet 3 inches; formed of a steel tube with coiled breech piece; designed to fire a 700 lb. projectile, with 120 lb. charge; made at Woolwich in 1870; when tried in Dec. 1871, the inner tube cracked; others made. 1872
 Duel between the *Hotspur* with 25-ton 12-inch rifle gun, heaviest afloat, with Palliser's 600 lb. shot, and 85 lb. of powder, and the *Glatton* iron-clad, whose turret plates successfully resisted the attack (animals in the turret uninjured), 5 July, "
 Col. Moncreiff's hydro-pneumatic carriage for artillery invented about April; the principle claimed by sir Wm. Armstrong for hydraulic machine 11 Nov. "
Woolwich Infant.—Experimental gun constructing at Woolwich; 80 tons; 27 feet long; for 1650 lb. shot; 300 lb. of powder May, 1874
 81-ton gun tried at Woolwich; shot 1250 lb.; 190 lb. of powder; 12 men rammed in the charge; shot penetrated 50 feet of sand; tried successfully 18 Sept. 1875, 24-26 July, with 370 lb. of powder 4 Aug. 1876
 Gen. von Uchatius's steel bronze cannon making at Vienna. Sept. 1875; reported successful, Sept. "
 Sir Wm. Armstrong's 100-ton gun for Italy tried successfully at Spezzia, 2000 lb. shot and 330 lb. powder 21 Oct. "
 81-ton (or 80-ton) gun tried at Shoeburyness for sea-range, with 1760 lb. Palliser shell 27 Sept. et seq. 1876, and 1 Feb. 1877
 Four 100-ton guns by Armstrong ordered by government March, 1878
 A 100-ton gun tried at Woolwich, 13 June; finally proved 16 July, 1879
 Great guns by Krupp successfully tried at Meppen, Hanover 5-8 Aug. "
 [He has supplied thousands of cannon to different governments; he died, aged 77, 14 July, 1887.] "
 Breech-loading cannon ordered to be made Dec. "
 Experiments with the 38-ton *Thunderer* gun (see *Navy*, 1879), 9 Dec. 1879; exploded when double-charged 3 Feb. 1880
 One of Armstrong's 100-ton guns in the *Duilio* near Naples exploded 6 March, "
 A Krupp gun, of 130 tons, cast for Italy Oct. 1884
 Mr. Hiram Stevens Maxim's machine-gun, in which the recoil is utilised for reloading and reffing until the store of ammunition is exhausted (described in "Nature," 5 March, 1885) "
 Sir Wm. Armstrong's 111-ton gun tried at Woolwich,

length 43 ft. 8 in., charge 660 lbs. of gunpowder, weight of projectile 1300 lbs., range of about 8 miles; said to be the largest gun in the world June 1887
 Manufacture of guns largely removed from Woolwich; about 56 per cent. transferred to private firms announced. Nov. 1888
 Zalinski gun for the projection of dynamite adopted by the United States for coast defence Feb. 1889
 The Graydon torpedo projector announced March "

CANOE. In the "Rob Roy" a very lightly constructed canoe, "giving the pleasure of a yacht without the expense," Mr. J. Macgregor, in 1865, travelled about a thousand miles on the rivers and lakes of Europe. His second cruise was on the Baltic. He explored the Suez canal, Nov., and the rivers of Syria, Dec. 1868, and the canals and lakes of Holland in the summer of 1871. The "Octoroon" (16 feet long, 23 inches broad) crossed the channel from Boulogne to Dover, in 11 hours, 19 Aug. 1867. The Royal canoe club founded, 1866. The prince of Wales president, 1876.

Mr. Fowler crossed from Bonlogne to Sandgate standing in an india-rubber twin canoe (the *Podoscapha*), in 12 hours 19 Aug. 1878

CANON OF SCRIPTURE, see *Bible*.

CANON, a piece of music in two or more parts, imitating each other. "Non nobis, Domine," by Birde (died 1523) is an early specimen.

CANONBURY TOWER, Islington, N. London, relic of ancient priory, built by Prior Bolton, of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, said to have been visited by queen Elizabeth.

CANONICAL HOURS, see *Breviary*.

CANONISATION of pious men and martyrs as saints, was instituted by pope Leo III., 800. *Talent*. Every day in the calendar is now a saint's day. The first canonisation by papal authority was of St. Udalricus, Ulric, in 993. Previously canonisation was the act of the bishops and people. *Hénault*. On 8 June, 1862, the pope canonised 27 Japanese, who had been put to death on 5 Feb. 1597, near Nagasaki, and 25 others, on 29 June, 1867. Among persons canonised by pope Pius IX. in Oct. 1872, was the late queen of Naples. Sir Thomas More, Bishop John Fisher, and others were canonised, Jan. 1887. See *Popes*, 1881.

CANONS, APOSTOLICAL, ascribed to the Apostles by Bellarmine and Baronius, by others to St. Clement, are certainly of much later date (since 325). The Greek church allows 85, the Latin 50 of them. The first Ecclesiastical Canon was promulgated 380. *Usher*. Canon law of the church. Gratian compiled a text-book of the canon law as it existed in his time, about 1130-50; it was introduced into England about 1154; see *Decretals*. The present *Canons and Constitutions of the Church of England*, collected from former ordinances, were established in 1603 by the clergy in convocation, and ratified by king James I., 1604. A new body of canons formed by the convocation in 1640, were declared unlawful by the commons, 16 Dec. 1641.—An intermediate class of religious, between priests and monks, in the 8th century, were termed *canons*, as living by a rule. *Canons* in some of our cathedrals and collegiate churches resemble the prebendaries in others. The endowment of canonries was facilitated by the Cathedrals Act, 1873.

CANOPUS, see *Alexandria*.

CANOSSA, a castle in Modena. Here the emperor Henry IV. of Germany, submitted to penance imposed by his enemy, pope Gregory VII.

(Hildebrand), then living at the castle, the residence of the great countess Matilda. Henry was exposed for several days to the inclemency of winter, Jan. 1077, till the pope admitted him, and granted absolution. Matilda greatly increased the temporal power of the papacy by bequeathing to it her large estates, to the injury of her second husband, Guelph, duke of Bavaria. A Canossa monument, near Harzburg, against the papacy, was inaugurated 26 Aug. 1877.

CANTERBURY (Kent), the *Durovernum* of the Romans, and capital of Ethelbert, king of Kent, who reigned 560-616. He was converted to Christianity by Augustin, 596, upon whom he bestowed many favours, giving him land for an abbey and cathedral, dedicated to Christ, 602. St. Martin's church is said to be the oldest Saxon church in Britain. The riot at Boughton, near Canterbury, produced by a fanatic called Tom or Thom, who assumed the name of sir William Courtenay, occurred 28-31 May, 1838; see *Thomites*. The railway to London was completed in 1846.—The ARCHBISHOP is primate and metropolitan of all England, and the first peer in the realm, having precedence of all officers of state, and of all dukes not of the blood royal. Canterbury had formerly jurisdiction over Ireland, and the archbishop was styled a patriarch. This see has yielded to the Church of Rome 18 saints and 9 cardinals; and to the civil state of England, 12 lord chancellors and 4 lord treasurers. This see was made superior to York, 1073; see *York*. The revenue is valued in the king's books at 2816*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* *Beatson*. Present income, 15,000*l.* The *Cathedral* was sacked by the Danes, 1011, and burnt down 1067; rebuilt by Lanfranc and Anselm, and the choir completed by the prior Conrad in 1130, and in which Becket was murdered, 1170, was burnt 1174. It was rebuilt by William of Sens (1174-78), and by "English William," 1178-84. A new nave was built and other parts, 1378-1410. The great central tower was erected by prior Goldstone about 1495. The gorgeous shrine of Becket was stripped at the reformation, and his bones burnt. Here were interred Edward the Black Prince, Henry IV., cardinal Pole, and other distinguished persons. Part of the roof was destroyed by an accidental fire, and the edifice narrowly escaped, 3 Sept. 1872. The clock-tower was nearly on fire, 2 June, 1876. See *Huguenots*.

By the *Archbishop's court* which existed before the Reformation, Thos. Watson, bishop of St. David's, was deprived for simony, 3 Aug. 1699. Dr. E. King, bishop of Lincoln, was cited before this court by Read and others, and appeared before the archbishop and the bishops of London, Winchester, Rochester, Oxford, and Salisbury (he was prosecuted for ritualistic practices connected with the holy communion 4 Dec. 1887 *et seq.*) 12 Feb. He protested against the jurisdiction of the court, and the case was adjourned 13 Feb.; court adjourns 27 March; met and decided to uphold its jurisdiction, 13 May, 1889.

Archbishops of Canterbury.

602-605.	St. Augustin, or Austin, died 26 May.
605-619.	St. Lawrence.
619-624.	St. Mellitus.
624-630.	Justus.
631-653.	St. Honorius.
655-664.	Deusdedit (Adeodatus).
668-690.	Theodore of Tarsus.
693-731.	Berhtuuld.
731-734.	Taetwine.
735-741.	Nothelm.
741-758.	Cuthbert.
759-762.	Breogwine.
763-790.	Jaenbeht, or Lamber.
790-803.	Æthelheard.
803-829.	Wulfred.

829.	Fleogild.
830-870.	Ceolnoth.
870-889.	Æthelred.
891-923.	Plegemund.
923 (?)	Æthelm.
928-941.	Wulfelm.
941-958.	Odo.
959-988.	St. Dunstan, d. 19 May.
988-989.	Æthelgar.
990-995.	Sigeric.
995-1006.	Ælfrie.
1006-1011.	St. Ælphage, murdered by the Danes, 19 April.
1013-1020.	Lyfing, or Ælfstun.
1020-1038.	Æthelnoth.
1038-1050.	St. Eadsige.
1050-1052.	Robert of Jumièges.
1052-1070.	Stigand: deprived.
1070-1089.	St. Lanfranc, d. 24 May.
1093-1109.	Anselm.
[See vacant 5 years.]	
1114-1122.	Radulphus de Turbino.
1123-1136.	William de Curbellio.
1139-1161.	Theobald.
1162-1170.	Thomas à Becket: murdered 29 Dec.
[See vacant.]	
1174-1184.	Richard.
1184-1190.	Baldwin.
1191.	Reginald Fitz-Joceline, died 26 Dec.
[See vacant.]	
1193-1205.	Hubert Walter. [Reginald the sub-prior, and John Grey, bishop of Norwich, were successively chosen, but set aside.]
1206-1228.	Stephen Langton, died 6 July.
1229-1231.	Richard Weathershed.
1233-1240.	Edmund de Abingdon.
1240-1270.	Boniface of Savoy.
1272-1278.	Robert Kilwarby (resigned).
1279-1292.	John Peckham.
1293-1313.	Robert Winchelsey.
1313-1327.	Walter Reynolds.
1327-1333.	Simon de Mepham.
1333-1348.	John Stratford.
1348-1349.	John de Ufford.
1349.	Thomas Bradwardin.
1349-1366.	Simon Islip.
1366-1368.	Simon Langham (resigned).
1368-1374.	Wm. Whittelsey.
1375-1381.	Simon Sudbury, beheaded by the rebels, 1 June.
1381-1396.	William Courtenay.
1397-1398.	Thos. Fitzalan or Arundel (attainted).
1398.	Roger Walden (expelled).
1399-1414.	Thos. Arundel (restored).
1414-1443.	Henry Chicheley.
1443-1452.	John Stafford.
1452-1454.	John Kemp.
1454-1486.	Thomas Beuchier.
1486-1500.	John Morton.
1501-1503.	Henry Deane or Denny.
1503-1532.	Wm. Warham.
1533-1556.	Thos. Crammer (burnt 21 March).
1556-1558.	Reginald Pole, d. 17 Nov.
1559-1575.	Matt. Parker, d. 17 May.
1576-1583.	Edm. Grindal, d. 6 July.
1583-1604.	John Whitgift, d. 29 Feb.
1604-1610.	Rd. Baneroff, d. 2 Nov.
1611-1633.	Geo. Abbot, d. 4 Aug.
1633-1645.	Wm. Laud (beheaded, 10 Jan.).
[See vacant 16 years.]	
1660-1663.	Wm. Juxon, d. 4 June.
1663-1677.	Gilb. Sheldon, d. 9 Nov.
1678-1691.	Wm. Sancroft (deprived 1 Feb.), d. 24 Nov. 1693.
1691-1694.	John Tillotson, d. 22 Nov.
1695-1715.	Thos. Tenison, d. 14 Dec.
1715-1737.	Wm. Wake, d. 24 Jan.
1737-1747.	John Potter, d. 10 Oct.
1747-1757.	Thos. Herring, d. 13 Mar.
1757-1758.	Matt. Hutton, d. 19 Mar.
1758-1768.	Thos. Secker, d. 3 Aug.
1768-1783.	Fred. Cornwallis, d. 19 Mar.
1783-1805.	John Moore, d. 18 Jan.
1805-1828.	Chas. Manners Sutton, d. 21 July.
1828-1848.	Wm. Howley, d. 11 Feb.
1848-1862.	John Bird Sumner, d. 6 Sept.
1862-1863.	Chas. Thos. Longley, d. 27 Oct.
1868-1882.	Archibald Campbell Tait, elected 4 Dec.; d. 3 Dec. 1882.

1882. Edward White Benson (trans. from Truro), Dec., elected 29 Jan. 1883.

CANTERBURY (New Zealand), a Church of England settlement founded in 1850. Population in 1854, 6000, in 1868, 54,000. During 1854-68, 1,800,000*l.* expended on public works, principally from the current revenue; in 1879, 89,268*l.*

CANTERBURY TALES, by Geoffrey Chaucer, were written about 1364; and first printed about 1475 or 1476 (by Caxton). Chaucer Society established 1867.

CANTHARIDES, venomous green beetles (called Spanish flies), employed to raise blisters. This use is ascribed to Aretæus of Cappadocia, about 50 B.C.

CANTICLES, these are the Benedictus, Magnificat, Nunc dimittis, &c., in the Book of Common Prayer, and especially the "Song of Solomon."

CANTON, founded about 200 B.C., the only city in China with which Europeans were allowed to trade, till the treaty of 29 Aug. 1842. Merchants arrived here in 1517. English factory established, 1680. A fire destroying 15,000 houses, 1822. An inundation swept away 10,000 houses and 1000 persons, Oct. 1833. Canton was taken by the British in 1857; restored, 1861. See *China* 1835, 1839, 1856, 1861. Population estimated at 1,000,000.

CANTOR LECTURES, courses given annually at the rooms of the Society of Arts. The expenses are defrayed by a legacy from Dr. Theodore Edward Cantor, of the Indian civil service; who died about 1859. The lectures began 7 Dec. 1863.

CANULEIAN LAW, permitting the patricians and plebeians to intermarry, was passed at Rome 445 B.C.

CAOUTCHOUC or **INDIA RUBBER**, an elastic resinous substance that exudes by incisions from several trees that grow in South America, Mexico, Africa, and Asia, especially *Castilloa* *Tevea* or *Siphonia elastica*, and *Ficus elastica*.

Observed at Hayti by Columbus (*Il-Ferrero*) . . . 1493
Described by Torquemada . . . 1615

Discovered by La Condamine in Quito (termed by natives *cahout-chou*); brought to Europe about 1735

Dr. Priestley said that he had seen "a substance excellently adapted to the purpose of wiping from paper the marks of a black lead pencil." It was sold at the rate of 3*s.* the cubic half-inch . . . 1770

India-rubber cloth was made by Samuel Peal and patented . . . 1791

Caoutchouc discovered in the Malay Archipelago, 738; in Assam . . . 1810

Caoutchouc formed by combining India rubber with sulphur, which process removes the susceptibility of the rubber to change under atmospheric temperatures, was patented in America, by Mr. C. Goodyear . . . 1839

Invented also by Mr. T. Hancock (of the firm of Macintosh & Co.), and patented . . . 1843

Mr. Goodyear invented the hard rubber (termed Ebonite) as a substitute for horn and tortoise-shell . . . 1849

A mode of retaining India rubber in its natural fluid state (by applying to it liquid ammonia) patented in England for the inventor, Mr. Henry Lee Norris, of New York . . . 1853

See under *Printing*.

African caoutchouc imported into England . . . 1856

Caoutchouc imported in 1850, 7617 cwt*s.*; in 1856, 28,765 cwt*s.*; in 1864, 71,027 cwt*s.*; in 1866, 72,176 cwt*s.*; in 1870, 152,118 cwt*s.*; in 1874, 129,163 cwt*s.*; in 1876, 158,662 cwt*s.*; in 1877, 159,723 cwt*s.*; in 1879, 150,601 cwt*s.*; in 1883, 229,101 cwt*s.*; in 1887, 237,511 cwt*s.*

CAPE BRETON, a large island, E. coast of N. America, said to have been discovered by Cabot,

1497; by the English in 1584; taken by the French in 1632, but was afterwards restored; and again taken in 1745, and re-taken in 1748. The fortress, Louisburg, was captured by the English 26 July, 1758, when the garrison were made prisoners, and eleven French ships were captured or destroyed. The island was ceded to England, 10 Feb. 1763; incorporated with Nova Scotia 1819. Population in 1881, 34,262. Chief town, Sidney

CAPE-COAST CASTLE (S. W. Africa). Settled by the Portuguese in 1610; taken by the Dutch 1643; demolished by admiral Holmes in 1661. All the British factories and shipping along the coast were destroyed by the Dutch admiral, De Ruyter, in 1665. It was confirmed to the English by the treaty of Breda, in 1667. See *Ashantees*.

CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS (N. Atlantic Ocean), belonging to Portugal, were known to the ancients as Gorgades, but not to the moderns till discovered by Antonio de Noli, a Genoese navigator in the service of Portugal, 1446, 1450, or 1460.

CAPE FINISTERRE (N. W. Spain). Off this cape admirals lord Anson and Warren defeated and captured a French fleet under De la Jonquière, 3 May, 1747.

CAPE HORN, or **HOORN**, on the last island of the Fuegian archipelago, the southernmost point of America, was discovered and named by Schouten, 1616, after his birth-place in the Netherlands.

CAPE LA HOGUE, see *La Hogue* (correctly, *Hague*).

CAPE COURT, see under *Stocks*.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, a promontory on the S. W. point of Africa, called "Cabo Tormento" (the stormy cape), the "Lion of the Sea," and the "Head of Africa," discovered by Bartholomew de Diaz in 1487. Its present name was given by John II. of Portugal, who augured favourably of future discoveries from Diaz having reached the extremity of Africa. Population of "Cape Colony" in 1856, 267,096; in 1881, 720,984; in 1886, 1,252,347. For governors, see *below*.

The cape was doubled, and the passage to India discovered by Vasco da Gama . . . 19 Nov. 1497

CAPE TOWN, the capital, founded by the Dutch . . . 1650

Colony taken by the English under admiral Elphinstone and general Clarke . . . 16 Sept. 1795

Restored at the peace of Amiens . . . 25 March, 1802

Taken by sir D. Baird and sir H. Popham . . . 9 Jan. 1806

Finally ceded to England . . . 13 Aug. 1814

British emigrants arrive . . . March, 1820

The Kaffirs make irruptions on the British settlements, and ravage Grahamstown; see *Kaffraria*, Oct. 1834

Bishopric of Cape Town founded; Dr. Robert Gray, first bishop . . . 1847

The inhabitants successfully resist the attempt to make the cape a penal colony . . . 19 May, 1849

Territories north of Great Orange river placed under British authority, 3 Feb. 1843; annexed as the Orange river territory . . . March, 1851

The constitution granted to the colony promulgated and joyfully received . . . 1 July, 1853

General Pretorius, chief of the Transvaal republic, died . . . Aug. "

The British jurisdiction over the Orange river territory abandoned, 30 Jan.; a free state was formed; see *Orange river* . . . March, 1854

The first parliament meets at Cape Town . . . 1 July, "

The Kaffirs much excited by a prophet named Umhla-kaza; by the exertions of sir George Grey, the governor, tranquillity maintained . . . Aug. 1856

The cape visited by prince Alfred in . . . July, 1860

The first railway from Cape Town, about 58 miles long, opened . . . about Dec. "

Governor, sir Philip E. Wodehouse . . . 1861

Disputes between bishops of Cape Town and Natal; see *Church of England* 1863-5
 Cape Town visited by the duke of Edinburgh, 17 Aug. 1867
 Discovery of diamonds: leads to disputes between the free states and the tribes; see *Diamonds* 1867-70
 Large tracts of territory devastated by fire Feb. 1869
 Death of Moshesh, an eminent chief of the Basutos, friendly to the British 11 March, 1870
 New harbour, breakwater, and docks at Cape Town inaugurated by the duke of Edinburgh, 12 July, "
 Sir Henry Barkly appointed governor Aug. "
 Energy of sir Henry Barkly, in repressing aggressions of the president of the Orange river territory March, 1871
 Colony of Griqualand constituted 27 Oct. "
 The British flag erected amidst the diamond fields with great acclamation 17 Nov. "
 Great success in the diamond fields; robbery of diamonds valued between 35,000*l.* and 40,000*l.*; oppression of the natives stopped by sir H. Barkly, Aug. 1872
 Death of bishop Gray, deeply lamented 1 Sept. "
 Macomo, an eminent Kaffir chief, died 11 Sept. 1873
 Insurrection of Langalibalele, a chief, suppressed (see *Natal*) Nov. Dec. "
 South African Confederation (which see), proposed by earl of Carnarvon; opposed by Mr. Molteno and his cabinet, May; long debate commenced on it in the Cape parliament 11 Nov. 1875
 Earl of Carnarvon, in a despatch, proposes that the conference on the confederation shall be transferred to England, 22 Oct.; much resented Nov. "
 Earl of Carnarvon's despatch expressing earnest desire for the confederation, and proposing a meeting of delegates in London, their decision not to be conclusive, 15 Nov.; parliament prorogued 26 Nov. "
 Conference of delegates in London began; earl of Carnarvon, not Mr. Molteno, present 5 Aug. 1876
 Sir H. Bartle E. Frere appointed governor and lord high commissioner for South Africa Nov. "
 He opens a successful exhibition at Cape town 5 April, 1877
 Transvaal republic (which see) annexed 12 April, "
 Troublesome disputes between tribes (Fingoes and Galekas); lead to war (see *Kaffraria*) Sept. "
 The minister Molteno opposes employing imperial troops in the Kaffir war Jan., Feb. 1878
 Mr. Molteno's ministry dismissed; one formed by Mr. J. Gordon Sprigg, about 12 Feb.; reported successful April, "
 Kaffir war ended; amnesty to surrendering rebels announced 2 July, "
 Thanksgiving day for restoration of peace 1 Aug. "
 Zulu war begins (see *Zutoland*) 12 Jan. 1879
 Insurrection in the Transvaal (which see) Dec. "
 Telegraphic communication with Great Britain completed; telegram from the queen to sir Bartle Frere and others 25 Dec. "
 Government proposition for conference of delegates to promote federation, rejected by the assembly about 24 June, 1880
 War with Basutos June, "
 Recall of sir Bartle Frere, 1 Aug.; announced in parliament 2 Aug. "
 Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson appointed governor and Lord High Commissioner for South Africa 21 Aug. "
 Resignation of Mr. Sprigg's ministry, through narrow escape of vote of censure; succeeded by Mr. Scannel and Mr. Molteno 6, 7 May, 1881
 Settled difficulty with Transvaal (which see) 1883-4
 Ministry defeated, resigns; Mr. Uppington, new minister 7 May, 1884
 They agree to support the imperial government in repressing the Boer-filibusters Oct. "
 Railway to Kimberley opened by sir H. Robinson 28 Nov. 1885
 The Pondos invade Xesibeland 20 Oct.; peace announced 9 Dec. 1886
 New ministry; sir J. Gordon Sprigg prime minister about 25 Nov. "
 New registration act disfranchising many natives passed; much opposed Aug.-Sept.; supported by the home government Oct. 1887

The South African Jubilee Exhibition opened at Grahamstown by sir Hercules Robinson 15 Dec. 1887
 Conference of delegates from Cape Colony, Natal, and the Orange Free State held at Cape Town; a customs union and railway extension proposed; a movement towards S. African federation; conference closed 18 Feb. 1888
 Revenue, 3,160,658*l.*, expenditure, 3,332,907*l.*, 1886-7; imports, 5,036,135*l.*, exports, 7,719,385*l.*, 1887; estimated revenue, 3,451,200*l.*, expenditure, 3,310,285*l.* 1888-9
 For recent wars, see *Basutoland*, *Zutoland*, and *Transvaal*.

CAPE ST. VINCENT (S. W. Portugal). Sir George Rooke, with twenty-three ships of war, and the Turkish fleet, was attacked by Tourville, with 160 ships, off Cape St. Vincent, when twelve English and Dutch men of war, and eighty merchantmen, were captured or destroyed by the French, 16 June, 1693.—Sir John Jervis, with the Mediterranean fleet of fifteen sail, defeated the Spanish fleet of twenty-seven ships of the line off this cape, taking four ships and sinking others, 14 Feb. 1797. For this victory sir John was raised to the peerage, as earl St. Vincent. Nelson was engaged in this battle. Near this cape the fleet of dom Pedro, under admiral Charles Napier, captured dom Miguel's fleet, 5 July, 1833.

CAPETIANS, the third race of the kings of France, named from Hugo Capet, count of Paris and Orleans, who seized the throne on the death of Louis V., called the Indolent, 987. *Hénault*. The first line of the house of Capet ended with Charles IV., in 1328, when Philip VI. of Valois ascended the throne; see *France*.

CAPILLARITY (the rising of liquids in small tubes, and the ascent of the sap in plants) is said to have been first observed by Niccolo Aggiunti of Pisa, 1600-35. The theory has been examined by Newton, La Place, and others. Dr. T. Young's theory was put forth in 1805, and Mr. Wertheim's researches in 1857.

CAPITAL, estimated amount (*R. Giffen*):—
Great Britain: beginning of century, 115,000,000*l.*; 1843, 251,000,000*l.*; 1853, 262,000,000*l.*
United Kingdom: 1855, 308,000,000*l.*; 1865, 396,000,000*l.*; 1875, 571,000,000*l.*

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, see *Death*.

CAPITATION TAX, see *Poll-tax*.

CAPITOL, said to have been so called from a human head (*caput*) found when digging the foundations of the fortress of Rome, on Mons Tarpeius. Here a temple was built to Jupiter Capitolinus. The foundation was laid by Tarquinius Priscus, 616 B.C.; the building was continued by Servius Tullius; completed by Tarquinius Superbus, but not dedicated till 507 B.C. by the consul Horatius. It was destroyed by lightning 6 July, 183; burnt during the civil wars, 83; rebuilt by Sylla, and dedicated again by Lutatius Catulus, 69; again burnt A.D. 69, 80; rebuilt 70, 82; sacked by Genseric, June, 455. The Roman consuls made large donations to this temple, and the emperor Augustus bestowed on it 2000 pounds weight of gold, of which metal the roof was composed: its thresholds were of brass, and its interior was decorated with shields of solid silver. The *Capitoline games*, instituted 387 B.C. to commemorate the deliverance from the Gauls, were revived by Domitian, A.D. 86. The Campidoglio contains palaces of the senators, erected on the site of the Capitol by Michael Angelo soon after 1546.

CAPITULARIES, laws of the Frankish kings, commencing with Charlemagne (801). Collections have been published by Baluze (1677) and others.

CAPITULATIONS: a name given to the judicial rights granted by treaties to foreign consuls in Turkey. After many years' opposition, the sultan addressed a memorial to the sovereigns of Europe, in June, 1869; and modifications were agreed to, April, 1870. The sultan decided on the abolition of the capitulations in Egypt about July, 1872.

CAPPADOCIA, Asia Minor. Its early history is involved in obscurity.

Pharnaces said to have founded the kingdom	B.C. 744
Cappadocia conquered by Perdiccas, regent of Macedonia; the king, Ariarathes I., aged 82, crucified.	322
Recovers its independence	315
Conquered by Mithridates of Pontus	291
Held by Seleucus, 288; independent	283
Ariarathes V., Philopator, reigns, 162; dethroned by Mithophernes, 153, but restored soon after by the Romans; killed with Crassus in the war against Aristonians	130
His queen, Laodice, poisons five of her sons; the sixth (Ariarathes VI.) is saved; she is put to death	
Ariarathes VI. murdered by Mithridates Eupator; who sets up various pretenders; and the Roman senate declares the country free, and appoints Ariobarzanes I. king	93
He is several times expelled by Mithridates, &c., but restored by the Romans; dies	64
Ariobarzanes II. supports Pompey, and is slain by Crassus.	47
Ariarathes VII. deposed by Antony	36
Archelaus is favoured by Augustus, 20 B.C.; but accused by Tiberius, he comes to Rome and dies there oppressed with age	A.D. 15
Cappadocia becomes a Roman province	17
Invasied by the Huns	515
And by the Saracens	717
Recovered by the emperor Basil I.	876
Conquered by Soliman and the Turks	1074
Annexed to Turkish Empire	1360

CAPPEL (Switzerland). Here the reformer Ulrich Zwinglius was slain in a conflict between the catholics and the men of Zurich, 11 Oct. 1531.

CAPRI (Capræ), an island near Naples, the sumptuous residence of Augustus, and particularly of Tiberius, memorable for the debaucheries he committed during his last years, 27-37. Capri was taken by sir Sydney Smith, 12 May, 1806.

CAPS, see *Hats*.

CAPS AND HATS. About 1738, Sweden was much distracted by two factions thus named, the former in the interest of the Russians, and the latter in that of the French. They were broken up and the names prohibited by Gustavus III. in 1771, who desired to exclude foreign influence. His assassination by Ankarström, 16 March, 1792, set aside all his plans for the improvement of Sweden.

CAPSTAN, used to work ships' anchors, is said to have been invented, but more probably was only improved, by sir Samuel Morland, who died 30 Dec. 1695.

CAPTAIN, H.M.'s iron-clad turret ship, captured during a squall, 12.15 A.M., 7 Sept., 1870. Capt. Hugh Burgoyne, capt. Cowper Coles, who designed the vessel, and 469 persons perished. See under *Navy of England*. Subscriptions for relief of the widows and orphans of the lost up to 17 Nov., 34,894*l.*; 3 Dec., 38,004*l.*; 31 Dec., about 46,000*l.*; May, 1871, about 55,000*l.*; 25 June, 1871, about 55,700*l.* Total, 57,824*l.* The fund was transferred to the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund.

CAPUA (Naples), capital of Campania, took the part of Hannibal when his army wintered here after the battle of Cannæ, 216 B.C., and it is said became enervated. In 211, when the Romans re-

took the city, they scourged and beheaded all the surviving senators; the others had poisoned themselves after a banquet previous to the surrender of the city. Only two persons escaped; one woman who had prayed for the success of the Romans, and another who succoured some prisoners. During the middle ages Capua was successively subjugated by the Greeks, Saracens, Normans, and Germans. It was restored to Naples in 1424, and captured by Cesar Borgia, 24 July, 1501; was taken by Garibaldi 2 Nov. 1860.

CAPUCHIN FRIARS, Franciscans, so named from wearing a *Capuchon*, or cowl hanging down upon their backs. The order was founded by Matthew Baschi, about 1525; and established by the pope Clement VII. 1529. The capuchin confessors of the queen Henrietta introduced here 1630, were imprisoned by the parliament, 1642.

CAR. The invention is ascribed to Erichthonius of Athens, about 1486 B.C. Covered cars (*currus arcuati*) were used by the Romans. The *lectica* (a soft cushioned car), next invented, gave place to the *carpentum*, a two-wheeled car, with an arched covering, hung with costly cloth. Still later were the *carruce*, in which the officers of state rode. Triumphal cars, introduced by Tarquin the Elder, were formed like a throne.

CARACAS (S. America), part of Venezuela, discovered by Columbus 1498. It was reduced by arms, and assigned as property to the Welser, German merchants, by Charles V.; but for their tyranny, they were dispossessed in 1550, and a crown governor appointed. The province declared its independence, 9 May, 1810. In the city Leon de Caracas, on 26 March, 1812, nearly 12,000 persons perished by an earthquake; see *Venezuela*.

CARAITES, see *Karaites*.

CARBERRY HILL (S. Scotland). Here lord Hume and the confederate barons dispersed the royal army under Bothwell, and took Mary queen of Scots prisoner, 15 June, 1567. Bothwell fled.

CARBOLIC ACID (or phenic acid), obtained by the distillation of pit-coal, by Laurent, 1846-7, is a powerful antiseptic. It is largely manufactured for medical purposes, and has been advantageously used at Carlisle and Exeter in the deodorisation of sewage (1860-1); and as a disinfectant during the prevalence of cholera in London in 1866. It was successfully used for embalming by professor Seely in 1868. Professor F. Grace Calvert, a great manufacturer of this acid, died 1873.

CARBON was shown to be a distinct element by Lavoisier in 1788. He proved the diamond to be its purest form, and converted it into carbonic acid gas by combustion.

CARBONARI (charcoal-burners), a powerful secret society in Italy, which derived its origin, according to some, from the Waldenses, and which became prominent early in the present century. It aimed at the expulsion of foreigners from Italy, and the establishment of civil and religious liberty. In March, 1820, it is said that 650,000 joined the society, and an insurrection soon after broke out in Naples, general Pêpe taking the command. The king Ferdinand made political concessions, but the influence of the allied sovereigns at Laybach led Ferdinand to annul them and suppress the liberal party, Jan. 1821, when the Carbonari were denounced as traitors. The society spread in France, and doubtless hastened the revolutions in 1830 and 1848.

CARBONIC ACID GAS, a gaseous compound of carbon and oxygen, found in the air, and a

product of combustion, respiration, and fermentation. The Grotto del Cane yields 200,000 lbs. per annum. No animal can breathe this gas. The briskness of champagne, beer, &c., is due to its presence. It was liquefied by atmospheric pressure by Faraday in 1823. On exposing the liquid to the air it becomes solid, resembling snow, through vaporisation.

CARCHEMISH, see *Hittites*.

CARDIFF, S. Wales, here was an ancient Welsh and Norman castle founded in 1080. The prosperity of the town has been greatly increased by the construction of a canal (1794) and railroad. The docks, workshops, &c., have greatly increased under the patronage of the Marquis of Bute, the chief owner of the property.

Stoppage of a savings bank (established in 1819) through the embezzlements of the actuary, the late Mr. R. E. Williams, effected through the neglect of the trustees; defalcations about 37,000*l.* April 1886. Report of the hon. E. Lyulph Stanley issued, *Times*, 22 Dec. 1887.

CARDIFF CASTLE (S. Wales). Here Robert, duke of Normandy, eldest son of William I., is said to have been imprisoned from 1106 till his death 10 Feb. 1135.

CARDIGAN BAY, see *Fishguard*.

CARDINALS, princes in the church of Rome, the council of the pope, and the conclave or "sacred college," at first were the principal priests or incumbents of the parishes in Rome, and said to have been called *cardinales* in 853. They began to assume the exclusive power of electing the popes about 1179. They first wore the red hat to remind them that they ought to shed their blood for religion, if required, and were declared princes of the church by Innocent IV., 1243 or 1245. Paul II. gave the scarlet habit, 1464; and Urban VIII. the title of Eminence in 1623 or 1630. In 1586 Sixtus V. fixed their number at 70; but there are generally vacancies. In 1860 there were 69 cardinals; in 1864, 59; in Nov. 1867, 52. In 1873, 5 of the order of bishops; 34 priests; 6 deacons; 45 in all. Nine cardinals (one a Bonaparte) were made, 13 March, 1868.* Eleven new cardinals appointed, 12 March, 1877. In 1885, 6 cardinal bishops, 35 priests, 11 deacons; in all 52; (including archbishops Manning, McCloskey, an American, Ledochowski, Edward Howard and John Henry Newman). Six new cardinals made 27 July, 1885. In Nov. 1888, 5 cardinal bishops, 43 priests, 13 deacons, in all 61.

CARDROSS CASE, see *Trials*, 1861.

CARDS, PLAYING. The origin of the game is uncertain. It is said to have been brought to Viterbo in 1379. Cards were illuminated for Charles VI. of France, 1392, then depressed in mind. W. A. Chatto's work on the "History of Playing Cards," published, 1848. Piquet and all the early names are French.—Cards first taxed in England 1710. 428,000 packs were stamped in 1775, and 986,000 in 1800. In 1825 the duty being then 2*s.* 6*d.* per pack, less than 150,000 packs were stamped; but in 1827 the stamp duty was reduced to 1*s.*, and 310,854 packs paid duty in 1830. Duty was paid on 239,200 packs in the year ending 5 Jan. 1840; and on near 300,000, year ending 5 Jan. 1850. By an act passed in 1862 the duty on cards was reduced to 3*d.* per pack, and the sellers were

required to take out a licence. Duty received in 1874, 13,131*l.*; in 1875, 13,810*l.* See *Christmas*.

CARIA (Asia Minor), was conquered by Cyrus, 546 B.C.; by Dercyllidas, a Lacedæmonian, 397; his successor Hecatomnus became king, 385 B.C.; for his son Mausolus the *Mausoleum* was erected (*whieh see*). Caria was annexed by the Romans, 129 B.C. It is now part of the Turkish empire.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, see *West Indies*.

CARICATURES. Bufalmaco, an Italian painter, about 1330, drew caricatures and put labels to the mouths of his figures with sentences. The modern caricatures of Gillray, Rowlandson, II. B.

(John Doyle ^{ID}_{ID} = HB), Richard Doyle, John Leech, and John Tenniel are justly celebrated. The well-known "Punch" was first published in 1841. The most eminent writers of fiction of the day and others (Douglas Jerrold, Thackeray, A'Beckett, Professor E. Forbes, &c.) contributed to it. See *Charivari* and *Punch*. Mr. T. Wright published a "History of Caricature," 1865; and "the Life and Works of James Gillray," 1873. Mr. J. Grego published T. Rowlandson's Works and Life, 1880.

CARIGNAN, a small town about twelve miles from Sedan, department of Ardennes, N.E. France. At the plain of Douzy near this place and the encampment of Vaux, a part of MacMahon's army, retreating before the Germans, turned round and made a stand, 31 Aug. 1870. After a long, severe engagement; in which the same positions were taken and retaken several times, the Germans turned the flank of their enemies, who were compelled to fall back upon Sedan, where they were finally overcome, 1 Sept.

CARILLONS, see *Bells*.

CARINTHIA, a Bavarian duchy, annexed to the territories of the duke of Austria, 1336.

CARISBROOKE CASTLE (Isle of Wight), said to have been a British and Roman fortress, was taken 530 by Cerdic, founder of the kingdom of the West Saxons. Its Norman character has been ascribed to William Fitz-Osborne, earl of Hereford in William I.'s time. Here Charles I. was imprisoned Nov. 1647 to Nov. 1648; and here his daughter Elizabeth, aged fifteen, died, too probably of a broken heart, 8 Sept. 1650.

CARIZMIANS (fierce shepherds living near the Caspian), having been expelled by the Tartars, invaded Syria in 1243. The union of the sultans of Aleppo, Hems, and Damascus was insufficient to stem the torrent, and the Christian military orders were nearly exterminated in a single battle in 1244. In Oct. they took Jerusalem. They were totally defeated in two battles in 1247.

CARLAVEROCK CASTLE (S. Scotland), taken by Edward I., July, 1300, the subject of a contemporary poem published, with illustrations, by sir Harris Nicolas in 1828.

CARLISLE (Cumberland), a frontier town of England, wherein for many ages a strong garrison was kept. Just below this town the famous Piets' wall began, which crossed the whole island to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and here also ended the great Roman highway. Of the great church, called St. Mary's, a large part was built by David, king of Scotland, who held Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland, from the crown of England. The castle, destroyed by the Danes, 875, restored in 1092 by William I., was the prison of Mary queen of Scots in 1568.—Taken by the parliamentary forces

* *British Cardinals*: Henry Stuart, created 1747; Charles Erskine, 1801; Thomas Weld, 1830; Charles Acton, 1849; Nicholas Wiseman, 30 Sept. 1850—65; Henry Edward Manning, 1875; Edward Howard, 12 March, 1877; John Henry Newman, 12 May, 1879; Ewd. McCabe, 27 March, 1882 (d. 11 Feb. 1885).

in 1645, and by the young Pretender, 15 Nov. 1745; retaken by the duke of Cumberland, 30 Dec. same year.—The see was erected by Henry I. in 1132, and made suffragan to York. The cathedral had been founded a short time previously, by Walter, deputy for William Rufus. It was almost ruined by Cromwell, 1645, and partially repaired after the Restoration. It was reopened in 1856 after renovation, costing 15,000*l*. The see has been held by one lord chancellor and two lord treasurers; it is valued in the king's books at 530*l*. 4*s*. 11*d*. per annum. Present income 4500*l*.

BISHOPS OF CARLISLE.

1791. Edward Venables Vernon, trans. to York, 1807.
 1808. Samuel Goodenough, died 12 Aug. 1827.
 1827. Hugh Percy, died Feb. 1856.
 1856. Hon. H. Montagu Villiers, trans. to Durham, May, 1860.
 1860. Hon. Samuel Waldegrave, died 1 Oct. 1869.
 1869. Harvey Goodwin; consecrated Jan. 1870.

CARLISLE ADMINISTRATION, see *Halifax*.

CARLISTS, see *Spain*, 1830-40 and 1872-6. The legitimists of Europe subscribed to their cause 1873-6. A committee in London supplied arms and money.

CARLOVINGIANS, OR **CAROLINGIANS**, the second dynasty of the French kings, 752-987. Charles Martel (715-741) and Pepin his son (741-752) were mayors of the palace. The latter became king 752; see *France*.

CARLOW (S. E. Ireland). The castle, erected by John, 1180, surrendered after a desperate siege to Rory Oge O'Moore, in 1577; again to the parliamentary forces, in 1650. Here the royal troops routed the insurgents 24 May, 1798.

CARLOWITZ, Austria. Here was concluded a treaty of peace between Turkey and the allies, Germany, Russia, Poland, and Venice, 26 Jan. 1699, in consequence of the great defeat of the Turks by prince Eugene at Zenta, 11 Sept. 1697, by which Hungary was finally secured to Austria.

CARLSBAD (or Charles's Bath), in Bohemia, the celebrated springs, said to have been discovered by the emperor Charles IV. in 1370.—On 1 Aug. 1819, a congress was held here, when the great powers decreed measures to repress the liberal press, &c.

CARLSRUHE, capital of Baden, built by margrave Charles William, 1715. A revolution here was suppressed by Prussian aid, June, 1849, and the grand-duke returned 18 Aug.

CARLTON CLUB, Pall Mall (Conservative), established by the duke of Wellington and others, 1831-2; present house opened 1855.

CARLYLE CLUB. Formed in 1881 for the purpose of affording to disciples and students of Thomas Carlyle a means of meeting together and of discussing the religious, political, and social problems treated of in his writings. His statue on the Thames Embankment, Chelsea, was unveiled by Prof. Tyndall 26 Oct. 1882.

CARMAGNOLE, a Piedmontese song and dance, written about Aug. 1792; popular in France during the reign of terror, 1793-4. The chorus was "Dansons la Carmagnole: vive le son du canon!"

CARMATHIANS, a Mahometan sect. Carmath, a Shiite, about 890, assumed the title of "the guide, the director," &c., including that of the representative of Mahomet, St. John the Baptist, and the angel Gabriel. His followers subdued

Bahrein in 900, and devastated the east. Dissensions arose amongst themselves, and their power soon passed away.

CARMELITES, or **WHITE FRIARS**, of Mount Carmel, one of the four orders of mendicants with austere rules, founded by Berthold about 1156, and settled in France in 1252. *Hénaull*. Their rules were modified about 1540. They claimed succession from Elijah. They had numerous monasteries in England, and a precinct in London without the Temple, west of Blackfriars, is called Whitefriars to this day, after a community of their order, founded there in 1245. A Carmelite church at Kensington was founded by archbishop Manning, July, 1865. The Carmelites, as well as other orders, were expelled from their houses in France in Oct. 1880.

CARNATIC, a district of Southern Hindostan, extending along the whole coast of Coromandel. Hyder Ali entered the Carnatic with 80,000 troops, in 1780, and was defeated by the British under sir Eyre Coote, 1 July, and 27 Aug. 1781; and decisively overthrown 2 June, 1782. The Carnatic was overrun by Tipoo in 1790. The British acquired entire authority over the Carnatic by treaty, 31 July, 1801; see *India*.

CARNATION, so called from the original species being of a flesh colour (*carnis*, of flesh). Several varieties were first planted in England by the Flemings, about 1567. *Stow*.

CARNEIAN GAMES, observed in many Grecian cities, particularly at Sparta (instituted about 675 B.C. in honour of Apollo, surnamed Carneus), lasted nine days.

CARNIVAL, (*Carni vale*, Italian, i.e. *Flesh farewell*), a festival time in Italy and other catholic countries before beginning Lent.

CAROLINAS (N. America). Said to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1498, or by De Leon in 1512. Raleigh formed a settlement at Roanoke in June, 1585, which was broken up in 1586. About 850 English settled here about 1600; and Carolina was granted to lord Clarendon and others in 1663. The cultivation of rice was introduced by governor Smith in 1695, and subsequently cotton. A constitution drawn up by John Locke was abandoned. The province was divided into North and South in 1729; see *America*. The Carolinas being slave states, great excitement prevailed in them in Nov. 1860, on account of Abraham Lincoln's election to the presidency of the United States, he being strongly opposed to slavery. South Carolina began the secession from the United States, 20 Dec. 1860: North Carolina followed, 21 May, 1861; see *United States*, 1861-5. Both readmitted to the Union 25 June, 1868. Embezzlements of South Carolina "official ring" (state government) disclosed; prosecutions, Sept., Oct. 1877. Population 1880, N. Carolina, 1,399,750; S. Carolina 995,577.

CAROLINE ISLANDS (S. Pacific). said to have been discovered by the Portuguese, 1525; also by the Spaniard, Lopez de Villalobos, 1545, and named after Charles II. of Spain, 1686. The Jesuits laboured in them in vain, 1710-33. The claims of Spain, uncontested till the protest of England in 1875, were virtually given up by Spain in 1876. The Germans occupied some of the Islands, against which Spain protested in Aug. 1885. Spanish vessel arrived at the Island of Yap, 21 Aug.; the Germans land and set up their flag without resistance, 24 Aug. See *Spain*. The dispute referred to the Pope; the sovereignty awarded to Spain,

with commercial concessions to Germany and Great Britain; agreement signed, 25 Nov.; confirmed at Rome, 17 Dec. 1885. Anglo-Spanish protocol signed, 8 Jan. 1886. Missionaries imprisoned; natives kill the governor, announced 28 Sept. 1887.

CARP, a fresh-water or pond fish, was, it is said, first brought to these countries about 1525. *Walton*. It is mentioned by lady Juliana Berners in her book printed 1496.

CARPETS are of ancient use in the East. The manufacture of woollen carpets was introduced into France from Persia, in the reign of Henry IV., between 1589 and 1610. Some artisans who had quitted France in disgust established the English carpet manufacture, about 1750. A cork-carpet company was formed in 1862.

CARPET-BAGGERS, a name given to adventurers in the southern states of North America, who, after the conclusion of the war, in 1865, endeavoured, from interested motives, to promote the political predominance of the negroes. Their influence counteracted by the conciliatory measures of president Hayes, 1877-8.

CARPI (N. Italy). Here prince Eugène and the Imperialists defeated the French 9 July, 1701.

CARPOCRATIANS, followers of Carpoerates, a Gnostic, in the 2nd century.

CARRACK or **KARRACK** (Italian, *Caracca*), a large ship in the middle ages. The Santa Anna, the property of the knights of St. John, of about 1700 tons, sheathed with lead, was built at Nice about 1530. It was literally a floating fortress, and aided Charles V. in taking Tunis in 1535. It contained a crew of 300 men and 50 pieces of artillery.

CARRIAGES. Erichthonius of Athens is said to have produced the first chariot about 1486 B.C. Rude carriages were known in France in the reign of Henry II., A.D. 1547; in England in 1555; Henry IV. of France had one without straps or springs. They were made in England in the reign of Elizabeth, and then called whirlicotes. The duke of Buckingham, in 1619, drove six horses; and the earl of Northumberland, in rivalry, drove eight. Carriages were let for hire in Paris, in 1650, at the Hôtel Fiacre: hence the name, *fiacre*; see *Car*, *Cabriolets*, *Coaches* and *Licence duty*.—Annual licence duty for carriages: 4 wheels, 2l. 2s.; under 4 cwt. or less than 4 wheels, 15s. Carlo Bianconi successfully introduced *cars* into Ireland about 1815: he died, nearly 90, 16 Sept. 1875. G. A. Thrupp's "History of Coaches" published, 1877. The duties on carriages altered by Customs Act, 1888.

CARRICKFERGUS (Antrim, Ireland). Its castle is supposed to have been built by Hugh de Lacy in 1178. The town surrendered to the duke of Schomberg 28 Aug. 1689. The castle surrendered to the French admiral Thurot, Feb. 1760; see *Thurot*.

CARRIERS' ACT, 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 68, 1830.

CARROCIUM, a vehicle containing a crucifix and a banner, usually accompanied Italian armies in the middle ages. The Milanese lost theirs at Cortenuova, 27 Nov. 1237.

CARRON IRONWORKS, on the banks of the Carron, in Stirlingshire, established in 1760. The works in 1852 employed about 1600 men. Here since 1776 have been made the pieces of ordnance called *carronades* or *smashers*.

CARROTS and other edible roots were imported from Holland and Flanders, about 1510.

CARS, see *Carriages*.

CARTES DE VISITE. The small graphic portraits thus termed are said to have first taken at Nice, by M. Ferrier, in 1854. The duke of Parma had his portrait placed upon visiting cards, and his example was soon followed in Paris and London.

CARTESIAN DOCTRINES, promulgated by René Descartes, the French philosopher, 1637. His metaphysical principle is, "I therefore I am;" his physical principle, "Nihil exists but substance." He accounts for all natural phenomena on his theory of vortices, and is excited by God, the source of all motion. Born 1596, and died at Stockholm, the queen Christina, in 1650.

CARTHAGE (N. coast of Africa near Tunis), founded by Dido or Elissa, 878 B.C. (869, *B. 826*, *Niebuhr*). She fled from her brother Malchus, king of Tyre, who had killed her husband and took refuge in Africa. Carthage disputed the empire of the world with Rome, which occasioned the Punic wars. The Carthaginians bore the character of a faithless people, hence the term *Carthago* *fideli*. Cato the censor (about 146 B.C.) ended his speeches in the senate with *Carthago delenda*. "Carthage must be destroyed!" Many councils held here, A.D. 200-535.

First alliance of Carthaginians and Romans . . . B.C.
The Carthaginians in Sicily defeated at Himera by Gelco: the elder Hamilcar perishes
They send 300,000 men into Sicily
Take Agrigentum
The siege of Syracuse
The Carthaginians land in Italy
Their defeat by Timoleon at the Crimessus
Defeated by Agathocles, they immolate their children on the altar to Saturn
The first Punic war begins (lasts 23 years)
The Carthaginians defeated by the Roman consul Dullius in a naval engagement
Xanthippus defeats Regulus
Hasdrubal defeated by Metellus at Panormus
Regulus put to death
Romans defeated before Lilybæum
The great Hannibal born
Hasdrubal founds New Carthage (Carthage)
End of first Punic war; Sicily lost by Carthage
War between the Carthaginians and African mercenaries
Hamilcar Barca sent into Spain: takes his son, Hannibal, at the age of nine years, having first made him swear an eternal enmity to the Romans
Hamilcar killed
Hasdrubal assassinated
Hannibal conquers Spain, as far as the Iberus
The second Punic war begins (lasts 17 years)
Hannibal crosses the Alps, and enters Italy
He defeats the Roman consuls at the Ticinus and Trebia, 218; at the lake Trasymenus, 217; and at Cannæ (*which see*) . . . 2 Aug.
Publius Scipio carries war into Spain and takes New Carthage
Hasdrubal, Hannibal's brother, arrives with an army; defeated and slain at the Metaurus
Carthaginians expelled from Spain by Scipio
Scipio arrives in Africa, and lays siege to Utica
Hannibal recalled to Carthage
Totally defeated at Zama (*which see*) . . .
End of the second Punic war
The third Punic war; Scipio invades Africa
Carthage taken and burned, by order of the Senate . . . July, 146
Colony settled at Carthage by C. Græchus . . .
Its rebuilding planned by Julius Cæsar . . .
And executed by his successors . . .
A Christian bishopric . . . 19 A.D.
Cyprus holds a council here . . . A.D. 25
Taken by Genseric the Vandal . . . 9 Oct. 430
Retaken by Belisarius . . .
Ravaged by the Arabs . . . 648

in 1 and destroyed by Hassan, the Saraccenic
 rector of Egypt 698
 reaganian antiquities (excavated by Mr. Nathan
 avis) brought to the British Museum 1861
 excavations about to be renewed Aug. 1876
 Bosworth Smith's "Carthage," published 1873

CARTHAGENA, or NEW CARTHAGE (S.E.
in), built by Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian
 eral, 242 B.C.; taken by Scipio, 210. The
 ern Carthage was taken by a British force under
 John Leake, June, 1706; retaken by the duke
 Berwick, Nov. It was the last place held by
 e Intrantsigentes and Internationalists of Spain;
 as besieged by general Martin Campos, about
 2 Aug. 1873. Bombardment begun 26 Nov., taken
 y general Lopez Dominguez, 12 Jan. 1874. See
 of pain.—**CARTHAGENA,** in Columbia, South Ame-
 ica, was taken by sir Francis Drake in 1585;
 illaged by the French buccaners in 1697;
 ombarded by admiral Vernon in March, 1741;
 nd unsuccessfully besieged, April, 1741.

CARTHUSIANS, a religious order (springing
 erom the Benedictines) founded by Bruno of
 ologne, who retired with six companions about
 1084, to Chartreuse (*which see*), in the mountains
 of Dauphiné. Their austere rules were formed by
 Basil VII., their general. They appeared in Eng-
 and about 1180, and a monastery was founded by
 sir William Manny, 1371, on the site of the present
 charter-house, London; see *Charter-house*. The
 Carthusian powder, of father Simon, at Chartreuse,
 was first compounded about 1715.

CARTOONS, large chalk drawings preparatory
 to oil painting. Those of **RAHAEL** (twenty-five
 in number) were designed (for tapestries) in the
 chambers of the Vatican under Julius II. and
 Leo X. about 1510 to 1516. The seven preserved
 were purchased in Flanders by Rubens for Charles I.
 of England, for Hampton-court palace in 1629.
 They were removed to South Kensington 28 April,
 1865.—The tapestries executed at Arras from these
 designs are at Rome. They were twice carried
 away by invaders, in 1526 and 1798, and were re-
 stored in 1815.—The Cartoons for the British
 Houses of Parliament were exhibited in July, 1843.

RAHAEL'S CARTOONS.

- The Miraculous Draught of Fishes.
- The Charge to Peter.
- Peter and John Healing the Lame at the Gate of the Temple.
- The Death of Ananias.
- Elymas the Sorcerer Struck with Blindness.
- The Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, at Lystra.
- Paul Preaching at Athens.

CARVING, see *Sculptures*.

CASAMICCIOLA, Ischia. See *Earth-
 quakes*, 4 March, 1881, and 28 July, 1883.

CASH-PAYMENTS, see *Bank of England*.

CASHEL (Tipperary, Ireland). Cormack Cui-
 lnan, king and bishop of Cashel, was the reputed
 under or restorer of the cathedral, 901. In 1152
 ishop Donat O'Danergan was invested with the
 all; see *Pallium*. Cashel was valued in the
 ing's books, 29 Henry VIII. at 66l. 13s. 4d. Irish
 money. By the Church Temporalities Act, 1833, it
 ased to be archiepiscopal, and was joined to
 Waterford and Lismore.

CASHMERE, in the valley of the Himalayas;
 as subdued by the Mahometans under Akbar, in
 1586; by the Afghans in 1752; by the Sikhs, 1819;
 and by the treaty of Lahore, 9 March, 1846, ceded
 to the British, who gave it to the Maharajah
 holab Singh, as tributary sovereign. The true
 mhere shawls, first brought to England in 1666,

are well imitated at Bradford and Huddersfield.
 Shawls of Thibetian wool, for the omrahs, cost 150
 rupees each, about 1650.

Gholab dies, succeeded by his son Runbeer, a
 favourer of education, 1837; who assists in sup-
 pressing the Indian mutiny and receives further
 guarantees March, 1860

The prince of Wales warmly received by the maha-
 rajah at Jummoo 20 Jan. 1876

Dreadful famine (partly due to continued de-
 structive snowstorms, Oct. 1877—May, 1878)

summer, 1879

The Maharajah dies 12 Sept. 1885; succeeded by his
 son Pertab Singh; the power of the British
 resident greatly increased; the country virtually
 subject to the viceroy of India, through imbe-
 cility of the Maharajah 1883-9
 See *Earthquakes* 1885.

CASSANO (N. Italy). Site of an indecisive
 conflict between prince Eugène of Savoy and the
 French, 16 Aug. 1705.

CASSATION, COURT OF, the highest court
 of appeal in France, was established 10 Nov. 1790,
 by the national assembly.

CASSEL, formerly the capital of Hesse-Cassel,
 Central Germany, acquired importance through be-
 coming the refuge of French protestants after the
 revocation of the edict of Nantes, 1685. It was the
 capital of Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia,
 1807-13, and Wilhelmshöhe, a neighbouring castle,
 became the residence of Napoleon III. after his
 surrender to the king of Prussia, 2 Sept. 1870, ar-
 riving at 9.35 P.M. 5 Sept. He went to England
 in 1871.

CASSITERIDES, see *Scilly Isles*.

CASTALIA, see under *Steam*.

CASTEL FIDARDO, near Ancona, Central
 Italy. Near here general Lamoricière and the
 papal army of 11,000 men were totally defeated by
 the Sardinian general, Cialdini, 18 Sept. 1860.
 Lamoricière with a few horsemen fled to Ancona,
 then besieged. On 29 Sept. he and the garrison
 surrendered, but were shortly after set at liberty.

CASTES, distinct sections of society in India.
 In the laws of Menu (see *Menu*), the Hindus are
 divided into the Brahmans, or sacerdotal class;
 the Kshatrya or Chuttree, military class; the
 Vaisya, or commercial class; and the Sudras, or
 sooders, servile class.

CASTIGLIONE (N. Italy). Here the French
 under Augereau defeated the Austrians, commanded
 by Wurmsers, with great loss, 5 Aug. 1796.

CASTILE (Central Spain). A Gothic govern-
 ment was established here about 800.—Roderick,
 count of Castile, 860; Ferdinand, a count, became
 king, 1035. Ferdinand, king of Arragon, married
 Isabella, queen of Castile, in 1474, and formed one
 monarchy, 1479; see *Spain*.

CASTILLEJOS (N. Africa). Here on 1 Jan.
 1860, was fought the first decisive action in the
 war between Spain and Morocco. General Prim,
 after a vigorous resistance, repulsed the Moors
 under Muley Abbas, and advanced towards Tetuan.

CASTILLON, Guienne (S. France). Here
 the army of Henry VI. of England was defeated
 by that of Charles VII. of France, and an end put
 to the English dominion in France, Calais alone
 remaining, 17 or 23 July, 1453. Talbot, earl of
 Shrewsbury, was killed.

CASTLEBAR (Ireland). About 1100 French
 troops, under Humbert, landed at Killala, and as-
 sisted by Irish insurgents here, compelled the king's
 troops under Lake to retreat, 27 Aug. 1798; but

were compelled to surrender at Ballinamuck, 8 Sept.

CASTLEPOLLARD (Ireland). At an affray at a fair here between some peasantry and a body of police, thirteen persons lost their lives, and many were wounded, 23 May, 1831.

CASTLES. The castle of the Anglo-Saxon was a tower keep, either round or square, and ascended by a flight of steps in front. William I. erected 48 strong castles. Several hundreds, built by permission of Stephen, between 1135 and 1154, were demolished by Henry II., 1154. Many were dismantled in the civil wars. Richborough, Studfall, and Burgh are existing specimens of Roman castles.

CASUAL POOR ACT, 45 & 46 Vict. c. 36, passed 18 Aug. 1882.

CAT. The generally received opinion that our domestic cat is derived from the European wild cat is doubted by Mr. T. Bell (1827). Rüppell (died 1794) found a wild cat in Nubia, whose conformation agreed with that of the Egyptian cat mummies. Cats fetched high prices in the middle ages, and were protected by law in Wales, about 948. Great cat shows were held at the Crystal Palace, 13 July and 2 Dec. 1871; 16th annual show, 21 Oct. 1884; latest 18 Oct. 1887. A cat interrupted the debates in the commons, 9 July, 1874. A cat asylum formed at Battersea, Dec. 1882.

A discussion respecting the use of the "cat of nine tails" took place in the commons, and navy cats and others were inspected (see *Flogging*), 5 July, 1879.

CATACLYSMISTS, see *Continuity*.

CATACOMBS. The early depositories of the dead. The first Christians at Rome met for worship in the catacombs; and here are said to have been the tombs of the apostles Peter and Paul. Belzoni in 1815-18 explored many Egyptian catacombs, built 3000 years ago. He brought to England the sarcophagus of Psammetichus, formed of oriental alabaster, exquisitely sculptured. In the Parisian catacombs (formerly stone quarries), human remains from the cemetery of the Innocents were deposited in 1785; and many of the victims of the revolution in 1792-4, are interred in them.—On 31 May, 1578, some labourers digging on the Via Salaria, two miles from Rome, discovered the celebrated catacombs of which an account with engravings was published by Antonio Bosio, in his "Roma Sotterranea" (1632), and by Aringhi (1659), and others. John Evelyn saw them in 1645. Elaborate accounts have been published recently by De Rossi; an abstract of whose researches will be found in the "Roma Sotterranea" of the Rev. J. S. Northcote and W. R. Brownlow, 1869 and 1879.

CATALOGUES, see *Libraries, Books*.

CATALONIA (N.E. Spain), was settled by the Goths and Alani, about 409; conquered by the Saracens, 712; recovered by Pepin, and by Charlemagne (788). It formed part of the Spanish marches and the territory of the count of Barcelona (*which see*). The natives were able seamen: being frequently unruly, their peculiar privileges were abolished in 1714. See *Barcelona*.

CATALYTIC FORCE. The discovery in 1819 by Thénard of the decomposition of peroxide of hydrogen by platinum, and by Döbereiner in 1825 of its property to ignite a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen, formed the groundwork of the doctrine of catalytic force, also termed "action of contact or presence," put forth by Berzelius and Mitscherlich. Their view has not been adopted by Liebig and other chemists.

CATAMARANS (or carcasses), fire-machines for destroying ships; tried in vain by sir Sydney Smith, 2 Oct. 1804, on the Boulogne flotilla destined by Bonaparte to invade England.

CATANIA (the ancient Catana), a town near Etua, Sicily, was founded by a colony from Chalchis, about 753 B.C. Ceres had a temple here, open to none but women. Catania was almost totally overthrown by an eruption of Etua in 1669, and in 1693 was nearly swallowed up by an earthquake: in a moment more than 18,000 of its inhabitants were buried in the ruins. An earthquake did great damage, 22 Feb. 1817. In Aug. 1862, the town was held by Garibaldi and his volunteers, in opposition to the Italian government. He was captured on 29 Aug.

CATAPHRYGIANS, heretics in the second century, who followed the errors of Montanus. They are said to have baptized their dead, forbidden marriage, and mingled the bread and wine in the Lord's supper with the blood of young children.

CATAPULTÆ, military engines of the cross-bow kind, for throwing huge stones as well as darts and arrows; invented by Dionysius, the tyrant of Syrause, 399 B.C.

CATCH CLUB, NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN'S, formed in 1761, included eminent musicians of the time. Prizes were given occasionally; sometimes, since 1821, for a composition, a gold or silver cup.

CATEAU CAMBRESIS (N. France), where, on 2, 3 April, 1559, peace was concluded between Henry II. of France, Philip II. of Spain, and Elizabeth of England. France ceded Savoy, Corsica, and nearly 200 forts in Italy and the Low Countries to Philip.

CATECHISMS are said to have been compiled in the 8th or 9th century. Luther's were published 1520 and 1529. The catechism of the church of England in the first book of Edward VI., 7 March, 1549, contained merely the baptismal vow, the creed, the ten commandments, and the Lord's prayer, with explanations; but James I. ordered the bishops to add an explication of the sacraments, 1612. The catechism of the council of Trent was published in 1566; those of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster (one termed the *shorter catechism*), 1647 and 1648.

CATHARI (from the Greek *katharos*, pure), a name given to the Novatians (about 251), Montanists, and other early Christian sects. See *Paritans*.

CATHAY, an old name for China.

CATHEDRAL, the chief church of a diocese, as containing the *cathedra*, or seat of the bishop, obtained the name in the 10th century.

A conference of the higher clergy to consider cathedral institutions held at Lambeth, 1 March, 1872
The act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, for the regulation of cathedrals passed in 1840, amended and the endowment of canonries facilitated in . . . 1873
A royal commission to inquire respecting cathedral churches appointed (abp. of Canterbury, lord Cranbrook, Mr. Beresford Hope, and others), July; met in . . . Aug. 1879
Report issued recommending more flexibility in services, with use of nave, &c. . . Feb. 1882
Final report issued . . . April, 1885

CATHERINE. The order of knights of St. Catherine was instituted in Palestine, 1063. An order of ladies of the highest rank in Russia was founded by Peter the Great, 1714, in honour of the bravery of his empress Catherine. They were to

be distinguished, as the name implied (from *katharos*, pure), for purity of life and manners; see *Docks and Katharine*.

CATHOLIC LEAGUE formed by English churchmen more Romanistic than the English Church Union, June, 1882.

CATHOLIC MAJESTY. This title was given by pope Gregory III. to Alphonso I. of Spain, 739, and to Ferdinand V. and his queen in 1474 by Innocent VIII. on account of their zeal for religion, and their establishment of the Inquisition.

CATHOLICS, see *Roman Catholics*.

CATHOLIC UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN, president, the duke of Norfolk, was constituted in 1871. A Catholic union in Dublin was formed Dec., 1873; see *Roman Catholics*.

CATILINE'S CONSPIRACY. Lucius Sergius Catiline, a dissolute Roman noble, having been refused the consulship (65 B.C.), conspired to kill the senate, plunder the treasury, and set Rome on fire. This conspiracy was timely discovered and frustrated. A second plot (in 63), was detected by the consul Cicero, whom he had resolved to murder. Catiline's daring appearance in the senate-house, after his guilt was known, drew forth Cicero's celebrated invective, "*Quo que tandem, Catilina!*" on 8 Nov. On seeing five of his accomplices arrested, Catiline fled to Gaul, where his partisans were assembling an army. Cicero punished the conspirators at home, and Petreius routed their forces; Catiline being killed in the engagement, Jan. 62 B.C.

CAT ISLE, see *Salvador*.

CATO, SUICIDE OF. Considering freedom as that which alone "sustains the dignity of man," and unable to survive the independence of his country, Cato stabbed himself at Utica, 46 B.C.

CATO-STREET CONSPIRACY: a gang of desperate men, headed by Arthur Thistlewood, assembled in Cato-street, Edgware-road, and proposed the assassination of the ministers of the crown, at a cabinet dinner. They were betrayed and arrested, 23 Feb. 1820, and Thistlewood, Brunt, Davidson, Ings, and Tidd, were executed as traitors, on 1 May.

CATTI, a German tribe, attacked but not subdued by the Romans A.D. 15, and 84; absorbed by the Franks, 3rd century.

CATTLE. The importation of horned cattle from Ireland and Scotland into England was prohibited by a law, 1663; but the export of cattle from Ireland became very extensive. In 1842 the importation of cattle into England from foreign countries was subjected to a moderate duty, and in 1846 they were made duty free; and since then the numbers imported have enormously increased.* Horned cattle imported into the United Kingdom 1849, 53,480; 1853, 125,523; 1855 (war), 97,527; 1860, 104,569; 1865, 283,271; 1866, 237,739; 1867, 177,948; 1868, 136,688; 1869, 220,190; 1870, 202,172; 1874, 193,862; 1876, 271,576; 1877, 201,193; 1879, 247,763; 1881, 319,374; 1883, 474,750; 1887, 295,961. See under *Sheep*, *Smithfield*, *Metropolitan Cattle-market*, and *Foreign Cattle-market*.

A cattle plague began in Hungary; extended over Western Europe, destroying 14 million cattle 1711-14. A severe cattle plague raged in England and west Europe (about 3 million cattle perish) 1745-56. The privy council ordered diseased beasts to be

shot, and their skins destroyed; granting moderate compensation 12 March, 1746. Great disease among foreign cattle; excluded from this country by prohibitions April, 1857. The cattle plague appears at Laycock's dairy, Barnsbury, London, N.; rapidly spreads, about 24 June, 1865. 27,432 beasts had been attacked; 12,680 died; 8,998 slaughtered, up to 21 Oct. " A royal commission to inquire into the causes of cattle plague and suggest remedies met first, 10 Oct.; report of majority considered the disease to have been imported, and recommend slaughter of animals, and stringent prohibition of passage of cattle across public roads, &c., 31 Oct. 1865; second report, 6 Feb.; 3rd report 1 May, 1866. Orders in council for regulating the cattle plague (in conformity with the act of 1850), 23 Nov. and 16 Dec. 1865; and 20 Jan. " Disease raging: official report; cattle attacked, 120,740; killed, 16,742; died, 73,750; recovered, 14,162; unaccounted for, 16,886 1 Feb. " Cattle Disease Acts passed 20 Feb. and 10 Aug. " Orders in council making uniform repressive measures throughout the country 27 March, " The disease materially abates April, " Privy council return: cattle attacked, 248,965; killed, 80,597; died, 124,187; recovered, 32,989; unaccounted for, 11,192 22 June, " The disease nearly " stamped out " 27 Oct. " Order in council directing that foreign cattle be landed only at certain parts (after 13 Nov.), there to be subjected to quarantine 10 Nov. " Cattle plague re-appears in Cheshire and Lancashire and Yorkshire Dec. " Re-appears at Barnsbury (see 24 June, 1865), 46 animals slaughtered 2 Feb. 1867. Re-appearance in various places June, July, " Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act amended Aug. " No case reported to the privy council 3 Aug. " Order of council permitting cattle to be removed from the metropolis 25 July, 1868. New general orders issued Aug. 1869. Prevalence of " foot and mouth disease " in England Aug. 1869-Dec. 1870; June, July, 1871. Disease appears at Kaiserslautern, rear of the German army; cautionary regulations promulgated by the privy council 9 Sept. 1870. New foreign cattle market determined on, Nov. 1870; opened Dec. 1871. Suffers by great fire, about 10,000 lost 18 Sept. 1883. Foot and mouth disease in England, July, Aug. 1872. Appearance of the plague in German cattle; further importation suspended about 3 Aug. " Cattle plague appears at Pocklington, Yorkshire; vigorously treated, 3 Sept.; stringent order from the privy council 7 Sept. " Live cattle imported to Glasgow from America by Mr. Bell July, 1873. Foot and mouth disease in some English counties, Aug. Sept. 1875. Re-appearance of cattle-plague in England; restrictions in London and other places; much cattle killed Jan.—May, 1877. Cattle-plague commission enlarged, 3 May; plague said to be stamped out; restrictions removed, 26 June; fresh cases in London; restrictions resumed 13 July; removed 31 July, " New Cattle Contagious Diseases Act passed 16 Aug. 1878. Order in council prohibiting importation of living cattle from eastern half of Europe after 1 Jan. 1879; imports permitted from some countries, cattle to be slaughtered; (no restriction respecting some countries) 6 Dec. " Foot and mouth disease in E. Lancashire, Aug. 1881; in Staffordshire, Aug. 1882; Norfolk Oct. 1882. International cattle show at Hamburg July, 1883. Foot and mouth disease prevailing in English midland counties, July; in Kent July, *et seq.* " Severe at Odessa Oct. 1883—May, 1884. Abating in England through suspension of fairs, &c., announced April, " Cattle-men of United States; above 12,000 delegates hold a convention at St. Louis, organize a national live stock association, and recommend the formation of a National trail ten miles wide for the passage of cattle from the Red River to the Northern boundary of the States 18-22 Nov. "

* Sale of 30 of duke of Devonshire's shorthorn bulls for 19,923*l.*, about Sept. 1873.

New Contagious Diseases Act passed . . . 1884
Foot-and-mouth disease stamped out, *Earl Spencer*,
28 May; favourable reports . . . Dec. 1886

CATTLE AND SHEEP IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ISLANDS.

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep.
1866	8,570,000	26,380,000	1877	9,731,537	32,220,067
1867	8,731,473	33,817,951	1878	9,761,288	32,571,018
1868	9,083,416	35,607,812	1879	9,961,536	32,237,958
1869	9,078,282	34,250,272	1880	9,871,153	30,239,620
1870	9,235,052	34,786,783	1881	9,605,013	27,896,273
1871	9,346,216	31,403,500	1882	9,832,417	27,448,220
1872	9,718,505	32,246,642	1883	10,097,943	28,347,560
1873	10,153,670	33,982,404	1884	10,422,762	29,376,787
1874	10,281,036	34,837,597	1885	10,868,760	30,086,200
1875	10,162,787	33,491,948	1886	10,872,811	28,955,240
1876	9,997,189	32,252,579	1887	10,639,960	29,401,750

CATTLE SHOW, see *Smithfield*.

CAUBUL, see *Cabul*.

CAUCASUS, a lofty mountain, a continuation of the ridge of Mount Taurus, between the Euxine and Caspian seas. In Mythology, Prometheus was said to have been tied on the top of Caucasus by Jupiter, and continually devoured by vultures (1548 B.C.) The passes near the mountain were called *Caucasia Porta*, and it is supposed that through them the Sarmatians or Huns invaded the provinces of Rome, A.D. 447; see *Circassia*.

Two explorers, Mr. W. F. Donkin and Mr. H. Fox, and their guides lost . . . about 1 Sept. 1888

CAUCUS. An American term applied to a private meeting of the leading politicians of a party to agree upon the plans to be pursued during an election or session of congress. This institution is now a very powerful antagonist to public opinion. The word is said to be derived from "ship"-caulkers' meetings. A "caucus club" is mentioned by John Adams, in 1763. *Bartlett*. Similar meetings are occasionally held in London by conservatives and liberals; one was held by Mr. Gladstone respecting the ballot bill, 6 July, 1871. Jealousy respecting the system was aroused in 1878.

The Birmingham Liberal Association began in 1868 a powerful caucus, systematized by Mr. Schnadhorst, very efficient 1873 *et seq.*; a similar conservative association since formed; a network of similar societies exist throughout the kingdom

Autumn 1885
The London Liberal and Radical Council, actually a caucus, active in . . . November, "
10,500l. presented to Mr. Schnadhorst by the Liberals . . . 9 March, 1887

CAUDINE FORKS, according to Livy, the *Furcula Caudina* (in Samnium, S. Italy), were two narrow defiles or gorges, united by a range of mountains on each side. The Romans went through the first pass, but found the second blocked up; on returning they found the first similarly obstructed. Being thus hemmed in by the Samnites, under the command of C. Pontius, they surrendered at discretion, 321 B.C. (after a fruitless contest, according to Cicero). The Roman senate broke the treaty.

CAULIFLOWER, said to have been brought from Cyprus to England about 1603.

CAUSTIC, IN PAINTING, a method of burning colours into wood or ivory, invented by Gausius of Sicyon. He painted his mistress Glycère sitting on the ground making garlands with flowers; the picture was hence named *Stephanoplocon*. It was bought by Lucullus for two talents, 335 B.C. *Pliny*.

CAUTIONARY TOWNS (Holland), (the Briel, Flushing, Rammekins, and Walcheren), were given to queen Elizabeth in 1585 as security for their repaying her for assistance in their struggle

with Spain. They were restored to the Dutch republic by James I. in 1616.

CAVALIER. The appellation given to the supporters of the king during the civil war, from a number of gentlemen forming themselves into a body-guard for the king in 1641. They were opposed to the Roundheads, or parliamentarians.

CAVALRY. Used by the Canaanites in war 1450 B.C. (*Josh.* xi. 4). Attached to each Roman legion was a body of 300 horse, in ten turmae; the commander always a veteran.—The Persians had 10,000 horse at Marathon, 490 B.C.; and 10,000 Persian horse were slain at the battle of Issus, 333 B.C. *Plutarch*. In the wars with Napoleon I. the British cavalry reached to 31,000 men. Our cavalry force, in 1840, was 10,733. In 1867, cavalry of the line, 10,023; in depots, 838; in India, 5421; total, 17,599; in 1880, total 17,245; in 1884, total 16,998; in Jan. 1889, 556 officers, 1406 non-commissioned, 11,458 rank and file; in India, total 5882; see *Horse Guards*, &c.

CAVENDISH EXPERIMENT. In 1798 the Hon. Henry Cavendish described his experiment for determining the mean density of the earth, by comparing the force of terrestrial attraction with that of the attraction of leaden spheres of known magnitude and density, by means of the torsion balance. *Brande*. The Cavendish Society, for the publication of chemical works, which ceased with Gmelin's Chemistry (1848-72), was established 1846.

CAVENDISH COLLEGE, Cambridge (founded to give cheap university education to youths younger than those admitted at other colleges, and leaving earlier), was inaugurated by the duke of Devonshire, 26 Oct. 1876.

CAVES are frequently mentioned in the Bible as dwellings, refuges, and burying-places. Mr. W. B. Dawkins "Cave-hunting; Researches on the evidence of caves respecting the early inhabitants of Europe," was published 1874. Oreston cave, Devon, discovered 1816; Kirkdale, Yorkshire, 1821; Kent's Hole, Torquay, 1825; Brixham cave, 1858; Wookey Hole, Somerset, 1859; and many others, have been well explored.

CAWNPORE, a town in India, on the Doab, a peninsula between the Ganges and Jumna. During the mutiny in June, 1857, it was garrisoned by native troops under sir Hugh Wheeler. These broke out into revolt. An adopted son of the old Peishwa Bajee Rao, Nana Sahib, who had long lived on friendly terms with the British, came apparently to their assistance, but joined the rebels. He took the place after three weeks' siege, 26 June; and in spite of a treaty massacred great numbers of the British, without respect to age or sex, in the most cruel manner. General Havelock defeated Nana Sahib, 16 July, at Futtehpoor, and retook Cawnpore, 17 July. Sir Colin Campbell defeated the rebels here on 6 Dec. following. A column was erected here, in memory of the sufferers, by their relatives of the 32nd regiment. In Dec. 1860, Nana was said to be living at Thibet; and in Dec. 1861 was incorrectly said to have been captured at Kurrachee; see *India*, 1857.

CAXTON SOCIETY, established for the publication of chronicles and literature of the Middle Ages, published sixteen volumes, 1844-54. *Caxton Celebration*, see under *Printing*, 1877.

CAYENNE, French Guiana (S. America), settled by the French, 1604-35. It afterwards came successively into the hands of the English (1654),

French, and Dutch. The last were expelled by the French in 1677. Cayenne was taken by the British, 12 Jan. 1809, but was restored to the French in 1814. Here is produced the *Capsicum baccatum*, or cayenne pepper. Many French political prisoners were sent here in 1848.

CECILIAN SOCIETY, see *Cæcilian*.

CEDAR CREEK AND MOUNTAIN, Virginia, U.S. On 19 Oct. 1864, gen. Sheridan converted the defeat of the Federals by the Confederates under Longstreet into a complete victory. At CEDAR MOUNTAIN gen. Stonewall Jackson defeated Banks, 9 Aug. 1862.

CEDAR TREE. The red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) came from North America before 1664; the Bermudas cedar from Bermudas before 1683; the Cedar of Lebanon (*Pinus Cedrus*) from the Levant before 1683. In 1850 a grove of venerable cedars, about 40 feet high, remained on Lebanon. The cedar of Goa (*Cupressus lusitanica*) was brought to Europe by the Portuguese about 1683; see *Cypress*.

CELERY is said to have been introduced into England by the French marshal, Tallard, during his captivity in England, after his defeat at Blenheim by Marlborough, 2 Aug. 1704.

CELESTIAL GLOBE, see *Globes*.

CELIBACY (from *cælebs*, unmarried), was preached by St. Anthony in Egypt about 305. His early converts lived in caves, &c., till monasteries were founded. The doctrine was rejected in the council of Nice, 325. Celibacy was enjoined on bishops only in 692. The decree was opposed in England, 958-978. The Romish clergy generally were enjoined a vow of celibacy by pope Gregory VII. in 1073-85, and its observance was established by the council of Placentia, held in 1095. Marriage was restored to the English clergy in 1547. The marriage of the clergy was proposed, but negatived at the council of Trent (1563); also at a conference of the old catholics at Bonn, June, 1876. Sir Bartle Frere termed the Zulu army "a celibate man-slaying machine," 1878.

CELL THEORY (propounded by Schwann in 1839) supposes that the ultimate particles of all animal and vegetable tissues are small cells. Some of the lowest forms of animal and vegetable life are said to be composed of merely a single cell, as the terminal vesicle in the egg and the red-snow plant.

CELTIBERI, see *Numantine War*.

CELTS, or **KELTS**, a group of the Aryan mily; see *Gauls*. Above 8000l. subscribed to and a Celtic professorship at the university of Edinburgh, Oct. 1876; 11,937l. subscribed April, 1879. One was established at Oxford in 1876; see *Galæic*.

CEMETERIES. The burying-places of the Jews, Greeks, Romans, were outside their towns (*Matt.* xxvii. 60). Many public cemeteries resembling "Père La Chaise,"* at Paris, have been opened in all parts of the kingdom since 1836; see *Catacombs*, *Bunhill-fields*.

Kensal-green cemetery, 53 acres; consecrated, 2 Nov. 1832
South Metropolitan and Norwood cemetery, 40 acres; consecrated 6 Dec. 1837
Highgate and Kentish-town cemetery, 22 acres; opened and consecrated 20 May, 1839

* Père La Chaise was the favourite and confessor of Louis XIV., who made him superior of a great establishment of the Jesuits on this spot, then named Mont Louis. The house and grounds were bought for a national cemetery, which was laid out by M. Brongniart, and first used on 21 May, 1804.

Abney Park cemetery, Stoke Newington, 30 acres; opened by the lord mayor 20 May, 1849
Westminster, or West London cemetery, Kensington-road; consecrated 15 June, "
Nunhead cemetery, about 50 acres; consecrated 29 July, "

City of London and Tower Hamlets cemetery, 30 acres; consecrated 1841
London Necropolis and National Mausoleum, at Woking, Surrey, 2000 acres; the company incorporated in July, 1852; opened Jan. 1855
City of London cemetery, Ilford; opened, 24 June, 1856
Acts respecting burials passed 1850-57

CENIS, MOUNT, see under *Alps*.

CENSORS, Roman magistrates, to survey and rate the property, and correct the manners of the people. The two first censors were appointed, 443 B.C. Plebeian censors were first appointed, 131 B.C. The office, abolished by the emperors, was revived by Decius, A.D. 251; see *Press*.

CENSUS. The Israelites were numbered by Moses, 1490 B.C.; and by David, 1017 B.C.; Demetrius Phalereus is said to have taken a census of Attica, 317 B.C. Servius Tullius enacted that a general estimate of every Roman's estate and personal effects, should be delivered to the government upon oath every five years, 566 B.C. The proposal for a census in 1753 was opposed as profane. In the United Kingdom the census is now taken at decennial periods since 1801; 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, 1851, 1861 (7 April), 1871 (3 April), 1881 (3 April); act passed 7 Sept. 1880. See *Population*. For the latest census of other countries, see *TABLE*, facing page 1.

CENTAL, a new name given to the 100lbs. weight, *London Gazette*, 7 Feb. 1879.

CENTENARIANS, see *Longevity*.

CENTRAL AMERICA, see *America*. A large American steamer of this name was wrecked during a gale in the gulf of Mexico, 12 Sept. 1857. Of about 550 persons only 152 were saved; several of these after drifting on rafts above 600 miles. The loss of about 2½ million dollars in specie aggravated the commercial panic in New York shortly after. The captain and crew behaved heroically.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, established in 1834. Commissions are issued to the fifteen judges of England (of whom three attend in rotation at the Old Bailey) for the periodical delivery of the gaol of Newgate, and the trial of offences of greater degree, committed in Middlesex and parts of Essex, Kent, and Surrey; the new district is considered as one county.

CENTRAL HALL OF SCIENCES, see under *Albert*.

CENTRAL PROVINCES OF INDIA, constituted out of territories from the North-West provinces and Madras in 1861 and placed under a chief commissioner. Population in 1881, 9,838,791. Chief commissioner, Alex. Mackenzie (1889).

CENTURION, the captain, head, or commander of a subdivision of a Roman legion, which consisted of 100 men, and was called a *centuria*. By the Roman census each hundred of the people was called a *centuria*, 556 B.C.

CENTURY. The Greeks computed time by the Olympiads, beginning 776 B.C., and the Roman church by Indictions, the first of which began 24 Sept., A.D. 312. The method of computing time by centuries commenced from the incarnation of Christ, and was adopted in chronological history first in France. *Dupin*.

CEPHALONIA, one of the Ionian islands, was taken from the Ætolians by the Romans, 189 B.C., and given to the Athenians by Hadrian, A.D. 135; see *Ionian Isles*.

CEPHISUS, a river in Attica, near which Walter de Brienne, duke of Athens, was defeated and slain by the Catalans, 1311.

CERBERE, a French gun-brig, with a crew of 87 men, and seven guns, in the harbour of L'Orient, within pistol-shot of three batteries, was captured in a most daring manner by lieutenant Jeremiah Coghlan, in a cutter with 19 companions aided by two boats, one of which was commanded by midshipman Paddon. The prize was towed out under a heavy but ineffectual fire from the batteries, 26 July, 1800. *Nicolas*.

CEREMONIES, MASTER OF THE, an office instituted for the more honourable reception of ambassadors and persons of quality at court, 1 James I. 1603. The order maintained by the master of the ceremonies at Bath, "Beau Nash," the "King of Bath," led to the adoption of the office in ordinary assemblies; he died in his 88th year, 1761. *Ashe*.

CERES, a planet, 160 miles in diameter, was discovered by M. Piazzi, at Palermo, 1 Jan. 1801; he named it after the goddess highly esteemed by the ancient Sicilians.

CERESUOLA (N. Italy). Here Francis de Bourbon, count d'Enghien, defeated the imperialists under the marquis de Guasto, 14 April, 1544.

CERIGNOLA (S. Italy). Here the great captain Gonsulvo de Cordova and the Spaniards defeated the duc de Nemours and the French, 28 April, 1503.

CERINTHIANs, followers of Cerinthus, a Jew, who lived about A.D. 80, are said to have combined Judaism with pagan philosophy.

CERIUM, a very rare metal, discovered by Klapproth and others in 1803.

CEUTA (the ancient Septa), a town on N. coast of Africa, stands on the site of the ancient Abyla, the southern pillar of Hercules. It was taken from the Vandals by Belisarius for Justinian, 534; by the Goths, 618; by the Moors about 709, from whom it was taken by the Portuguese, 1415. With Portugal, it was annexed in 1580 to Spain, which power still retains it.

CEYLON (the ancient Taprobane), an island in the Indian Ocean, called by the natives the seat of paradise. It became a seat of Buddhism, 307 B.C., and was known to the Romans about 41 A.D. Population 1873, 2,323,760; 1881, 2,758,165.

Invaded by the Portuguese Almeyda . . . 1505
The Dutch landed in Ceylon, 1602; and captured the capital, Colombo . . . 1603
Frequent conflicts; peaceful commercial relations established . . . 1664
Intercourse with the British begun . . . 1713
A large portion of the country taken by them in 1782; was restored . . . 1783
The Dutch settlements seized by the British: Trincomalee, 26 Aug.; Jaffnapatam . . . Sept. 1795
Ceylon was ceded to Great Britain by the peace of A miens . . . 1802
British troops treacherously massacred or imprisoned by the Adigar of Candy, at Colombo; see *Candy* . . . 26 June, 1803
Complete sovereignty of the island assumed by England . . . 1815
Bishopric of Colombo founded . . . 1845
The governor, lord Torrington, absolved from a charge of undue severity in suppressing a rebellion . . . May, 1851

Prosperity of Ceylon greatly increased under the administration of sir H. Ward . . . 1855-60
Sir J. E. Tennent's work, "Ceylon," appeared . . . 1859
Sir Hercules G. Robinson appointed governor, 7 March, 1865
The duke of Edinburgh visited Ceylon . . . April, 1870
Wm. H. Gregory, M.P., appointed governor, 9 Jan. 1872
Visit of the prince of Wales . . . 1 Dec. 1875
Sir J. R. Longden appointed governor . . . Nov. 1876
Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon . . . Feb. 1888
Native industry reported very satisfactory . . . 1888

CHÆRONEA (Bœotia). Here Greece was ruined by Philip; 32,000 Macedonians defeating 30,000 Thebans, Athenians, &c., 6 or 7 Aug. 338 B.C. Here Archelaus, lieutenant of Mithridates, was defeated by Sylla, and 110,000 Cappadocians were slain, 86 B.C.; see *Coronea*.

CHAIN BRIDGES. The largest and oldest chain bridge in the world is said to be that at King-tung, in China, where it forms a perfect road from the top of one mountain to the top of another. Mr. Telford constructed the first chain-bridge on a grand scale in England, over the strait between Anglesey and the coast of Wales, 1818-25; see *Menai Straits*.

CHAIN-CABLES, PUMPS, AND SHOT. Iron chain-cables were in use by the Veneti, a people intimately connected with the Belge of Britain in the time of Cæsar, 57 B.C. These cables came into use, generally in the navy of England, in 1812. Acts for the proving and sale of chain-cables and anchors were passed in 1864, 1871, and 1874.—**CHAIN SHOT**, to destroy the rigging of an enemy's ship, were invented by the Dutch admiral, De Witt, in 1666.—**CHAIN-PUMPS** were first used on board the *Flora*, British frigate, in 1787.

CHAINS, HANGING IN. By 25 Geo. II. 1752, it was enacted that the judge should direct the bodies of pirates and murderers to be dissected and anatomised, or hung in chains. The custom of hanging in chains was abolished in 1834.

CHALCEDON, Asia Minor, opposite Byzantium, colonised by Megarians, about 684 B.C. It was taken by Darius, 505 B.C.; by the Romans, 74 B.C.; plundered by the Goths, A.D. 259; taken by Chosroes, the Persian, 609; by Orchan, the Turk, 1338. Here was held the "Synod of the Oak," 403; and the fourth general council, which annulled the act of the "Robber Synod," 8 Oct. 451.

CHALCIS, see *Eubœa*.

CHALDÆA, the ancient name of Babylonia, but afterwards restricted to the S. W. portion. The Chaldeans were devoted to astronomy and astrology; see *Dan. ii. &c.*—The **CHALDÆAN REGISTERS** of celestial observations, said to have commenced 2234 B.C., were brought down to the taking of Babylon by Alexander, 331 B.C. (1903 years). These registers were sent to Aristotle by Callisthenes.—**CHALDÆAN CHARACTERS**: the Bible was transcribed from the original Hebrew into these characters (now called Hebrew) by Ezra, about 445 B.C.

CHALGROVE (Oxfordshire). At a skirmish here with prince Rupert, 18 June, 1643, John Hampden, of the parliament party, was wounded, and died 24 June. A column was erected to his memory, 18 June, 1843.

CHALLENGER, see *Deep Sea Soundings*.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE (N.E. France). Here the emperor Aurelian defeated Tetricus, the last of the pretenders to the throne, termed the Thirty Tyrants, 274; and here in 451 Aëtius

defeated Attila the Hun, compelling him to retire into Pannonia.

CHAM, see *Charivari*.

CHAMBERLAIN, early a high court officer in France, Germany, and England. The office of chamberlain of the exchequer was discontinued in 1834.

HEREDITARY LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND.—The sixth great officer of state, whose duties, among others, relate to coronations and public solemnities. The office was long held by the De Veres, earls of Oxford, granted by Henry I. in 1101. On the death of John De Vere, the sixteenth earl, Mary, his sole daughter, marrying lord Willoughby De Eresby, the right was established in that nobleman's family by a judgment of the house of peers, 2 Charles I. 1625. On the death of his descendant, unmarried, in July 1779, the house of lords and twelve judges concurred that the office devolved to lady Willoughby De Eresby, and her sister the lady Georgina Charlotta Bertie, as heirs to their brother Robert, duke of Aucester, deceased; and that they had powers to appoint a deputy to act for them, not under the degree of a knight, who, if his majesty approved of him, might officiate accordingly. *Beaumont*. This dignity was for some time held jointly by the lord Willoughby De Eresby and the marquis of Cholmondeley, descendants of John de Vere, earl of Oxford. Lord Willoughby De Eresby died without issue 27 Aug. 1870, and lord Aveland, his sister's son, was appointed to act. The marquis of Cholmondeley died 16 Dec. 1834, and was succeeded by his grandson. Lady Willoughby De Eresby died 13 Nov. 1888.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN OF THE HOUSEHOLD.—An ancient office. The title is from the French *Chambellan*, in Latin *Camerarius*. Sir William Stanley, knt., afterwards beheaded, was lord chamberlain, 1 Henry VII. 1485. A vice-chamberlain acts in the absence of the chief; the offices are co-existent. *Beaumont*.

The Chamberlain of London is an ancient office.

CHAMBERS, see *Commerce, Agriculture, Shipping*.

CHAMBERS' JOURNAL was first published at Edinburgh in Feb. 1832. Jubilee kept 4 Feb. 1832. Robt. Chambers died 17 Mar. 1871. William died 20 May, 1883.

CHAMBRE ARDENTE (fiery chamber), an extraordinary French tribunal so named from the punishment frequently awarded by it. Francis I. in 1535, and Henry II. in 1549, employed it for the extirpation of heresy, which led to the civil war with the Huguenots in 1560; and in 1679 Louis XIV. appointed one to investigate the poisoning cases which arose after the execution of the marchioness Brinvilliers.

CHAMBRE INTROUVABLE, a name given to the chamber of deputies, elected in France in 1815, on account of its ignorance, incapacity, and bigoted reactionary spirit.

CHAMPAGNE, an ancient province, N. E. France, once part of the kingdom of Burgundy, was governed by counts from the 10th century till it was united to Navarre, count Thibaut becoming king, in 1234. The countess Joanna married Philip IV. of France in 1284; and in 1361 Champagne was annexed by their descendant king John. The effervescing wine termed *Champagne*, became popular in the latter part of the 18th century.

CHAMP DE MARS, an open square in front of the Military school at Paris, with artificial embankments on each side, extending nearly to the river Seine. The ancient assemblies of the Frankish people, the germ of parliaments, held annually in March, received this name. In 747, Pepin changed the month to May. Here was held, 14 July, 1790 (the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille), the "federation," or solemnity of swearing fidelity to the "patriot king" and new constitution: great

rejoicings followed. On 14 July, 1791, a second great meeting was held here, directed by the Jacobin clubs, to sign petitions on the "altar of the country," praying for the abdication of Louis XVI. A commemoration meeting took place, 14 July, 1792. Another constitution was sworn to here, under the eye of Napoleon I., 1 May, 1815, at a ceremony called the *Champ de Mai*. The prince president (afterwards Napoleon III.) had a grand review in the Champ de Mars, and distributed eagles to the army, 10 May, 1852. Here also was held the International Exhibitions opened 1 April, 1867, and 1 May, 1878, see *Paris*.

CHAMPERTY, see *Barretty*.

CHAMPION OF THE KING OF ENGLAND, (most honourable), an ancient office, since 1377 has been attached to the manor of Scrivelsby, held by the Marmion family. Their descendant, sir Henry Dymoke, the seventeenth of his family who held the office, died 28 April, 1865; succeeded by his brother John; he died, and his son Henry Lionel succeeded, who died Dec. 1875. At the coronation of the English kings, the champion used to challenge any one that should deny their title.

CHAMPLAIN, see *Lake Champlain*.

CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH, the first lay subject after the princes of the blood royal. Anciently the office was conferred upon some dignified ecclesiastic termed *Cancellarius*, or doorkeeper, who admitted suitors to the sovereign's presence. Arlasmus or Herefast, chaplain to the king (William the Conqueror) and bishop of Elmham, was lord chancellor in 1067. *Hardy*. Thomas à Becket was made chancellor in 1154. The first person qualified by education, to decide causes upon his own judgment, was sir Thomas More, appointed in 1529, before which time the officer was rather a state functionary than a judge. Sir Christopher Hatton, appointed lord chancellor in 1587, was very ignorant, on which account the first reference was made to a master in 1588. The great seal has been frequently put in commission; in 1813 the office of *Vice-Chancellor* was established; see *Keeper*, and *Vice-Chancellor*.—Salary, 6000*l.*; as speaker of house of lords, 4000*l.*

LORD HIGH CHANCELLORS.

- 1487. John Moreton, archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1504. William Warham, aft. archbshp. of Canterbury.
- 1515. Thomas Wolsey, cardinal and abp. of York.
- 1529. Sir Thomas More.
- 1532. Sir Thomas Audley, keeper.
- 1533. Sir Thomas Audley, chancellor, aft. lord Audley.
- 1544. Thomas, lord Wriothesley.
- 1547. William, lord St. John, keeper.
- " Richard, lord Rich, lord chancellor.
- 1551. Thomas Goodrich, bishop of Ely, keeper.
- 1552. The same; now lord chancellor.
- 1553. Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester.
- 1556. Nicholas Heath, archbishop of York.
- 1558. Sir Nicholas Bacon, keeper.
- 1579. Sir Thomas Bromley, lord chancellor.
- 1587. Sir Christopher Hatton.
- 1591. The great seal in commission.
- 1592. Sir John Puckering, lord keeper.
- 1596. Sir Thomas Egerton, lord keeper.
- 1603. Sir T. Egerton, lord Ellesmere, chancellor.
- 1617. Sir Francis Bacon, lord keeper.
- 1618. Sir Francis Bacon, cr. Id. Verulam, ld. chancellor.
- 1621. The great seal in commission.
- 1625. John, bishop of Lincoln, lord keeper.
- " Sir Thomas Coventry, afterwards lord Coventry, lord keeper.
- 1640. Sir John Finch, afterwards lord Finch.
- 1641. Sir Edward Lyttelton, afterwards lord Lyttelton lord keeper.
- 1643. The great seal in the hands of commissioners.
- 1645. Sir Richard Lane, royal keeper.
- 1646. In the hands of commissioners.

1649. In commission for the commonwealth.
 1653. Sir Edward Herbert, king's lord keeper.
 1654. In commission during the commonwealth.
 1660. Sir Edward Hyde, lord chancellor, afterwards created lord Hyde, and earl of Clarendon.
 1667. Sir Orlando Bridgman, lord keeper.
 1672. Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, lord chancellor.
 1673. Sir Heneage Finch, lord keeper.
 1675. Heneage, now lord Finch, lord chancellor, afterwards earl of Nottingham.
 1682. Sir Francis North, cr. lord Guilford, lord keeper.
 1685. Francis, lord Guilford; succeeded by George, lord Jeffreys, lord chancellor.
 1689. In commission.
 1690. Sir John Trevor, knt., sir William Rawlinson, knt., and sir George Hutchins, knt., commissioners or keepers.
 1693. Sir John Somers, lord keeper.
 1697. Sir John Somers, cr. lord Somers, chancellor.
 1700. Lord chief justice Holt, sir George Treby, chief justice C. P., and chief baron sir Edward Ward, lord keepers.
 „ Sir Nathan Wright, lord keeper.
 1705. Right hon. William Cowper, lord keeper, afterwards lord Cowper.
 1707. William, lord Cowper, lord chancellor.
 1710. In commission.
 „ Sir Simon Harcourt, cr. lord Harcourt, keeper.
 1713. Simon, lord Harcourt, lord chancellor.
 1714. William, lord Cowper, lord chancellor.
 1718. In commission.
 „ Thomas, lord Parker, lord chancellor; afterwards earl of Macclesfield.
 1725. In commission.
 „ Sir Peter King, cr. lord King, chancellor.
 1733. Charles Talbot, created lord Talbot, chancellor.
 1737. Philip Yorke, lord Hardwicke, lord chancellor.
 1756. In commission.
 1757. Sir Robert Henley, afterwards lord Henley, *last lord keeper*.
 1761. Lord Henley, lord chancellor, afterwards earl of Northampton.
 1766. Charles, lord Camden, lord chancellor.
 1770. Hon. Charles Yorke, lord chancellor.
 [Created lord Morlen; died by suicide within three days, and before the seals were put to his patent of peerage.]
 „ In commission.
 1771. Henry Bathurst, lord Apsley; succeeded as earl Bathurst.
 1778. Edward Thurlow, created lord Thurlow.
 1783. Alexander, lord Loughborough, and others, commissioners.
 „ Edward, lord Thurlow, again.
 1792. In commission.
 1793. Alexander Wedderburne, lord Loughborough, lord chancellor.
 1801. John Scott, lord Eldon.
 1806. Hon. Thomas Erskine, created lord Erskine.
 1807. John, lord Eldon, again.
 1827. John Singleton Copley, created lord Lyndhurst.
 1830. Henry Brougham, created lord Brougham.
 1834. Lord Lyndhurst, again.
 1835. Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, master of the rolls, vice-chancellor Shadwell, and Mr. Justice Bosanquet, C. P., commissioners.
 1836. Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, created lord Cottenham, lord chancellor, 16 Jan.
 1841. Lord Lyndhurst, a third time. 3 Sept.
 1846. Lord Cottenham, again lord chancellor, 6 July.
 [His lordship on signifying his intention to retire, 19 June, 1850, was created earl of Cottenham.]
 1850. Lord Langdale, master of the rolls, sir Launcelet Shadwell, vice-chancellor of England, and sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, B.E., commissioners of the great seal. 19 June.
 „ Sir Thomas Wilde, lord Truro. 15 July.
 1852. Sir Edward Sugden, lord St. Leonard's. 27 Feb.
 „ Robt. Monsey Rolfe, lord Cranworth. 28 Dec.
 1858. Sir Frederic Thesiger, lord Chelmsford. 26 Feb.
 1859. John, lord Campbell, 18 June; died 23 June, 1861.
 1861. Richard Bethell, lord Westbury. 26 June. Resigned 4 July, 1865.
 1865. Robert Monsey Rolfe, lord Cranworth, again. 6 July. Resigned June, 1866.

1866. F. Thesiger, lord Chelmsford, again. 6 July. Resigned Feb. 1868.
 1863. Hugh Cairns, lord Cairns. 29 Feb.
 „ William Page Wood, lord Hatherley; died 10 July, 1881.
 1872. Roundell Palmer, lord Selborne. 15 Oct.
 1874. Hugh Cairns, lord Cairns. 21 Feb.; died 2 April, 1885.
 1880. Roundell Palmer, lord (afterwards earl) Selborne. 28 April.
 1885. Sir Hardinge Giffard (lord Halsbury). 24 June.
 1886. Sir Farrer Herschell (lord Herschell). 6 Feb.
 „ Harlinge Giffard, lord Halsbury. 26 July.

CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND, LORD HIGH. The earliest nomination was by Richard I., 1189, when Stephen Ridel was elevated to this rank. The office of vice-chancellor was known in Ireland in 1232, Geoffrey Turvillo, archdeacon of Dublin, being so named. The Chancery and Common Law Offices (Ireland) act was passed 20 Aug. 1867.

LORD HIGH CHANCELLORS OF IRELAND.

Patent.

1690. Sir Charles Porter. 29 Dec.
 1697. Sir John Jeffreyson, Thomas Coote, and Nehemiah Douellan, lords keepers. 12 Jan.
 „ J. Methuen. 11 March.
 „ Edward, earl of Meath, Francis, earl of Longford, and Murrough, viscount Blessington, lords keepers. 21 Dec.
 1702. Lord Methuen, lord chancellor. 26 Aug.
 1705. Sir Richard Cox, bart., 6 Aug.; resigned in 1707.
 1707. Richard Freeman. June.
 1710. Robert, earl of Kildare, archbishop (Hoadley) of Dublin, and Thomas Keightley, commissioners. 28 Nov.
 1711. Sir Constantine Phipps. 22 Jan. Resigned Sept. 1714.
 1714. Alan Brodrick, afterwards viscount Middleton. 11 Oct. Resigned May, 1725.
 1725. Richard West. June.
 1726. Thomas Wyndham, afterwards lord Wyndham of Finglas. 21 Dec.
 1739. Robert Jocelyn, afterwards lord Newport and visct. Jocelyn. 7 Sept.; died 25 Oct. 1756.
 1757. John Bowes, afterwards lord Bowes of Clonllyn. 22 March; died 1767.
 1768. James Hewitt, afterwards viscount Lifford. 9 Jan. died 28 April, 1789.
 1789. John, baron Fitzgibbon, afterwards earl of Clare. 20 June; died 28 Jan. 1802.
 1802. John, baron Redesdale. 15 March. Resigned Feb. 1806.
 1806. George Ponsonby. 25 March; resigned April, 1807.
 1807. Thomas Manners Sutton, lord Manners, previously an English baron of the exchequer. May. Resigned Nov. 1827.
 1827. Sir Anthony Hart, previously vice-chancellor of England. 5 Nov. Resigned Nov. 1830.
 1830. William, baron Plunket. 23 Dec. Resigned Nov. 1834.
 1835. Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden. 13 Jan. Resigned April 1835.
 „ William, baron Plunket, a second time. 30 April. Resigned June, 1841.
 1841. John Campbell. June. Resigned Sept. 1841.
 „ Sir Edward Sugden, afterwards lord St. Leonards, a second time. Oct. Resigned July, 1846.
 1846. Maziere Brady. 16 July. Resigned Feb. 1852.
 1852. Francis Blackburne. March. Resigned Dec.
 1853. Maziere Brady, again. Jan.
 1858. Joseph Napier. Feb.
 1859. Maziere Brady, again. June.
 1866. Francis Blackburne. July. Resigned March, 1867.
 1867. Abraham Brewster. 24 March.
 1868. Thomas, lord O'Hagan. Resigned, Feb. 1874.
 1874. In commission.
 „ John T. Ball. 16 Dec.
 1880. Thomas, lord O'Hagan. April. Resigned 9 Nov. 1881.
 1881. Hugh Law, died 10 Sept., 1883.
 1883. (in commission) 22 Sept., Sir Edwd. Sullivan. 5 Dec., 1883; died 13 April, 1885.
 1885. John Naish, about 25 April.
 „ Edward Gibson, lord Ashbourne. 24 June.

1936. John Naish, about 2 Feb.

Edward Gibson, lord Ashbourne, 26 July.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER. see *Exchequer*.

CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND, LORD, The laws of Malcolm II. (1004) say:—"The chancellor sall at al tymes assist the king in giving him counsall mair secretly nor the rest of the nobility. . . . The chancellor sall be ludgit neir unto the kingis grace, for keiping of his bedde, and the seill, and that he may be readie, baith day and night, at the kingis command." *Sir James Balfour*. Evan was lord chancellor to Malcolm III., (Canmore, 1057; and James, earl of Seafield, afterwards Findlater, was the last lord chancellor of Scotland, the office having been abolished in 1708; see *Keeper*.

CHANCELLOR'S AUGMENTATION ACT, passed 1863, enabled the lord chancellor to sell the advowson of certain livings in his gift for augmenting poor benefices.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, Virginia, U.S., a large brick hotel, once kept by a Mr. Chancellor, was the site of severe sanguinary conflicts between the American federal army of the Potomac under general Hooker, and the confederates under general Lee. On 28 April, 1863, the federal army crossed the Rappahannock; on 2 May, general "Stonewall" Jackson furiously attacked and routed the right wing, but was mortally wounded by his own party firing on him by mistake. Gen. Stuart took his command, and after a severe conflict on 3 and 4 May, with great loss to both parties, the federals were compelled to recross the Rappahannock. The struggle was compared to that at Hougoumont during the battle of Waterloo. Jackson died 10 May.

CHANCERY, COURT OF, is said to have been instituted either in 605, or by Alfred, 887; refounded by William I., 1067 (*Slow*) or 1070. This court had its origin in the desire to render justice complete, and to moderate the rigour of other courts that are bound to the strict letter of the law. It gives relief to or against infants, notwithstanding their minority; and to or against married women, notwithstanding their coverture; and all frauds, deceits, breaches of trust and confidence, for which there is no redress at common law, are relivable here. *Blackstone*; see *Chancellors of England*. The delays in chancery proceedings having long given dissatisfaction, the subject was brought before parliament in 1825, and frequently since; which led to the passing of important acts in 1852, 1853, 1855, 1858, and 1867, to amend the practice in the court of chancery. See *Accountant, County Courts, and Supreme Court*.

The *Chancery division* of the high court of justice now consists of the lord chancellor and five judges.

Chancery forgery case (see under *Trials*) 4 Feb. 1828.

CHANDOS CLAUSE, see *Counties*.

CHANNEL ISLANDS, a group about 80 miles South of England, see *Jersey, &c.*

CHANNEL STEAMERS, see under *Steam*.

CHANNEL TUNNEL COMPANY, registered, 15 Jan. 1872; see *Tunnels*.

CHANTING is attributed to Ambrose, about 386. About 602, Gregory the Great added tones to the Ambrosian chant, and established singing schools. Chanting was adopted by some dissenters about 1859.

John Marbeck's "Book of Common Praier noted" (1559) is the first adaptation of the ancient Latin music to

the Reformed Church; Clifford's "Common Tunes" for chanting, 1664.

CHANTREY LEGACY, see *Royal Academy*.

CHANTRY, a chapel endowed with revenue for priests to sing mass for the souls of the donors; see *Chanting*. Chantries were abolished in England in 1545.

CHAPEL. There are free chapels, chapels of ease, the chapel royal, &c. *Cowell*. The gentlemen pensioners (formerly poor knights of Windsor, who were instituted by the direction of Henry VIII. in his testament, 1546-7) were called knights of the chapel; see *Poor Knights of Windsor*.—The Private Chapels act passed 14 Aug. 1871. The place of conference among printers, and the conference itself, are by them called a *chapel*, it is said, because the first work printed in England by Caxton was executed in a ruined chapel in Westminster-abbey.

CHAPLAIN, a clergyman who performs divine service in a chapel, for a prince or nobleman. About seventy chaplains are attached to the chapel royal. The chief personages invested with the privilege of retaining chaplains are the following, with the number that was originally allotted to each rank.

Archbishop	8	Knight of the Garter . . .	3
Duke	6	Duchess	2
Bishop	6	Marchioness	2
Marquis	5	Countess	2
Earl	5	Baroness	2
Viscount	4	Master of the Rolls	2
Baron	3	Royal Almourer	2
Chancellor	3	Chief Justice	1

CHAPLETS, the string of beads used by the Roman Catholics in reciting the Lord's prayer, Ave Maria, &c.; see *Beads*.

CHAPTER. Anciently the bishop and clergy lived in the cathedral, the latter to assist the former in performing holy offices and governing the church, until the reign of Henry VIII. The chapter is now an assembly of the clergy of a collegiate church or cathedral. *Cowell*. The *chapter-house* of Westminster-abbey was built in 1250. By consent of the abbot, the commoners of England held their parliaments there from 1377 until 1547, when Edward VI. granted them the chapel of St. Stephen.

CHAR-ASLAB, the heights before Cabul; held by Afghan mutineers, were gallantly carried by general Baker, with the 72nd Highlanders and 5th Ghoorikas, 6 Oct. 1879. The enemy was totally defeated with severe loss. Capt. Young, Dr. Duncan, and lieut. Fergusson were killed, and about 70 of the British force killed and wounded. The British were falsely accused of cruelty after the victory.

CHARCOAL AIR-FILTERS were devised by Dr. John Stenhouse, F.R.S., in 1853. About the end of the last century Löwitz, a German chemist, discovered that charcoal (carbon) possessed the property of deodorising putrid substances, by absorbing and decomposing offensive gases. Air-filters, based on this property, have been successfully applied to public buildings, sewers, &c. Dr. Stenhouse also invented charcoal respirators. See *Fireman's Respirators*.

CHARING CROSS. At the village of Charing stood the last of the memorial crosses erected in memory of Eleanor, queen of Edward I., in conformity with her will. She died, 28 Nov. 1290. The cross remained till 1647, when it was destroyed as a monument of popish superstition. The present cross was erected for the South Eastern Railway

Company in 1865 by Mr. E. M. Barry. The houses at Charing-cross were built about 1678; alterations began in 1829. The first stone of Charing-cross hospital was laid by the duke of Sussex, 15 Sept. 1831. Hungerford-bridge (or Charing-cross bridge) was opened 1 May, 1845; taken down July, 1862, and the materials employed in erecting Clifton suspension bridge, beginning March, 1863; see *Clifton*. CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY. The first train passed over it, 2 Dec. 1863, and it was opened to the public on 11 Jan. 1864. The new railway bridge, built of iron with brick piers, was constructed by Mr. (aft. sir John) Hawkshaw. The foot-bridge was opened toll free 5 Oct. 1878. Pleistocene fossils found in excavations for Drummond's banking house: cave lion, mammoth, Irish deer, rhinoceros, &c. Autumn, 1882.

Charing Cross Road, from Tottenham Court Road to Charing Cross, was opened by the Duke of Cambridge, 26 Feb. 1887.

CHARIOTS. Chariot-racing was a Greek exercise. The chariot of an Ethiopian officer is mentioned, *Acts* viii, 27. Cæsar relates that Cassivelaunus, after dismissing his other forces, retained no fewer than 4000 war-chariots about his person; see *Carriages*, &c.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS, &c. Boards for their recovery were constituted in 1764 and 1800, and a board for Ireland (chiefly prelates of the established church), in 1825. The Roman Catholic Charitable Bequests act passed in 1844, and an act for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in 1853, when commissioners were appointed, who have from time to time published voluminous reports. Amendment acts were passed 1855 and 1871.

CHARITABLE BRETHERN, an order founded by St. John of God, and approved by pope Pius V. 1572; introduced into France, 1601; settled at Paris, 1602. *Hénault*.

CHARITABLE FUNDS INVESTMENT ACT passed, 1 Aug. 1870.

CHARITABLE RELIEF, society for organizing, established 1869. There are 40 offices, where applications are received and inquiries made (1889). Reported successful, 1881, in which year about 14,000 persons were assisted, and about 11,000 refused. 20th annual meeting, 23 Jan. 1889.

CHARITABLE TRUSTEES' INCORPORATION ACT passed, 27 June, 1872.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACTS, 1853-69, amended in 1887.

CHARITABLE USES, statute of, 43 Eliz. c. 4 (1601), passed "to redress the misemployment of lands, goods, and stocks of money, heretofore given to charitable uses." The law respecting the conveyance of land for charitable uses was amended in 1861.

CHARITIES AND CHARITY SCHOOLS, see *Education*. The Charity Commission reported to parliament that the endowed charities alone of Great Britain amounted to 1,500,000*l.* annually, in 1840. Charity schools were instituted in London to prevent the seduction of the infant poor into Roman Catholic seminaries, 3 James II., 1687-8. Mr. Low's "Charities of London" was published 1862. Newest edition, 1889.

First charity commission (originated by Mr. afterwards lord Brougham in 1816) appointed in 1818; issued reports in 38 vols. (income of charities, 1,209,395*l.*) 1819-40
New commissioners appointed 1853; office, Gwydyr House, Whitehall; powers increased 1860

A meeting was held at the Mansion House, London, to consider objections to charity electioneering, without immediate result. 30 Oct. 1873
Additional commissioners appointed through abolition of the Endowed Schools Commission. 1874
The Charity Voting Association held its first annual meeting. 18 Feb. 1875
The Metropolitan charities received about 3,195,181*l.* in 1874; 4,114,489*l.* in 1875; 4,447,436*l.* in 1884.
The Charity Commissioners' scheme for the Campden estates, Kensington; much opposed; confirmed by Chancery. 27 May. 1881
The earl of Shaftesbury, who died 1 Oct. 1885, and lord Kinnaid, who died 26 April, 1887, were eminent supporters of philanthropic institutions.
The City of London Parochial Charities Act, passed 20 Aug. 1883, places the parochial charities at the disposal of the Charity Commissioners; they recommended the application of the funds of the City Parochial Charities (about 50,000*l.* a year) to the general benefit of the poor of London, announced Sept. 1887

Charity Dispensing Society, proposed establishment 7 Jan. 1888
Mr. Henry Quinn bequeaths 50,000*l.* to London charities
Gross income of parochial charities in 1879-80, London, 116,960*l.*; Westminster, 33,173*l.*

CHARITY CHILDREN of London; meetings began at St. Andrew's, Holborn, 1704; held at other churches in following years; in 1801 and since at St. Paul's, with intermissions; no meeting in 1878, and since, the erections interfering with the ordinary services.

CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY, see *Charitable Relief*.

CHARIVARI (French for "clattering of pots and pans," &c., noise made to annoy obnoxious persons), the name assumed by the French illustrated satirical journal, first published 1 Dec. 1832, edited by Louis Desnoyers, Altaroche, and Albert Clere. Among the artists were "Cham," a name taken by the comte de Noë, who contributed from 1842 till his death, 6 Sept. 1879. See *Punch*, "the London Charivari."

CHARLEROI, in Belgium; fortified and named by the Spanish governor Rodrigo, 1666. Several great battles have been fought near this town, especially in 1690 and 1794; see *Fleurus*. Charleroi was besieged by the prince of Orange, 1672 and 1677; but he was soon obliged to retire. Near here, at Ligny, Napoleon attacked the Prussian line, making it fall back upon Wavres, 16 June, 1815.

CHARLES-ET-GEORGES, a French vessel, professedly conveying free African emigrants (but really slaves), seized by the Portuguese, in Conducia bay, 29 Nov. 1857, sent to Lisbon, and condemned as a slave. The French government sent two ships of war to the Tagus, and the vessel was surrendered under protest; but the emperor of France gave up the free emigration scheme.

CHARLESTON (South Carolina), founded by people from old Charlestown, 1680. The English fleet here was repulsed with great loss, 28 June, 1776. It was besieged by the British troops at the latter end of March, 1780, and surrendered 13 May, following, with 6000 prisoners; it was evacuated, 14 Dec. 1782. Great commotion arose here in Nov. 1860, through the election of Mr. Lincoln for the presidency, he being opposed to slavery. On 12, 13 April, 1861, the war began by the confederates bombarding Fort Sumter; see *United States*. In Dec. 1861, the federals sank a number of vessels laden with stone in order to choke up the entrance to Charleston harbour. Unsuccessful attacks were made on Charleston by the federals between April,

1863, and 17 Feb. 1865, when the confederates were compelled to retire; and the federals replaced their standard on Fort Sumter, 14 April, the day on which president Lincoln was assassinated.

About three-fourths of the city destroyed by an earthquake, 10 p.m. 31 Aug. 1886; 96 persons killed.

CHARLESTOWN (Massachusetts) was burnt by the British forces under general Gage, 17 June, 1775. Charlestown taken by the British, 7 May, 1779.

"CHARTRE CONSTITUTIONNELLE," the French political constitution acknowledged by Louis XVIII., 4-10 June, 1814. The infraction of this constitution led to the revolution of 1830. The amended "Charte" was promulgated by Louis Philippe, 14 Aug. 1830; and set aside by the revolution of 1848.

CHARTER-HOUSE (a corruption of Chartreuse, *which see*), London, formerly a Carthusian monastery, founded in 1371 by sir Walter de Manny, one of the knights of Edward III., now an extensive charitable establishment. The last prior, John Houghton, was executed as a traitor, for denying the king's supremacy, in May, 1535. After the dissolution of monasteries in 1539, the charter-house passed through various hands till 1 Nov. 1611, when it was sold by the earl of Suffolk to Thomas Sutton for 13,000*l.*, who obtained letters patent directing that it should be called "the hospital of king James, founded in the Charter-house," and that "there should be for ever 16 governors," &c. On the foundation are 80 poor brothers and 44 poor scholars. Sutton died, 12 Dec. 1611. The expenditure for 1853-4 was 23,396*l.*; the receipts, 28,908*l.*; receipts in 1885, 30,364*l.* This school was affected by the Public Schools' Act, 1868. In Sept. 1872, the school was opened in new buildings, at Godalming, Surrey. The old buildings, adapted for the Merchant Taylors' (day) School, were opened by the prince of Wales, 6 April, 1875. The buildings for the poor "brethren" were also modified, and in Nov. entirely new arrangements for them were proposed. Bill proposing removal of the "brethren" (55), who are to become annuitants with additions; and erection of buildings on the site of the old buildings and land (four acres), a total reversal of Sutton's will;—introduced; opposed; withdrawn 7 May, 1886. The "Charter-House past and present," by Dr. Wm. Haig Brown, head master, published 1879.

CHARTER-PARTY, a covenant between merchants and masters of ships relating to the ship and cargo, said to have been first used in England about 1243.

CHARTERS, granted to corporate towns to protect their manufactures by Henry I. in 1132; modified by Charles II. in 1683; the ancient charters restored in 1698. Alterations were made by the Municipal Reform Act in 1835. See *Magna Charta and Boroughs*. Ancient Anglo-Saxon charters are printed in Kemble's "Codex Diplomaticus," 1829.

CHARTISTS, the name assumed by large bodies of the lower classes, shortly after the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, from their demanding the people's *Charter*,* the six points of which were *Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Payment of the Members, the abolition of the Property Qualification* (which was enacted, June, 1858), and *Equal Electoral Districts*. In 1838 the chartists assembled in various parts of the country, armed with guns, pikes, and other weapons, and

carrying torches and flags. A proclamation was issued against them, 12 Dec. Their petition (agreed to at Birmingham, 6 Aug. 1838) was presented to parliament by Mr. T. Attwood, 14 June, 1839. They committed great outrages at Birmingham, 15 July, 1839, and at Newport (*which see*), 4 Nov. 1839. They held for some time a sort of parliament called the "National Convention," the leading men being Feargus O'Connor, Henry Vincent, Mr. Stephens, &c. On 10 April, 1848, they proposed to hold a meeting of 200,000 men on Kennington common, London, to march thence in procession to Westminster, and present a petition to parliament; but only about 20,000 came. The bank and other establishments were fortified by military, preventive measures adopted, and not less than 150,000 persons of all ranks (including Louis Napoleon, afterwards emperor) were voluntarily sworn to act as special constables. The chartists dispersed after slight encounters with the police, and the monster petition, in detached rolls, was sent in cabs to the house of commons. From this time the proceedings of the chartists became insignificant.

CHARTREUSE, LA GRANDE, chief of the monasteries of the Carthusian order, situated among the rugged mountains near Grenoble, in France, was founded by Bruno of Cologne, about 1084. At the revolution in 1792, the monks were expelled and their valuable library destroyed. They returned to the monastery after the restoration of 1815. In Nov. 1880 they declined to accept indulgence from the decrees for expelling the religious orders from France.

CHARTS AND MAPS. Anaximander of Miletus is said to have been the inventor of geographical and celestial charts, about 570 B.C. Modern sea-charts were brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, 1489. The first tolerably accurate map of England was drawn by George Lilly, who died in 1559. Gerard Mercator published an atlas of maps in 1595; see *Mercator*. The daily papers published in their columns maps illustrating the wars of 1870-1, 1876-7, &c.

CHASSEPOT RIFLE, a modified needle-gun, and a breech-loader (named after its inventor, Alphonse Chassepot), adopted by the French government in 1866. In April, 1867, 10,000 had been issued to the troops. In his report on the battle of Mentana (*which see*), 3 Nov. 1867, gen. De Failly said, "the chassepot has done wonders." It was generally considered successful in the war, 1870-1. "The range of the chassepot being 1800 paces, and that of the needle-gun only between 600 and 700, the Germans in all their charges had to traverse 1200 paces before their arms could be used to purpose." Many Germans were armed with the chassepot after the surrender of the French army at Sedan, 2 Sept. 1870.

CHASTITY. The Roman laws justified homicide in defence of one's self or relatives; and our laws justify a woman for killing a man in defence of her chastity; and a husband or a father in taking the life of him who attempts to violate his wife or daughter. In 1000 years from Numa, 710 B.C., to Theodosius, A.D. 394, only eighteen Roman vestals had been condemned for incontinence. See *Vestals, Acre*, and *Coldingham*.

CHÂTEAUDUN, an old city, N. C. France, the residence of the heroic Dunois, who died 1468. Here were massacred, 20 July, 1183, about 7000 Brabançons, fanatic mercenaries who had been hired to exterminate the Albigenes by the cardinal

* Wm. Lovett, its alleged author, died Aug. 1877.

Henry, abbot of Clairvaux, in 1181. They had become the scourge of the country, and the "Capuchons" were organised for their destruction. Châteaudun was captured by the Germans after a severe conflict of about nine hours, 18 Oct. 1870. Barricades had been erected in the town, and the Garde Mobile fought bravely. The town was re-occupied by the French, 6 Nov.

CHATHAM (Kent), a principal station of the royal navy; the dockyard, commenced by queen Elizabeth, has been greatly extended. The Chatham *Chest*, for the relief of the wounded and decayed seamen, originally established here by the queen and admirals Drake and Hawkins, in 1588, was removed to Greenwich in 1803. On 10 June, 1667, the Dutch fleet, under admiral De Ruyter, sailed up to this town, and burnt several men-of-war; but the entrance into the Medway is now defended by Sheerness and other forts, and additional fortifications were made at Chatham. On 8-11 Feb. 1861, a violent outbreak of the convicts was suppressed by the military, and many rioters flogged. About 1000*l.* worth of property was destroyed, and many persons were seriously hurt. New docks and a basin, said to be the largest and finest in the world, opened by Mr. Göschen, 21 June, 1871. Additional docks completed, 1883.

CHATHAM ADMINISTRATION,* succeeded the first Rockingham administration in Aug. 1765: after several changes it terminated Dec. 1767. See *Grafton*.

Earl of Chatham, *first minister and lord privy seal*.

Duke of Grafton, *first lord of the treasury*.

Lord Camden, *lord chancellor*.

Charles Townshend, *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Earl of Northampton, *lord president*.

Earl of Shelburne and general Conway, *secretaries of state*.

Sir Charles Saunders (succeeded by Sir Edward Hawke), *admiralty*.

Marquis of Granby, *ordnance*.

Lord Hillsborough, *first lord of trade*.

Viscount Barrington, *secretary of war*.

Lord North and Sir George Cooke, *joint paymasters*.

Viscount Howe, *treasurer of the navy*.

Duke of Ancaster, *lord le Despencer, &c.*

CHATILLON (on the Seine, France). Here a congress was held by the four great powers allied against France, at which Caulaincourt attended for Napoleon, 4 Feb. 1814: the negotiations for peace were broken off on 19 March following.

CHAT MOSS (Lancashire), a peat bog, twelve miles square, in most places so soft as to be incapable of supporting a man or horse, over which George Stephenson, the railway engineer, carried the Liverpool and Manchester railway, after overcoming difficulties considered invincible. The road (literally a floating one) was completed by 1 Jan. 1830, when the first experimental train, drawn by the Rocket locomotive, passed over it. See *Dogs*.

CHATTANOOGA (Tennessee). Near here the federal generals, Sherman and Thomas, defeated the confederate general Bragg, after storming the entrenchments, 24-25 Nov. 1863. Bragg retreated into Georgia, and Longstreet into Virginia.

CHAUMONT (on the Marne, France), **TREATY**

* William Pitt, earl of Chatham (the "great commoner") born 15 Nov. 1708, entered parliament in 1735; became secretary of state (virtually the premier) in the Devonshire administration, Nov. 1756, secretary in the Newcastle administration, Jan. 1757. In 1766 he became premier, lord privy seal, and afterwards earl of Chatham, which lord Cheshere called a *fall upstairs*. He opposed the taxation of the American colonies, but protested against the recognition of their independence, 7 April, 1778, and died 11 May following.

or, entered into between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, 1 March, 1814. This treaty was succeeded by that of Paris, 11 April, by which Napoleon renounced his sovereignty; see *Paris*.

CHAUVINISM, a term said to be derived from Chauvin, the principal character in Scribe's "Soldat Laboureur," a veteran soldier of the first empire, filled with intense admiration for Napoleon and for all that belonged to him. Scribe was born 24 Dec. 1794, died 20 Feb. 1861.

CHEAP TRAINS ACT, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, 1844. Another act passed, Aug. 1883. See *Railways*.

CHEATS were punishable by pillory, imprisonment, and fine, and a rigorous statute was enacted against them in 1542. Persons cheating at play, or winning at any time more than 10*l.* or any valuable thing, were deemed infamous, and were to suffer punishment as in cases of perjury, 9 Anne, 1711. *Blackstone*.

CHEE-FOO CONVENTION, see *China*, 1876.

CHEESE is mentioned by Aristotle, about 350 B.C. It is supposed by Camden and others that the English learned cheese-making from the Romans about the Christian era. Wilts, Gloucester, and Cheshire make vast quantities; the last alone, annually, about 31,000 tons. In 1840 we imported from abroad about 10,000 tons; in 1855, 384,192 cwt.; in 1866, 872,342 cwt.; in 1870, 1,041,281 cwt.; in 1876, 1,531,204 cwt.; in 1881, 1,840,090 cwt.; in 1884, 1,927,139 cwt.; in 1887, 1,836,789 cwt. The duty on foreign cheese, producing annually about 50,000*l.*, was taken off in 1860. Large quantities are imported from the United States.

CHELSEA (Middlesex). A council held here 27 July, 816. *Nicolas*. A theological college here founded by James I. in 1609, was converted by Charles II. in 1682 to an asylum for wounded and superannuated soldiers. The erection was carried on by James II., and completed by William III. in 1690. The projector was Sir Stephen Fox, grandfather of the orator C. J. Fox; the architect was Sir Christopher Wren; and the cost 150,000*l.* In 1850 there were 70,000 out- and 539 in-pensioners.—The body of the duke of Wellington lay here in state, 10-17 Nov. 1852.—The physic garden of Sir Hans Sloane, at Chelsea, was given to the Apothecaries' company, 1721.—The Chelsea water-works were incorporated, 1722.—The first stone of the Military Asylum, Chelsea, was laid by Frederick, duke of York, 19 June, 1801.—The bridge, constructed by Mr. T. Page to connect Chelsea with Battersea-park, was opened March, 1858. The Albert-bridge was opened 31 Dec. 1872; both freed from toll, 24 May, 1879. The parliamentary borough of Chelsea, created by the Reform act, 15 Aug. 1867, consists of Chelsea, Kensington, Fulham, and Hammersmith. The Chelsea embankment was opened by the duke and duchess of Edinburgh, 9 May, 1874. See *Trials*, July, 1870 and 1872. Cremorne public gardens closed, 1877.

CHELTHENHAM (Gloucestershire). Its celebrated mineral spring was discovered in 1718. The king's well was sunk in 1778; and other wells by Mr. P. Thompson in 1806. Magnesian salt was first found in the waters in 1811. The theatre was erected in 1804. Grammar school and almshouses, endowed by Richard Pates, 1574. Cheltenham was incorporated, 1876.

CHEMICAL SOCIETIES. One formed in London in 1780, did not long continue. The present Chemical society of London was established

in 1841; that of Paris in 1857; that of Germany at Berlin, 1867. The *Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain* formed; professor Edward Frankland first president, 1877; first meeting, 1 Feb. 1878; chartered, Oct. 1885. *Chemical Industry Society* founded 4 April, 1881.

CHEMICAL WORKS. Royal commission appointed to inquire into the management of chemical works, to ascertain the effect of gases and vapours given off, and the means of prevention: the commissioners were lord Aberdare, earl Percy, professors Abel, A. Williamson, Roscoe, and others, 18 July, 1876. In their report, issued Aug. 1878, they recommended increased inspection, and more stringent regulations. See *Alkalies*.

CHEMISTRY was introduced into Spain by the Moors, about 1150. The Egyptians and Chinese claim an early acquaintance with chemistry. The first chemists were the Alchemists (see *Alchemy*); but chemistry was not a science till the 17th century; during which its study was promoted by Bacon, Hooke, Mayow, and Boyle. In the early part of the 18th century, Dr. Stephen Hales laid the foundation of *Pneumatic Chemistry*, and his contemporary Boerhaave combined the study of chemistry with medicine. These were succeeded by Bergman, Stahl, Black, &c. In 1772, Priestley published his researches on air, having discovered the gases oxygen, ammonia, &c.; and thus commenced a new chemical era. He was ably seconded by Cavendish, Scheele, Lavoisier, Chaptal, and others. The 19th century opened with the brilliant discoveries of Davy, continued by Dalton, Faraday, Thomson, &c. *Organic Chemistry* has been very greatly advanced by Berzelius, Liebig, Dumas, Laurent, Hofmann, Cahours, Frankland,* and others, since 1830; see *Pharmacy, Electricity, Galvanism*. For the analytical processes termed "*Spectrum analysis*," invented by Kirchhoff and Bunsen (1861), and "*Dialysis*" (1861), and "*Atmolysis*" (1863), invented by Mr. T. Graham, see those articles.—The *Royal College of Chemistry*, Oxford-street, London, was established in 1845 (now at South Kensington)—Henry Watts' great "*Dictionary of Chemistry*," begun 1863, has supplements; he died 30 June, 1884. M. Ad. Wurtz's equally great "*Dictionnaire de Chimie*," 1868-85.

CHEQUE BANK, opened in Pall Mall East, 23 July, 1873. It issued cheques for fixed sums (down to 1*l.*) available for paying and transmitting small sums, and is suited for persons not having a banker. The plan, due to Mr. James Hertz, a director, has been modified. He died 23 Feb. 1880.

CHEQUES, see *Drafts*.

CHERBOURG, the great naval fortress and arsenal of France on the coast of Brittany, about 60 or 70 miles equi-distant from Portsmouth and Plymouth. It was captured by our Henry V. in 1418, and lost in 1450. Under the direction of Louis XIV., some works were erected here by the great Vauban, which with some shipping, &c., were destroyed by the British, 6, 7 Aug. 1758. The works resumed by Louis XVI., were interrupted by the revolution. The breakwater, commenced in 1783, resumed by Napoleon I. about 1803, and com-

pleted in 1813, forms a secure harbour, affording anchorage for nearly the whole navy of France, and protected by strong fortifications. On 4, 5 Aug. 1858, the railway and the Grand Napoleon docks were opened, the latter in the presence of the queen of England and court. The British fleet visited Cherbourg, 15-17 Aug. 1865, receiving much hospitality. Presidents Grévy, Léon Say, and Gambetta visit Cherbourg; launch of a man-of-war, &c., 8-11 Aug. 1880.

CHERITON DOWN (Hants). Here sir Wm. Waller defeated the royalists under lord Hopton, 29 March, 1644.

CHERRY, the *Prunus Cerasus* (from *Cerasus*, a city of Pontus, whence the tree was brought by Lucullus to Rome, about 70 B.C.), first planted in Britain, it is said, about 100. Fine kinds were brought from Flanders, in 1540, and planted in Kent.

CHERSON, see *Kherson*.

CHERSONESUS, see *Crimea*.

CHESAPEAKE. At the mouth of this river a contest took place between the British admiral Graves and the French admiral De Grasse aiding the revolted states of America; the former was obliged to retire, 5 Sept. 1781. The Chesapeake and Delaware were blockaded by the British fleet in the American war of 1812, and the bay was, at that period, the scene of great hostilities of various results.

CHESAPEAKE, an American frigate, in Boston bay, commanded by capt. Lawrence (50 guns, 376 men), struck to the *Shannon*, British frigate (38 guns, 330 men) commanded by capt. Philip Vere Broke, after a severe action of eleven minutes, 1 June, 1813. Eleven minutes elapsed between the firing of the first gun and the boarding, and in four minutes more the *Chesapeake* was the *Shannon's* prize. Capt. Lawrence died of his wounds.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE, Herts, founded by Selina, countess of Huntingdon, for the education of ministers of her "connexion," Calvinistic methodists. The college was first opened at Trevecca-house, Talgarth, near Brecon, by the countess and George Whitefield, 1768. It was removed to Cheshunt in 1792. She died 17 June, 1791.

CHESS, a game attributed to Palamedes, 680 B.C.; Hyde and sir William Jones refer the origin of chess to the Hindoos.

Caxton printed "the Game and Playe of the Chesse" 1474
A chess-club formed at Slaughter's coffee-house, St. Martin's-lane 1747
The automaton chess-player (a piece of machinery) exhibited in England 1769
M. F. A. Danican, known as Philidor, played three matches blindfolded at the Salopian; he died 1795
The London Chess-club founded in 1807, and St. George's 1833
Herr Paulsen played ten games at once, of which he won five, and lost one; three were drawn, and one not played out Dec. 1861

International chess congresses: 1, 2, London (winner, M. Andersen, of Breslau), 1851, 1862; 3, Paris, (M. Kolisch), 1867; 4, Paris (M. Andersen), 1870; 5, Vienna (M. Steinmetz), Aug. 1873.
Automaton chess-player at the Crystal-palace (a youth concealed in box perforated with holes) exhibited 1873

Howard Staunton, a great player, died June, 1874
J. J. Löwenthal, eminent Hungarian player, died 20 July, 1876
J. H. Zukertort of Riga, gains first prize at the International Chess Congress, Paris, June, July, 1878
"Mephisto," a mechanical chess-player, exhibited at the Westminster Aquarium 2 Oct. "
Chess Congress at New York Jan. 1880
Chess tournament at Wiesbaden, 9 July, 1880; at

* In 1828 Wohler produced artificially urea, a body hitherto known only as a product of the animal organism. Since then, acetic acid, alcohol, grape sugar, various essential oils, similar to those of the pine-apple, pear, garlic, &c., have been formed by combinations of the gases, oxygen, hydrogen, and carbonic acid. The barrier formed by chemists between organic and inorganic bodies is thus broken down. Indigo artificially formed by Bayer, 1878.

Berlin, 30 Aug. 1881 (1st prize, Mr. Blackburne); at Vienna, first prize, M. Steinmetz. . . 24 June, 1882
In London (M. Zukertort, 1st prize), 26 April—
23 June . . . 1883
M. J. H. Zukertort died aged 46 . . . 20 June, 1888

CHESTER (England, N. W.), the British Caerleon and the Roman Deva, the station of the twentieth legion, *Valeria Victrix*, quitted by them about 406. The city wall was first built by Edelfleda, about 908; and Hugh Lupus, the earl, nephew of William I., rebuilt the Saxon castle in 1084, and the abbey of St. Werburgh. Chester was incorporated by Henry III. and made a distinct county. The palatine jurisdiction was abolished by parliament, 23 July, 1830. The see, anciently part of Lichfield, one of whose bishops, Peter, removing the seat hither in 1075, occasioned his successors to be styled bishops of Chester; but it was not made a distinct bishopric until Henry VIII. in 1541 raised it to this dignity, and allotted the church of the abbey of St. Werburgh for the cathedral. After extensive repairs, the cathedral was re-opened, 25 Jan. 1872. This see is valued in the king's books at 420*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per annum. Present income 4500*l.*

Chester ravaged by Danes . . . 980
Nearly destroyed by fire . . . 1471
Taken, after three months' siege, for the parliament . . . 1645
Fatal gunpowder explosion . . . 1772
Exchange and town hall burnt . . . 30 Dec. 1862
A projected attack of Fenians on Chester castle was defeated by the vigilance of the authorities and the arrival of the military . . . 11, 12 Feb. 1867
New town hall opened by the prince of Wales . . . 15 Oct. 1869
Cathedral re-opened after restoration by sir Gilbert G. Scott . . . 7 Aug. 1876
Ancient tower of St. John's Church fell . . . 15 April, 1881
Foundation stone of Grosvenor Museum and School of Art laid by the duke of Westminster . . . 3 Feb. 1885 . . . opened 6 Aug. 1886

RECENT BISHOPS OF CHESTER.

1800. Henry Wm. Majendie, trans. to Bangor, 1809.
1810. Bowyer Edward Sparkie, trans. to Ely, 1812.
1812. George Henry Law, trans. to Bath, 1824.
1824. Chas. J. Blomfield, trans. to London, Aug. 1828.
1828. John Bird Sumner, trans. to Canterbury, 1848.
1848. John Graham, died 15 June, 1865.
1865. William Jacobson. Resigned Jan.; died 13 July, 1884.
1884. Wm. Stubbs, Feb.; translated to Oxford, July, 1888.
1888. Francis John Jayne, elected 26 Jan.

CHESTER LE STREET, see *Durham*.

CHEVALIER D'EON, see *D'Eon*.

CHEVY CHASE, see *Otterburne*.

CHICAGO, Illinois, United States, a flourishing city settled in 1831; incorporated 1837; population, 1867, above 200,000; in 1880, 503,185. Chicago was nearly destroyed by fire, occasioned by the upsetting of a paraffin lamp, 8, 9, 10, 11 Oct. 1871. About 250 persons perished, and 98,500 were rendered destitute. The loss was reckoned at 290,000,000 dollars. Large sums were collected for relief of the sufferers in London (10,000*l.* in a few hours) and other British cities, as well as in North America. The area of the fire was computed at from three to five square miles, and about 25,000 buildings were destroyed. The heart of the city was composed of old wooden buildings. The city was rebuilt most energetically . . . 1872-3
Another great fire; many rendered homeless, . . . 14 July, 1874

A convention of Irish National Delegates met . . . 19-22 Aug. 1886
Socialist riots with bloodshed on 4 May, 1886. See *United States*. . . 11 Nov. 1887
Reported dynamite plot. . . . July, 1888

CHICAMAUGA ("the stream of death"), near the Chattanooga, Tennessee, North America. Near

here the confederates under general Bragg, aided by Longstreet, totally defeated the federals under Rosenerans, 19, 20 Sept. 1863. The loss was severe on both sides. The credit of the victory was attributed to Longstreet; its fruitlessness to Bragg.

CHICHESTER (Sussex), built by Cissa, about 540. The cathedral was completed about 1108, burnt with the city in 1114, and rebuilt by bishop Sæffrid about 1187. The present cathedral was erected during the 13th century. The spire fell 20 Feb. 1861; the foundation of a new one was laid 2 May, 1865, completed June, 1866. The cathedral re-opened after repairs, 14 Nov. 1867. The bishopric originated thus: Wilfrid, archbishop of York, compelled to flee by Egfrid, king of Northumberland, preached the gospel in this country, and built a church in the Isle of Selsey, about 673. In 681 Selsey became a bishopric, and so continued until it was removed to Chichester, then called Cissan-Cæster, from its builder, Cissa, by Stigand, about 1082. This see has yielded to the church two saints, and to the nation three lord chancellors. It is valued in the king's books at 677*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* per annum. Present income, 4500*l.* The borough was absorbed into Sussex, 1885.

RECENT BISHOPS OF CHICHESTER.

1798. John Buckner, died 2 May, 1824.
1824. Robert J. Carr, trans. to Worcester, Sept. 1831.
1831. Edward Maltby, translated to Durham, 1836.
1836. Charles Otter, died 20 Aug. 1840.
1840. Philip Nicholas Shuttleworth, died 7 Jan. 1842.
1842. Ashurst Turner Gilbert, died 21 Feb. 1870.
1870. Richard Durnford.

"**CHICHESTER**" training-ship for homeless London boys, established chiefly by the earl of Shaftesbury and Mr. Williams, in connection with the refuges for destitute children, Great Queen-street. 50 boys placed in it, 18 Dec. 1866; reported highly successful. The baroness Burdett Coutts gave 5000*l.* in 1874. H.M.S. *Arcthusa* was devoted to a similar object, through the instrumentality of the same persons, 3 Aug. 1874. The *Goliath* training-ship was burnt, 22 Dec. 1875; several lives were lost. See *Wrecks*, 1875.

CHICKAHOMINY BATTLES, see *Fair-oaks*, and *United States*, June, 1862.

CHICORY, the wild endive, or *Cichorium Intybus* of Linnæus, grows wild in calcareous soils. It was for many years so largely mixed with coffee in England, that it became a matter of serious complaint, the loss of revenue being estimated at 100,000*l.* a year. An excise order was issued, interdicting the mixture of chicory with coffee, 3 Aug. 1852. The admixture, however, has since been permitted, provided the word "chicory" be plainly printed on each parcel sold. In 1860 a duty of 3*s.* per cwt. was put upon English-grown chicory until April, 1861; it is now 1*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. (1889).

CHIGNON, French for the "back-hair" of ladies. In directions for full dress in 1783, it is said: "The hair large and the chignon low behind." *Lady's Magazine*. Large chignons began to be worn in England in 1866; discontinued 1875.

CHILDERMAS DAY, 28 Dec., of ancient observance by the Roman Church, in memory of the slaughter of the Holy Innocents. (*Matt. ii.*)

CHILDREN. Many ancient nations exposed their infants,—the Egyptians on the banks of rivers, and the Greeks on highways,—when they could not support or educate them; in such cases, they were protected by the state. The old custom of English parents selling their children to the Irish for slaves, was prohibited by Canute, about

1017. See *Emigration, Founding, Factory Acts, and Infanticide.*

Children's Dangerous Performances Act (earl de la Warr's act) passed : much needed . . . 24 July, 1879
 London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, founded 8 July, 1834, to protect them from neglect, ill-usage, and immorality. (A similar society established in Liverpool 19 April, 1833, has been very efficient.) Ashelter near Theobalds Rd., London, opened by the baroness Burdett-Coutts and the lord mayor . . . 27 Oct. 1884
 The London society reported successful . . . Dec. 1887

CHILI (S. America), discovered by Diego de Almagro, one of the conquerors of Peru, 1536. When Almagro crossed the Cordilleras, the natives, regarding the Spaniards on their first visit as allied to the Divinity, collected for them gold and silver amounting to 290,000 ducats, a present which led to the subsequent cruelties and rapacity of the invaders. Chili was subdued, but not wholly, in 1546. Population in 1865, 1,068,447; in 1875, 2,068,447; 1885, 2,527,320.

Chili declares its independence of Spain, 18 Sept. 1810
 War with varying success: decisive victory gained by San Martin over the royal forces at Chacabuce, 12 Feb. 1817: the province declared independent, 12 Feb. 1818

Present constitution established . . . 22 May, 1833
 Manuel Montt elected president . . . 18 Oct. 1851
 Insurrection headed by Pedro Gallo, Dec. 1858, suppressed . . . April, 1859
 José J. Perez, president . . . 18 Sept. 1861
 Conflagration of the Jesuits' church at Santiago (see *Santiago*), more than 2000 persons perished . . . 8 Dec. 1863

Rupture between Chili and Bolivia respecting the "Guanu" isles . . . 1 March, 1864
 Disputes with Spain respecting Peru settled by the Spanish minister, 20 May, disavowed by his government . . . 25 July, 1865
 Religious toleration enacted . . . July, 1865
 J. J. Perez again proclaimed president; vigorous prosecution of the war . . . Oct. 1865
 The Spanish admiral Pareja appears before Valparaiso claiming satisfaction for Chilean intervention in the war with Peru, 17 Sept.; refused 21 Sept.; he declares a blockade, 24 Sept.; Chili declares war against Spain, 29 Sept.; joins Peru, 5 Dec. 1866

The Spaniards bombard Valparaiso . . . 31 March, 1866
 End of the blockade . . . 14 April, 1866
 J. J. Perez re-elected president . . . 18 Sept. 1866
 F. Errazuriz elected president . . . 18 Sept. 1871
 Gold mines discovered near Iquique . . . Oct. 1871
 The *Tacna* (capt. Hyde), overloaded, left Valparaiso, 7 March; soon after sank; 19 (some children) drowned; captain and officers saved; he was reprimanded at Valparaiso, and set free; afterwards seized by orders of the Chilean government at Lota; eventually released, and compensated . . . 1874

International exhibition provisionally opened at Santiago, 26 Sept.; to the public . . . 31 Oct. 1875
 Anibal Pinto, president (till 1881) . . . 18 Sept. 1876
 Bolivian forts seized by the Chilians . . . Dec. 1878

Chili refuses to recognise a treaty between Peru and Bolivia (6 Feb. 1873) respecting boundaries; they declare war against Chili . . . April, 1879

The Chilean wooden vessels *Esmeralda* and *Covadonga* blockade Iquique; the Peruvian ironclad turret ships (with rams) *Huascar* and *Independencia* attempt relief; *Esmeralda* sunk by *Huascar* (about 110 perish); *Independencia* runs ashore while chasing *Covadonga*; capt. Pratt and 6 men climb up *Huascar* and are killed fighting on the deck . . . 21, 23 May, 1879

Huascar enters port of Iquique, and captures 2 vessels . . . 29 July, 1879
 Blockade of Iquique raised; announced . . . 4 Aug. 1879
Huascar captured by Chilean fleet off Mejillones, after 6 hours' gallant fight; the admiral and many officers killed . . . 8 Oct. 1879

Pisagua bombarded and captured by Chilians . . . 2 Nov. 1879

Combined Peruvian and Bolivian army defeated near Iquique (which surrenders) Nov.; again near Tarapaca, which is taken . . . about 27 Nov. 1879
 Naval engagement; dashing conduct of Peruvian vessels . . . 27 Feb. 1880

Callao blockaded by Chilians; alarm at Lima . . . about 18 April, 1880
 Battle of Tacna; it is captured by Chilians . . . 26 May, 1880

Arica taken by the Chilians . . . 8 June, 1880
 Pierola dictator of Peru; declares for perseverance in the war; excitement at Lima; levy *en masse* . . . 28 June, 1880

Chilian transport *Loa* sunk by torpedo, by a Peruvian launch apparently laden with fruit; Callao greatly shaken . . . 3 July, 1880

Chilian vessel *Covadonga* bombarding town, sunk by Peruvian torpedoes off Chancay: about 115 perish; (severe reprisals) . . . 14 Sept. 1880

Chilians storm Larin, 4 Jan.; defeat the Peruvians at Chorillos, 13 Jan.; at Miraflores, 15 Jan.; occupy Lima without resistance, Pierola flees, about 17 Jan.; Callao taken soon after . . . Jan. 1881

Conditions of peace reported: cession of territory; 750 million dollars indemnity; occupation of Callao; working of mines till indemnity paid; announced . . . 30 Jan. 1881

England and France requested to mediate by Peru . . . Feb. 1881

Treaty of peace between Spain confirmed . . . Sept. 1881
 Calderon elected president, announced . . . 1 Sept. 1881

President; Domingo Santa-Maria . . . 18 Sept. 1881
 Treaty of peace with Bolivia . . . 25 Jan. 1882

Peace protocol between Chili and Peru, agreed to . . . March, 1882

War resumed; skirmishes; Chilians generally successful . . . July, 1882

Peruvians defeated by Chilians in several engagements, 13, 15, and 16 July, also 8 Aug. . . 1882

Concepcion burned, announced . . . 19 July, 1882
 Reported peace; cession of Tarapaca and Tacna . . . 28 Sept. 1882

Negotiations fail, announced . . . 8 Oct. 1882

Peace said to be signed; Peru cedes Tacna and Arica to Chili for 10 years, reported . . . 25 May, 1883

Severe battle, Peruvians defeated with great loss at Huamachuco . . . 10 July, 1883

Peruvian leaders defeated at Huamachuco by col. Grostiaño . . . 19 July, 1883

Peace with Peru signed at Ancon . . . 20 Oct. 1883

Lima evacuated . . . 23 Oct. 1883
 Señor Don José Manuel Balmaceda, president . . . 18 Sept. 1886

CHILLED SHOT, see *Cannon*, 1864-6.

CHILLIAN WALLAH, BATTLE OF, India, between the Sikh forces in considerable strength, and the British commanded by lord (afterwards viscount) Gough, fought 13 Jan. 1849. The Sikhs were completely routed, but the loss of the British was very severe: 26 officers were killed and 66 wounded, and 731 rank and file killed, and 1446 wounded. The Sikh loss was 3000 killed and 4000 wounded.* On 21 Feb. lord Gough attacked the Sikh army, under Shere Singh, in its position at Goojerat, with complete success; and the whole of the enemy's camp fell into the hands of the British.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS (viz. Burnham, Desborough, and Stoke), an estate of the crown on the chain of chalk hills that pass from east to west through the middle of Buckinghamshire. The stewardship is a nominal office, with a salary of 25s., conferred on members of parliament when they wish to vacate their seats. The strict legality of the practice is questioned. The practice began in 1750.

* The duke of Wellington (commander-in-chief) did not think the victory complete. Gough was superseded, and sir Charles Napier sent out (March, 1849), who did not arrive in India till Gough had redeemed his reputation.

CHIMBORAZO, highest point in the Andes, South America; (altitude 21,068 feet) was ascended by Humboldt, 23 June, 1802, by Boussingault and Hall, 16 Dec. 1831; by Edward Whymper, 3 July, 1880. See *Andes*.

CHIMNEY-TAX, see *Hearth*.

CHIMNEYS. Chafing-dishes were in use previous to the invention of chimneys which were first introduced into these countries in 1200, when they were confined to the kitchen and large hall. The family sat round a stove, the funnel of which passed through the ceiling, in 1300. Chimneys were general in domestic architecture in 1310. At the chemical works, Glasgow, is a chimney (there termed a *stalk*) 420 feet in height; the height of the monument in London being 202 feet; of St. Paul's, 404 feet.

Act to regulate chimney-sweeping, 28 Geo. III. . . 1789
The chimney-sweeping machine was invented by Smart . . . 1805
A statute regulating the trade, the apprenticeship of children, the construction of flues, preventing calling "sweep" in the streets, &c., passed . . . 1834
By 3 & 4 Vict. c. 85 (1840), it is not lawful for master sweeps to take apprentices under sixteen years of age; and no individual under twenty-one to ascend a chimney after . . . 1 July, 1842
Enforcement of this law made more stringent . . . 1864
New chimney-sweepers' act passed . . . 11 Aug. 1875
Joseph Glass, inventor of the sweeping machine now in general use, not patented, died . . . 29 Jan. 1868

CHINA (TSING), the "Celestial Empire," in Eastern Asia, for which the Chinese annals claim an antiquity of from 80,000 to 100,000 years B.C. is said to have commenced about 2500 B.C.; by others to have been founded by Fohi, supposed to be the Noah of the Bible, 2240 B.C. We are told that the Chinese were acute astronomers in the reign of Yao, 2357 B.C. Towards the close of the 7th century B.C., the history of China becomes more distinct. Twenty-two dynasties have reigned, including the present. The population of China was estimated at 381,554,977 in 1885. D. C. Boulger's "History of China" (3 vols. 1881-4) is a useful compendium.

The Chinese state their first cycle began . . . B.C. 2700
The first dates fixed to his history, by Se-ma-tsién, begin . . . 651
Supposed age of Confucius (Kungfutze), the philosopher . . . 551-479
Stupendous wall of China completed . . . 211
The dynasty of Han . . . 202 or 206
Literature and the art of printing encouraged (?) . . . 202
Battle between Phraates and the Scythians: the Chinese aided the latter, and ravaged the coasts of the Caspian: their first appearance in history (*Langlet*) . . . 129
The religion of Lao-tse begun . . . 15
Buddhism, or the religion of Fô, introduced about . . . A.D. 68-81
Nankin becomes the capital . . . 420
The atheistical philosopher, San-Shin, flourishes . . . 449
The Nestorian Christians permitted to preach . . . 635
They are proscribed and extirpated . . . 845
China ravaged by Tartars, 6th to 11th centuries.
Seat of government transferred to Peking . . . 1260
Marco Polo introduces missionaries . . . 1275
Kublai Khan establishes the Yuen or Mongol dynasty . . . about
Ming dynasty . . . 1368
Canal, called the Yu Ho, completed . . . about 1400
Europeans first arrive at Canton . . . 1517
Macao is granted to the Portuguese . . . 1536
Jesuit missionaries are sent from Rome . . . 1575
The country is conquered by the eastern or Manchou Tartars, who establish the present reigning Tsün dynasty . . . 1616-44
Tea brought to England . . . 1660
An earthquake throughout China, buries 300,000 persons at Peking alone . . . 1662

Galdan, a prince of Jangaria, conquers Kashgaria and becomes supreme in Central Asia, 1678:
checked by Kang-hi, 1689; totally defeated . . . 1695
Commerce with East India Company begins . . . 1680
Jesuit missionaries preach . . . 1692
Commercial relations with Russia . . . 1719-27
The Jesuits expelled . . . 1724-32
Another general earthquake destroys 100,000 persons at Peking, and 80,000 in a suburb . . . 1731
Successful war in Central Asia; Davatsi and his opponent Amursana, subdued by Keen-lung, 1755, *et seq.*; Kashgar, Khokand, the Khirgez, &c. annexed . . . 1760
In a salute by one of our ships in China, a gun was inadvertently fired, which killed a native; the government demanded the gunner; he was soon strangled . . . 1785
Earl Macartney's embassy arrives at Peking; his reception by the emperor . . . 14 Sept. 1793
[This embassy threw light on the empire; it appeared to be divided into 15 provinces, containing 4402 walled cities; the population of the whole was given at 333,000,000: its annual revenues at 66,000,000; and the army, including the Tartars, 1,000,000 of infantry and 800,000 cavalry; the religion Pagan, and the government absolute. Learning, and the arts and sciences, were encouraged, and ethics studied.]
He is ordered to depart . . . 7 Oct. "
And arrives in England . . . 6 Sept. 1794
The affair of the Company's ship *Neptune*, when a Chinaman was killed . . . 1807
Edict against Christianity . . . 1812
Chinese rule in Central Asia weakened . . . "
Lord Amherst's embassy: he leaves England, 8 Feb. 1816
[His lordship failed in the objects of his mission, having refused to make the prostration of the *kotou*, lest he should thereby compromise the majesty of England.]
Temporary insurrections in Kashgar . . . 1826, *et seq.*
Exclusive rights of the E. I. Co. cease . . . 22 April, 1833
Free-trade ships sail for England . . . 25 April, "
Lord Napier arrives at Macao to superintend British commerce . . . 15 July, "
Affair between the natives and two British ships of war; several Chinese killed . . . 5 Sept. "
Lord Napier dies, and is succeeded by Mr. (afterwards sir John) Davis . . . 11 Oct. "
Opium dispute begins; the trade prohibited by the emperor . . . Nov. "
Chinese seize the *Argyle* and crew . . . 31 Jan. 1835
Opium burnt at Canton by Chinese . . . 23 Feb. "
Captain Elliot, chief British commissioner 14 Dec. 1836
A British commissioner settled at Canton, March, 1837
Admiral Maitland arrives at Macao . . . 12 July, 1838
Commissioner Lin orders seizure of opium, 18 March; British and other residents forbidden to leave Canton, 19 March; the factories surrounded, and outrages committed . . . 24 March, 1839
Captain Elliot requires British subjects to surrender to him all opium, promising them full value of it, 27 March; half of it is given up as contraband to the Chinese, 20 April; the remainder (20,283 chests) surrendered, 21 May; captain Elliot and the British merchants leave Canton, 24 May; the opium destroyed by the Chinese . . . 3 June, "
Affair between the British and American seamen and the Chinese; a native killed . . . 7 July, "
Hong-Kong taken . . . 23 Aug. "
The British boat *Black Joke* attacked, and the crew murdered, 24 Aug.; the British merchants retire from Macao . . . 26 Aug. "
Affair at Kow-lung between British boats and Chinese junks . . . 4 Sept. "
Attack by 28 armed junks on the British frigates *Vulgar* and *Hyacinth*: several junks blown up 3 Nov. "
The British trade with China ceases, by an edict of the emperor, and the last servant of the company leaves this day . . . 6 Dec. "
Edict of the emperor interdicting all trade and intercourse with England for ever . . . 5 Jan. 1840
The *Hellas* ship attacked by armed junks, 22 May; blockade of Canton by a British fleet, by orders from sir Gordon Bremer, 28 June; the *Blonde* with a flag of truce fired on at Amoy, 2 July; Ting-hai, in Chusan, surrenders, 5 July; blockade established along the Chinese coast, 20 July; Mr. Staunton carried off to Canton . . . 6 Aug. "

Captain Elliot, on board a British steam-ship, enters the Peiho river, near Peking . . . 11 Aug.	1840
The ship <i>Kite</i> lost on a sand-bank, and the captain's wife and a part of the crew are captured by the natives, and confined in cages . . . 15 Sept.	"
Lin finally degraded; Keshin appointed imperial commissioner, 16 Sept.; capt. Elliot's truce with him . . . 6 Nov.	"
British plenipotentiaries off Macao . . . 20 Nov.	"
Admiral Elliot's resignation announced . . . 29 Nov.	"
Mr. Staunton released . . . 12 Dec.	"
Negotiations cease, owing to breach of faith on the part of the Chinese emperor . . . 6 Jan.	1841
Chuen-pa and Tae-coc-tow, and 173 guns (some sent to England) captured . . . 7 Jan.	"
Hong-Kong ceded by Keshin to Great Britain, and 6,000,000 dollars agreed to be paid within ten days to the British authorities . . . 20 Jan.	"
Hong-Kong taken possession of . . . 26 Jan.	"
The emperor rejects Keshin's treaty, 11 Feb.; hostilities resumed, 23 Feb.; Chusan evacuated, 24 Feb.; rewards proclaimed at Canton for the bodies of Englishmen, dead or alive; 50,000 dollars to be given for chiefs . . . 25 Feb.	"
Bogue forts taken by sir G. Bremer; admiral Kwan killed; 459 guns captured . . . 26 Feb.	"
The British squadron proceeds to Canton, 1 March; sir H. Gough takes command of the army, 2 March; hostilities again suspended, 3 March; and again resumed, 6 March; Keshin degraded by the emperor . . . 12 March.	"
Flotilla of boats destroyed, Canton threatened, the foreign factories seized, and 461 guns taken by the British forces . . . 18 March.	"
New commissioners from Peking arrived at Canton . . . 14 April.	"
<i>Hong Kong Gazette</i> first published . . . 1 May.	"
Capt. Elliot prepares to attack Canton . . . 17 May.	"
Heights behind Canton taken . . . 25 May.	"
The city ransomed for 6,000,000 dollars; 5,000,000 paid down; hostilities cease . . . 31 May.	"
British forces withdrawn, 1 June; and British trade re-opened . . . 16 July.	"
Arrival at Macao of sir Henry Pottinger, who, as plenipotentiary, proclaims the objects of his mission; capt. Elliot superseded . . . 10 Aug.	"
Amoy taken, and 296 guns destroyed . . . 27 Aug.	"
The Bogue forts destroyed . . . 14 Sept.	"
Ting-hae taken, 136 guns captured, and Chusan re-occupied by the British, 1 Oct.; they take Chin-hae, 10 Oct.; Ning-po, 13 Oct.; Yu-yaou, Tszee-kee, and Foong-hua . . . 28 Dec.	"
Chinese attack Ning-po and Chin-hae, and are repulsed with great loss, 10 March; 8000 Chinese are routed near Tze-kee . . . 15 March.	1842
Cha-pou attacked; defences destroyed . . . 18 May.	"
The British squadron enters the river Kiang, 13 June; capture of Woosung and of 230 guns and stores, 16 June; Shang-hae taken, 19 June.	"
The British armament anchors near the "Golden Isle," 20 July; Chin-Keang taken; the Tartar general and many of the garrison commit suicide, 21 July; the advanced ships reach Nankin, 4 Aug.; the whole fleet arrives, and the disembarkation commences, 9 Aug.; Keying arrives at Nankin, with full powers to treat for peace . . . 12 Aug.	"
Treaty of peace signed before Nankin, on board the <i>Cornwallis</i> by sir Henry Pottinger for England, and Keying Elepoo* and Neu-Kien on the part of the Chinese emperor—[Conditions: lasting peace and friendship between the two empires; China to pay 21,000,000 of dollars; Canton, Amoy, Foo-choofo, Ningpo, and Shang-hae to be thrown open to the British, and consuls to reside at these cities; Hong-Kong to be ceded in perpetuity to England, &c.; Chusan and Ku-lang-su to be held by the British until the provisions are fulfilled.] . . . 29 Aug.	"
The ratification signed by queen Victoria and the emperor formally exchanged . . . 22 July.	1843
Canton opened to the British . . . 27 July.	"

* He took part (it was said without authority) in arranging the treaty of Tien-tsin in June, 1858. He was in consequence condemned to death—by suicide.

† The non-fulfilment of this treaty led gradually to the war of 1856-7.

Appointment of Mr. Davis in the room of sir Henry Pottinger . . . 16 Feb.	1844
Bogue forts captured by the British . . . 5 April.	1847
Hong-Kong and the neighbourhood visited by a violent typhoon; immense damage done to the shipping; upwards of 1000 boat-dwellers on the Canton river drowned . . . Oct.	1848
H.M. steam-ship <i>Medea</i> destroys 13 pirate junks in the Chinese seas . . . 4 March.	1850
Rebellion breaks out in Quang-si . . . Aug.	"
Appearance of the pretender, Tien-teh* . . . March.	1851
Defeat of Leu, the imperial commissioner, and destruction of half the army . . . 19 June.	1852
Successful progress of the rebels; the emperor applies to the Europeans for help, without success . . . March and April.	1853
The rebels take Nankin, 19, 20 March; Amoy, 19 May; Shang-hae . . . 7 Sept.	"
And besiege Canton without success . . . Aug.-Nov.	1854
The scanty accounts are unfavourable to the rebels, the imperialists having retaken Shang-hae, Amoy, and many important places . . . 1855	"
Outrage on the British <i>lorcha Arrow</i> , in Canton river . . . 8 Oct.	1856
After vain negotiations with commissioner Yeh, Canton forts attacked and taken . . . 23 Oct.	"
A Chinese fleet destroyed and Canton bombarded by sir M. Seymour . . . 3, 4 Nov.	"
Imperialists defeated, quit Shang-hae . . . 6 Nov.	"
The Americans revenge an attack by capturing three forts . . . 21-23 Nov.	"
Rebels take Kuriking . . . 25 Nov.	"
Other forts taken by the British . . . Dec.	"
The Chinese burn European factories . . . 14 Dec.	"
And murder the crew of the <i>Thistle</i> . . . 30 Dec.	"
The Mahometans of Panthay, in Yunnan, become independent during Tae-ping rebellion . . . "	"
A-lum, a Chinese baker, acquitted of charge of poisoning the bread . . . 2 Feb.	1857
Troops arrive from Madras and England; and lord Elgin appointed envoy . . . March.	"
No change on either side: Yeh said to be straitened for money; the imperialists seem to be gaining ground upon the rebels . . . May.	"
Total destruction of the Chinese fleet by commodore Elliot, 25, 27 May; and sir M. Seymour and commodore Keppel . . . 1 June.	"
Blockade of Canton . . . Aug.	"

* The emperor Taou-Kwang, who died 25 Feb. 1850, during the latter part of his reign, became liberal in his views, and favoured the introduction of European arts; but his son, the late emperor, a rash and narrow-minded prince, quickly departed from his father's wise policy, and adopted reactionary measures, particularly against English influence. An insurrection broke out in consequence, Aug. 1850, and quickly became of alarming importance. The insurgents at first proposed only to expel the Tartars; but in March, 1851, a pretender was announced among them, first by the name of Tien-teh (Celestial Virtue), but afterwards assuming other names. He is stated to have been a native of Quang-si, of obscure origin, but to have obtained some literary knowledge at Canton about 1835, and to have become acquainted at that time with the principles of Christianity from a Chinese Christian, named Leang-afa, and also from the missionary Roberts in 1844. He announced himself as the restorer of the worship of the true God, Shang-ti, and derived many of his dogmas from the Bible. He declared himself to be the monarch of all beneath the sky, the true lord of China (and thus of all the world), the brother of Jesus, and the second son of God, and demanded universal submission. He made overtures for alliance to lord Elgin in Nov. 1850. His followers were termed *Taepings*, "princes of peace," a title utterly belied by their atrocious deeds. The rebellion was virtually terminated, 18 July, 1864, by the capture of Nankin, the suicide of the Tien-Wang, and the execution of the military leaders.

† It was boarded by the Chinese officers, 12 men out of the crew of 14 being carried off and the national ensign taken down. Sir J. Bowring, governor of Hong-Kong, being compelled to resort to hostilities, applied to India and Ceylon for troops. On 3 March, 1857, the house of commons, by a majority of 19, censured sir John for the "violent measures" he had pursued. The ministry (who took his part) dissolved the parliament; but obtained a large majority in the new one.

Stagnation in the war—lord Elgin departs to Calcutta, with assistance to the English against the Sepoys, 16 July; returns to Hong-Kong 25 Sept.	1857
Gen. Ashburnham departs for India, and gen. Straubenzee assumes the command 19 Oct.	"
Canton bombarded and taken by English and French, 28, 29 Dec. 1857; who enter it 5 Jan.	1858
Yeh* sent a prisoner to Calcutta Jan.	"
The allies proceed towards Peking, and take the Pei-ho forts 20 May,	"
The expedition arrives at Tien-tsin 20 May,	"
Negotiations commence, 5 June; treaty of peace signed at Tien-tsin by lord Elgin, baron Gros, and Keying (who signed the treaty of 1842)—[Ambassadors to be at both courts; freedom of trade; toleration of Christianity; expenses of war to be paid by China; a revised tariff; term <i>I</i> (<i>barbarian</i>) to be no longer applied to Europeans]	"
26, 28, 29 June,	"
Lord Elgin visits Japan, and concludes an important treaty with the emperor 28 Aug.	"
The British destroy about 130 piratical junks in the Chinese seas Aug. and Sept.	"
Lord Elgin proceeds up the Yang-tse-Kiang to Nankin, Jan.; returns to England May,	1859
Mr. Bruce, the British envoy, on his way to Peking, is stopped in the river Pei-ho (or Tien-tsin); admiral Hope attempting to force a passage, is repulsed with the loss of 81 killed, and about 390 wounded 25 June,	"
The American envoy Ward arrives at Peking, and refusing to submit to degrading ceremonies, does not see the emperor 29 July,	"
Commercial treaty with America 24 Nov.	"
The English and French prepare an expedition against China Oct.	"
Lord Elgin and baron Gros sail for China, April 26; wrecked near point de Galle, Ceylon, 23 May; arrive at Shang-hae 29 June,	1860
The war begins: the British commanded by sir Hope Grant, the French by general Montauban. The Chinese defeated in a skirmish near the Pei-ho 12 Aug.	"
The allies repulse the Taeping rebels attacking Shang-hae, 18-20 Aug.; and take the Taku forts, losing 500 killed and wounded; the Tartar general San-ko-lin retreats 21 Aug.	"
After vain negotiations, the allies advance towards Peking; they defeat the Chinese at Chang-kia-wan and Pa-li-chiaui 18 & 21 Sept.	"
Consul Parkes, captains Anderson and Brabazon, Mr. de Norman, Mr. Bowly (the <i>Times</i> correspondent), and 14 others (Europeans and Sikhs), advance to Tung-chow, to arrange conditions for a meeting of the ministers, and are captured by San-ko-lin-sin; capt. Brabazon and abbé de Luc beheaded, and said to be thrown into the canal; others carried into Peking 21 Sept.	"
The allies march towards Peking; the French ravage the emperor's summer palace, 6 Oct.; Mr. Parkes, Mr. Loch, and others, restored alive, 8 Oct.; capt. Anderson, Mr. De Norman, and others die of illness 8-11 Oct.	"
Pekin invested; surrenders, 12 Oct.; severe proclamation of sir Hope Grant. 15 Oct.	"
The bodies of Mr. De Norman and Mr. Bowly solemnly buried in the Russian cemetery, Peking, 17 Oct.; the summer palace (Yuen-ning-yuen) burnt by the British, in memory of the outraged prisoners 18 Oct.	"
Convention signed in Peking by lord Elgin and the prince Kung, by which the treaty of Tien-tsin is ratified; apology made for the attack at Pei-ho (25 June, 1859); a large indemnity to be paid immediately, and compensation in money given to the families of the murdered prisoners, &c.; Kowloon ceded in exchange for Chusan, and the treaty and convention to be proclaimed throughout the empire 24 Oct.	"
Allies quit Peking 5 Nov.	"
Treaty between Russia and China—the former obtaining free trade, territories, &c. 14 Nov.	"
First instalment of indemnity paid 30 Nov.	1860
Part of the allied troops settled at Tien-tsin; consulate established 5 Jan.	1861
Adm. Hope examines Yang-tse-Kiang, &c. Feb.	"
English and French embassies established at Peking March,	"
The emperor Hienfung dies 21 Aug.	"
Canton restored to the Chinese 21 Oct.	"
Ministerial crisis; several ministers put to death, Nov.; Kung appointed regent. 13 Dec.	"
Advance of the rebels; they seize and desolate Ning-po and Hang-chow Dec.	"
They advance on Shang-hae, which is placed under protection of the English and French, and fortified Jan.	1862
Rebels defeated in two engagements April,	"
English and French assist the government against the rebels—Ning-po re-taken 10 May,	"
French admiral Protet killed in an attack on rebels 17 May,	"
Captain Sherard Osborne permitted by the British government to organise a small fleet of gunboats to aid the imperialists to establish order July,	"
Imperialists gain ground, take Kai-sing, &c. Oct.	"
Tungani (Mahometan) revolt in Central Asia; massacre of Buddhists.	"
Commercial treaty with Prussia ratified 14 Jan.	1863
The imperialists under col. Charles Gordon defeat the Taepings under Burgevine, &c. Oct.	"
Gordon captures Sow-chow (after a severe attack, 27, 28 Nov.); the rebel chiefs treacherously butchered by the Chinese 4, 5 Dec.	"
Capt. Osborne came to China; but retired in consequence of the Chinese government departing from its engagements 31 Dec.	"
Gordon's successes continue Jan. to April,	1864
Repulsed; he takes Chang-chow-foo 23 March,	"
He takes Nankin (a heap of ruins); Hun-sei-tseun, the Tien-wang, the rebel emperor, commits suicide by eating gold leaf, 30 June; Chang-wang and Kan-wang, the rebel generals, are "cut into a thousand pieces" 18 July,	"
Great mortality among British troops at Kowloon Jan.	1865
The Taepings hold Ming-chow: the Mahometan rebellion (Doun-ganes) progressing in Honan Jan.-March,	"
Taepings evacuate Ming-chow 23 May,	"
Rebellion in the north advancing June,	"
A rebellion of the Nien-fei in the north; Peking in danger July,	"
The Chinese general San-ko-lin-sin defeated and slain; his son more successful July,	"
Prince Kung chief of the regency again 7 Nov.	"
Sir Rutherford Alcock, ambassador at Peking, 26 Nov.	"
Chinese newspaper, "Messenger of the Flying Dragon," appears in London 14 Jan.	1866
Great victory over the Nien-fei announced at Canton 13 March,	"
Chinese commissioners visit London June,	"
Rivalry of two great political chiefs in China, Li-hung-ching and Tsen-kuo-fan July,	"
Reported victory of the Nien-fei over the imperialists Dec.	1867
Mahomed Yakoub Beg defeats the Tungani, becomes supreme in Kashgar, 1866; is recognised by Europe Oct.	"
The rebels seize Ningpo Oct.	1868
The people at Yang-chow, incited by the "literati" (learned classes) destroy the Protestant mission-houses, 22 Aug.; redress not obtained; a British squadron proceeds to Nankin, 8 Nov.; the viceroy is superseded, and the British demands acceded to 14 Nov.	"
Chinese embassy (Mr. Anson Burlingame, Chin Kang, and Sun Chia Su) received by president Johnson at Washington, 5 June; they sign a treaty (see <i>Burlingame</i>), 4 July; arrive in London, Sept.; received by the queen 20 Nov.	"
Chinese embassy received by the emperor at Paris, 24 Jan.	1869
Pekin visited by the duke of Edinburgh, incognito Oct.	"
Supplementary convention to the treaty of Tien-tsin (June, 1858) for additional commercial freedom, signed 24 Oct.	"
Burlingame dies at St. Petersburg 22 Feb.	1870

* He died peacefully at Calcutta, 9 April, 1859. He is said to have ordered the beheading of about 100,000 rebels.

- Successful rebellion of Mahometans in north-west provinces reported . . . May, 1870
- Cruel massacre of the French consul at Tien-tsin, Roman Catholic priests, sisters of mercy (22 persons), besides many native converts, and above 30 children in the orphanage, by a mob, with, it is said, the complicity of the authorities; the missionaries were accused of kidnapping children, 21 June, "
- Increased hatred of the people to foreigners at Tien-tsin; lukewarm proceedings of the government against the murderers . . . July, "
- Ma, a viceroy of Nankin, favourable to Europeans, assassinated . . . about 22 Aug. "
- Chapels destroyed at Fatschan . . . 21 Sept. "
- The French ultimatum refused; the murderers of the nuns unpunished; Chinese warlike preparations reported . . . 26 Sept. "
- Judicious mandate from the mandarin Tseng-kwo-fan, exculpating the missionaries, and condemning their massacre . . . Oct. "
- 16 coolies beheaded, 15 Sept., and 23 exiled; indemnity to the sufferers by the outrage ordered; reported . . . 26 Oct. "
- End of the difficulty announced . . . 3 Nov. "
- Chung-How, an envoy, arrives in London . . . Aug. 1871
- Memorial addressed to the Chinese government by Mr. Hart, inspector of customs, recommending changes in civil and military administration, autumn, "
- The young emperor married . . . 16 Oct. "
- Received at Paris; apologizes for Tien-tsin massacres, and reports redress . . . 23 Nov. "
- Russia annexes Kuldja . . . "
- Wm. Armstrong Russell consecrated Anglican bishop of North China . . . Dec. 1872
- The emperor's majority; he assumes the government . . . 23 Feb. 1873
- Talfoo capital of the insurgent Panthay Mahometans, captured; thousands massacred . . . Feb. "
- Foreign ministers for the first time received by the emperor . . . 29 June, "
- Dispute with Japan, see *Formosa*, July-Aug., settled by treaty . . . 31 Oct. 1874
- The *Spark* sails from Canton to Macao; capt. Brady and Mr. Mundy, and a foreign crew and passengers; pirates, who came on board secretly, kill captain and others, and carry off booty, while on voyage; the wounded crew manage to reach Macao . . . 22 Aug. "
- Death of the emperor . . . 12 Jan. 1875
- Proclamation of his successor, Tsai-tien, son of Chun, 7th son of Taou-Twang (nephew of Kung), 4 Feb. "
- Exploring expedition under col. Horace Browne to open a passage from Burmah into S.W. China, Dec. 1874; Mr. Margary and 5 Chinese going before, killed at Manwyne, 21 Feb.; col. Browne and his troops repulse an attack by Chinese, but retreat to Rangoon, 22 Feb.; some of the party missing . . . 12 March, "
- Through negotiation of Mr. Wade, the Chinese government promise due reparation; announced Sep. "
- Edict permitting intercourse between chiefs of departments and foreign ministers, about 4 Oct.; enjoining proper treatment of foreigners, 11 Oct. "
- Telegram from Mr. Wade: he has obtained necessary guarantees, satisfaction for the murder of Mr. Margary, and concessions for foreign trade, 18 Oct. "
- Gen. Lee-se-ta-hee ordered for trial, 11 Feb.; Margary's murderers said to be executed, 5 May, 1876
- First railway in China, from Shang-hae to Oussoung (Woosung) (11 miles); trial trip, 16 March (at first opposed); publicly opened . . . 30 June, "
- Mr. Grosvenor and others sent to inquire respecting the murder of Mr. Margary arrive at the place and report the proposed punishment of the murderers . . . June, "
- Chee-foo convention; difficulties in the negotiations removed (the government agree to compensation to Mr. Margary's family; removal of commercial grievances; opening of four ports; proper official intercourse); said to be signed, 13 Sept.; ratified . . . 17 Sept. "
- War against the Tungani; Manas captured; great massacre of rebels . . . 6 Nov. "
- Accredited Chinese envoy (Quo-ta-Zhan) lands at Southampton . . . 21 Jan. 1877
- Decree of equal rights to Chinese Christians, 1 Feb. 1877
- Dreadful famine in northern provinces . . . "
- Four more Chinese ports opened . . . 1 April, "
- Opium smoking interdicted after 3 years; announced . . . Aug. "
- The railway from Shang-hae bought to be stopped, 31 Oct.; resumed . . . Dec. "
- Quo-ta-Zhan (or Kno-ta-Jen) first accredited minister at London; Liu-ta-Jen at Berlin about Nov. "
- Yakoob Beg of Kashgaria totally defeated by the Chinese general, Tso-tsung-tang; is assassinated, May; Kashgar and other towns captured; end of war . . . Dec. "
- The Chinese minister's first grand evening reception . . . 19 June, 1878
- Destruction of mission property at Wu-shih-shan by a fanatical mob, unrestrained by the mandarins . . . 30 Aug. "
- Famine abating; 48,303l. for relief collected in England . . . Sept. "
- The Shang-hae railway plant removed to Formosa . . . "
- Chinese immigrants virtually excluded from Australia by a poll-tax . . . "
- Rebellion in Kwang-si, announced . . . Oct. "
- Chung-How, ambassador at St. Petersburg, demands the surrender of Kuli Beg, a fugitive from Kashgar, and restitution of the territory . . . Dec. "
- Rebellion in Hainan, in Canton province; Li-Yang-tsai, who invades Annam, claims the throne by descent; reported . . . Jan. 1879
- Marquis Tseng, the new Chinese ambassador, arrives in London . . . April, "
- Treaty with Russia, who agrees to evacuate the Kuldja territory, China to pay an indemnity about June, "
- Li-Yang-tsai, rebel chief, captured; announced . . . 2 Dec. "
- Chung-How, the late Chinese ambassador at St. Petersburg, imprisoned and the treaty disavowed . . . spring, 1880
- Chinese from Kashgar said to invade Russian territory . . . May, "
- Prospect of war; col. Gordon goes to China from Bombay . . . June, "
- Li-Hung-Chang, governor of metropolitan provinces, fortifies approaches to the capital, June; visited by col. Gordon . . . July, "
- Chung-How released; proposed war with Russia given up; announced . . . 15 July, "
- Thomas duke of Genoa sails up the Yang-tse-Kiang in an Italian vessel . . . April, "
- Peace with Russia, who makes concessions negotiated by Marquis Tseng; treaty signed . . . 19 Aug. 1881
- Complication with France respecting Tonquin (see *Tonquin*) . . . Sept. 1883
- Mr. Logan sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for killing a coolie at Canton . . . Sept. "
- Canton greatly excited against foreigners . . . Oct. "
- Correspondence of France and China respecting Tonquin published in the *Times*, both firm . . . 29 Oct. "
- Warm reception of sir Henry Parkes as British ambassador . . . Sept. "
- China issues a circular claiming Annam as a dependency . . . Nov. "
- Coup d'état at Peking effected by prince Chun, father of the reigning emperor, who becomes dictator; prince Kung, and the viceroy Li-Hung-Chang, deposed . . . 11 April, *et seq.* 1884
- The marquis Tseng recalled from Paris, announced . . . 2 May, "
- Replaced by Li-Fong-Pao . . . about 8 May, "
- Treaty with France, signed by capt. Fournier and Li-Hung-Chang, at Tientsin; French protectorate of Annam and Tonquin recognized; three southern provinces opened to commerce . . . 11 May, "
- The Chinese break the treaty by attacking the French marching to occupy Langson (see *Tonquin*) . . . "
- The French demand evacuation of the Tonquin frontier forts, and 10,000,000l. indemnity . . . July, "
- The war party at Peking oppose the empress and Li-Hung-Chang the viceroy . . . July, "
- The frontier towns to be surrendered, the indemnity refused, announced . . . 30 July, "
- China offers reduced indemnity . . . Aug. "
- Kelung in Formosa bombarded and forts destroyed by alleged treachery by adm. Lespès . . . 5, 6 Aug. "
- Adm. Courbet at Foochow . . . 10 Aug. "

- Negotiations at Shanghai Aug. 1884
 France declines mediation of the powers; France issues a circular to the powers 17 Aug. "
 Indemnity claimed by France, reduced to 3,200,000l. 19 Aug.; refused by China "
 The French ambassador, Semallé, leaves Peking; war ensues 21 Aug. "
 Adm. Courbet with his fleet sails up the Min river unattacked; destroys the Chinese fleet with much slaughter, 23 Aug.; bombards the arsenal at Foochow, and dismantles the forts; destroys the forts and batteries, &c., at Mingan and Kinpai; French killed, about 7; Chinese said to be about 1000. 26-28 Aug. "
 Li-Hung-Chang deprived of his highest offices about 28 Aug. "
 Chinese declaration of war, in a manifesto to the people, announced 6 Sept. "
 H.M. gun-boat *Zephyr* fired on by mistake, 6 Sept.; Chinese apologise 18 Sept. "
 Chinese said to be defeated at Kinpai Pass, about 16 Sept. "
 Europeans, at Shanghai and other places, protest against the war Sept. "
 Li-Hung-Chang reappointed viceroy about 24 Sept. "
 Adm. Courbet captures Kelung 1 Oct.; adm. Lespès bombards Tamsui, 2 *et seq.* Oct.; lands; retires 8 Oct. "
 N. and W. Formosa blockaded 23 Oct. "
 Kelung occupied by French; little resistance 8 Oct. "
 1000 Chinese defeated near Tamsui, 2 Nov.; repulsed in attack on Kelung, announced 12 Nov. "
 Fruitless mediation of earl Granville with marquis Tseng, announced 10 Dec. "
 Reported Chinese defeat near Kelung 13 Dec. "
 The native press, originally official (*Pekin Gazette*, ancient), becomes political and popular "
 Foreign Enlistment Act proclaimed at Hong Kong 23 Jan. 1885 "
 French attack near Kelung, Chinese works carried 25 Jan. "
 Chinese defeated with much loss 31 Jan. "
 Two Chinese junks sunk by French torpedoes, 15 Feb. "
 Bombardment of Chin-lae, at the mouth of the Yung-Kiang river 2 March, "
 Siege of Tuyen Quan, much slaughter 2-3 March, "
 Several forts at Kelung captured "
 Sanguinary conflicts 4-12 March, "
 Sir Henry Parkes, ambassador, dies 22 March, "
 Pescadores Islands captured 30-31 March, "
 Preliminaries of peace, through intervention of sir Robt. Hart, signed at Peking about 6 April; treaty signed 9 June; ratified 28 Nov. "
 Sir Robert Hart, British ambassador, 23 June; resigns about 31 Aug. "
 Formosa evacuated about 23 June, "
 Introduction of railways authorized—new policy about Aug. "
 Disputes with Japan settled; reported Aug. "
 The emperor agrees to receive a papal agent to protect R. C. missionaries July, "
 Death of Tso Tsung-Tang, a great statesman and guardian of the king 4 Sept. "
 Sir John Walsham British minister 7 April, 1886 "
 Liu-shin-fun, ambassador for Great Britain, arrives 28 April, "
 M. Agliardi appointed Internuncio 14 July, "
 The scheme suspended by the Pope through French opposition about 15 Sept. "
 Convention with many concessions by the British government respecting the Burmese frontiers and trade signed at Peking 24 July, "
 The French consent to the transfer of the Pöhtang Cathedral from its contiguity with the palace Nov. "
 The Chinese annul the French protectorate over all christians Nov. "
 Decanville railway successfully opened 21 Nov. "
 General proclamations for protection of christian missionaries and converts, excluding foreign protection Jan. 1887 "
 Remarkable presents from the emperor to sir Halliday Macartney, secretary of the British and other legations (for good services to China) received in London Feb. "
 The emperor, aged 16, assumes the government 7 Feb. "
 Convention between Great Britain and China, respecting Burmah and Thibet, signed 24 July, and ratified 25 Aug. 1887 "
 Chinese fleet of five ironclads (three constructed in Britain) at Spithead; sail for China under Admiral Lang with others lent by the Admiralty Sept. "
 Commercial treaty with France 1886; signed and ratified Aug. "
 Reported convention of Li Hung-Chang, the viceroy, with count Mitkiewicz and an American syndicate for introduction of railways, telegraphs, telephones, &c., and a loan, Aug.; repudiated by the Chinese government Oct. "
 Overflow of the Hoang Ho, or Yellow River, causing immense destruction; about 1500 populous villages destroyed, and the important city Chuhsien Chen narrowly escaped with loss of suburbs; millions of persons said to have perished; famine imminent; the government active in providing relief Sept.-Oct. "
 Treaty with United States to allow Chinese immigration for 20 years with some exceptions (lawful marriage and children, property worth 1000 dollars, &c.) signed 14 March, 1883; China refuses the ratification Sept. 1883 "
 The empress-mother announces her resignation of the administration of government, which is to be assumed by the emperor 27 July, "
 The Chinese Exclusion Act vigorously carried out at San Francisco, and at other places middle Oct. "
 Railway from Tientsin to Taku opened Nov. "
 Conventions with Italy and Germany for them to protect their missionaries announced Dec. "
 New R.C. cathedral at Peking consecrated 8 Dec. "
 Great famine in consequence of inundations of the Yangtze and Yellow River valleys announced Jan. 1889; relief money sent from London (see *Mansion House Fund*) 1889 "
 Riots at Chin-Kiang, the British consulate and foreigners' houses burnt 4-5 Feb. "
 Marriage of the Emperor 25 Feb. "
- CHINESE EMPEROIS.
1627. Chwang-lei.
 1644. Shun-che (first of the Tsing dynasty).
 1662. Kang-hi, an able sovereign; consolidated the empire, compiled a great Chinese dictionary.
 1723. Yung-ching.
 1736. Keen-lung, warlike; fond of art; greatly embellished Peking.
 1795. Kea-king.
 1820. Taou-Kwang.
 1850. Hieng-fung, 25 Feb.
 1861. Kí-tsiang (altered to Toung-chi) 21 Aug.; born 27 April, 1856; married 16 Oct. 1872; died 12 Jan. 1875.
 1875. Tsai Tien (altered to Kwang Su), aged 4. Jan.
- CHINA GRASS, or RHEA; a prize of 5000*l.* was offered by the Indian government for machinery to prepare and cleanse the fibre, 11 Jan. 1870. Mr. John Greig's machine was exhibited in Edinburgh, Dec. 1871.
- CHINA PORCELAIN, introduced into England about 1531; see *Pottery*.
- CHINA ROSE, &c. The *Rosa indica* was brought from China, and successfully planted in England, 1786; the Chinese apple-tree, or *Pyrus spectabilis*, about 1780.
- CHINCHA ISLES, see *Peru*, 1864-5.
- CHINCHONA, see *Jesuits*.
- CHINESE WALL, said to have been erected about 300 B.C. Reported in 1879 to be 1728 miles long, 18 feet wide, 15 feet thick at the top.
- CHIOS (now Scio), an isle in the Greek Archipelago, revolted against Athens, 412 and 357 B.C. It partook of the fortunes of Greece, being conquered by the Venetians, A.D. 1124; by the crusaders, 1204; by the Greek emperor, 1329; by the Genoese, 1340; and finally by the Turks in 1594. A dreadful mas-

sacre of about 40,000 inhabitants by the Turks took place 11 April, 1822, during the Greek insurrection. About 4000 perished by an earthquake; the town Chio and many villages were destroyed, 3 April; many shocks since up to 12 April, 1881.

CHIPPAWA (N. America). Here the British under Riall were defeated by the Americans under Brown, 5 July, 1814. The Americans were defeated by the British under Drummond and Riall, 25 July following; Riall was wounded and taken prisoner.

CHIROPLAST, an apparatus for giving a correct position of the hands of pianoforte players; invented by J. B. Logier; patented, 1814.

CHIVALRY arose out of the feudal system in the latter part of the 8th century (*chevalier*, or knight, being derived from the *caballarius*, the equipped feudal tenant on horseback). From the 12th to the 15th century it tended to refine manners. The knight swore to accomplish the duties of his profession, as the champion of God and the ladies, to speak the truth, to maintain the right, to protect the distressed, to practise courtesy, to fulfil obligations, and to vindicate in every perilous adventure his honour and character. Chivalry expired with the feudal system. See *Knighthood* and *Tournaments*. By letters patent of James I. the earl-marshal of England had "the like jurisdiction in the courts of chivalry, when the office of lord high constable was vacant, as this latter and the marshal did jointly exercise," 1623.

CHLORAL HYDRATE, a combination of chlorine and alcohol, discovered by Liebig, which, when inhaled, produces deep sleep, but not insensibility to pain. This property was discovered by Oscar Liebreich, and reported to the French Academy of Sciences, 16 Aug. 1869. In Oct. 1874 it was said to be sometimes deleterious.

CHLORALUM, or chloride of alumina, a compound of chlorine and alumina, a new antiseptic disinfectant, invented by Dr. Gamgee about 1870. It is said to be safe and efficacious, and useful in medicine for gargles, washing wounds, &c.

CHLORINE (Greek *chloros*, pale green), a gas first obtained by Scheele in 1774, by treating manganese with muriatic (hydrochloric) acid. Sir H. Davy, in 1810, stated this gas to be an element, and named it chlorine. Combined with sodium it forms common salt (chloride of sodium), and combined with lime it forms the bleaching powder and disinfectant, chloride of lime; see *Bleaching*. In 1823 Faraday condensed chlorine into a liquid.

The supposed dissociation of oxygen from chlorine by heat by V. and H. Meyer of Zurich, was announced Aug. 1879. Afterwards chlorine was proved to exist in two similar states at high temperatures.

CHLOROFORM (the ter-chloride of the hypothetical radical formyl) is a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine, and was made from alcohol, water, and bleaching powder. It was discovered by Soubeiran in 1831, and independently by Liebig in 1832; and its composition was determined by Dumas in 1834. The term "chloric ether" was applied in 1820 to a mixture of chlorine and olefiant gas. Chloroform was first applied as an anæsthetic experimentally by Mr. Jacob Bell in London, in Feb., and Dr Simpson of Edinburgh in Nov. 1847; and was administered in England on 14 Dec. 1848, by Mr. James Robinson, surgeon-dentist. A committee of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in July, 1864, after examining statistics, reported that the use of anæsthetics had in no degree increased the rate of mortality.

CHLOROZONE, a new disinfectant, introduced 1873.

CHOBHAM COMMON, in Surrey. A military camp was formed here on 14 June, 1853, by a force between 8000 and 10,000 strong. Only one serious case of misconduct was reported during all the time.

CHOCOLATE, made of the cocoa berry, introduced into Europe (from Mexico and the Brazils) about 1520, was sold in the London coffee-houses soon after their establishment, 1650.

CHOCZIM, Bessarabia, S. Russia. Here the Turks were totally defeated by John Sobieski, king of Poland, 11 Nov. 1673; and by the Russians, 30 April and 13 July, 1769.

CHOIR. This was separated from the nave of the church in the time of Constantine. The choral service was first used in England at Canterbury, 677; see *Chanting*.

CHOLERA MORBUS (Asiatic cholera) was described by Garcia del Huerto, a physician of Goa, about 1560. It appeared in India in 1774, and at other times, and became endemic in Lower Bengal in 1817, whence it gradually spread, till it reached Russia in 1830, and Germany in 1831, carrying off more than 900,000 persons in 1829-30. In England and Wales in 1848-9, 53,293 persons died of cholera, and in 1854, 20,097; see *German Theory of Disease*.

Cholera appears at Sanderland . . . 26 Oct. 1831
And at Edinburgh . . . 6 Feb. 1832

First observed at Rotherhithe and Limehouse, London, 13 Feb.; and in Dublin . . . 3 March, "

Deaths reported in England in 1831-2 52,547

Mortality very great, but more so on the Continent; 18,000 deaths at Paris, between March and Aug. "

Cholera rages in Rome, the Two Sicilies, Genoa, Berlin, &c., in . . . July and Aug. 1837

24,014 deaths in Palermo in 17 weeks . . . "

Another visitation of cholera in England: the number of deaths in London, for the week ending 15 Sept. 1849, was 3183; the ordinary average, 1008

and the number of deaths by cholera, from 17 June to 2 Oct. in London alone, 13,161. The mortality lessened and the distemper disappeared about 13 Oct. 1849

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Hexham, Tynemouth, and other northern towns, suffer much from cholera, Sept. 1853

It rages in Italy and Sicily; above 10,000 are said to have died at Naples; it was also very fatal to the allied troops at Varna . . . autumn, 1854

Cholera very severe for a short time in the southern parts of London, and in Soho and St. James's, Westminster . . . Aug. and Sept. 1865

Raging in Alexandria, June; abated . . . July, 1865

Prevailing in Ancona (843 deaths) Aug., subsiding, Sept. "

Very severe in Constantinople, nearly 50,000 deaths, Aug.; subsides after the great fire . . . 6 Sept. "

Cases at Marseilles, Toulon, and Southampton, end of Sept. "

Cholera prevalent at Marseilles, Paris, Madrid, and Naples . . . July-Oct. "

An international meeting at Constantinople, to consider preventive measures, proposed, Oct. 1865, met 18 Feb. 1866. At the last sitting the conclusions adopted were that cholera may be propagated, and from great distances; and a number of preventive measures were recommended, 26 Sept. 1866

Cholera appears at Bristol, 24 April; at Liverpool, 13 May; at Southampton . . . July, "

Cholera severe in east of London: 346 deaths in week ending . . . 21 July, "

House to house visitation; Metropolitan Relief Association formed; large subscriptions received (Queen's pool) . . . July and Aug. "

Cholera subsides . . . Sept. "

Very severe at Naples . . . Sept. "

Cholera Relief Committee closes . . . 31 Oct. "

* Dr. Ferran inoculates by microbes many persons; reported successful; stopped June; permitted 23 June; a commission reports it unsatisfactory, Oct. 1885.

Cholera declared to be extinct in London 1 Dec. 1866
 Cholera in Rome, Naples, and Sicily, Aug.-Sept.;
 in Switzerland Oct. 1867
 Alarm of approaching cholera, July; said to be
 severe in Königsberg in Prussia Aug. 1871
 Cholera severe in Vienna, Aug.; Paris Sept. 1873
 Egypt, 1883. Cholera breaks out at Damietta, 37
 deaths, about 23-26 June; 113 deaths (and at
 Mansourah about 1000 deaths up to 30 June) 1883,
 1100 up to 2 July, diminishing at Damietta, in-
 creasing at Mansourah and other places 11-13 July 1883
 Appears in Cairo about 16 July; deaths in 24 hours,
 23-24 July—500; 25-26 July—365; cholera appears
 in the British army, 2 deaths 24 July, 11 deaths
 26 July 1 Aug. "
 Appears at Alexandria about 1 Aug. "
 25 deaths in British army in Egypt, up to 1 Aug. "
 Decreasing in Cairo, &c. 7 Aug. "
 Deaths at Cairo and Ghizeh up to 1 Aug.—4085 "
 In the British army up to 7 Aug.—122 "
 The disease greatly abating, reported 10 Aug. "
 Deaths up to 31 Aug.—27,318, including 140 among
 British troops "
 Cholera lingering at Alexandria, 12 Sept.; extinct
 6 Oct. "
 Reappears at Alexandria 17 Oct. "
 Reported increasing 25 Oct. "
 26 deaths in 3 days 27-29 Oct. "
 No cases 31 Dec. "
 France, 1884. Cholera at Toulon began 14 June;
 45 deaths up to 28 June; deaths increasing, 6
 July; much panic July 1884
 Cholera appears at Marseilles 27 June; 26 deaths
 6, 7 July; 872 deaths up to 21 July; great heat,
 deaths increase 20 July; cholera increasing at
 Marseilles 8 Aug. Total deaths at Marseilles up
 to 15 Sept.—1671 "
 Registered deaths: Toulon, 880, 18 June—26 Oct.;
 Marseilles, 1700 27 June—26 Oct. "
 A few cases in Paris 15 Sept.; 25 deaths in poor
 districts 5, 6 Nov.; estimated total deaths in
 Paris, nearly 900 Nov. "
 The disease appeared at Arles, Nantes, Yport, and
 other places "
 Total deaths in France estimated 5000 up to 15
 Sept. "
 Italy, 1884. Cholera severe at Turin, 7 Aug.;
 spreading 19 Aug., increasing at Spezia, &c.: 23,
 24 Aug., and at Naples and Turin 2 Sept.; very
 many deaths at Genoa 24 Sept.—8 Oct.; very
 severe at Naples (visited by the king) 2 Sept.—
 2 Nov. "
 Spain, 1884. Cholera appears in Alicante 1 Sept.
et seq.; much panic: at Toledo, Madrid, and other
 places Sept., Oct. "
 Spain (Grenada, Malaga, Valencia, Murcia, &c.),
 91,000 deaths (998 in Madrid) May to 11 Sept. 1885
 Official returns for all Spain, 12,337 deaths, March
 to 7 July "
 Daily returns of deaths: varying, 617, 29 June;
 805, 7 July; 673, 14 July; 971, 21 July; 947, 1 Aug.;
 1758, 15 Aug.; total since outbreak 61,521, 22
 Aug.; 1066, 31 Aug.; 203, 27 Sept.; 139, 11 Oct.;
 48, 20 Oct.; gradually diminishes, no more returns. "
 Slight outbreak in Bilbao about 29 Oct. "
 Gibraltar, 191 deaths in Sept. "
 Palermo, Sicily, 2,540 deaths 7 Sept. to 31 Oct. "
 Marseilles, 1,250 deaths, 1 Aug. to 1 Sept.; gradually
 diminished up to 16 Sept. "
 Toulon, slight outbreak, 6 deaths 20 Aug.; 32, 26
 Aug.; gradually diminished till 18 Sept. "
 Cholera in Italy, 1886; deaths in 24 hours reported
 Brindisi province 59, 4 July; 71, 7 July; 78, 9
 July; 36, 14 July; 13, 23 July; 6, 25 July; a few
 deaths in Aug. 1886
 Venice. A few deaths May-Aug. "
 Ravenna. About 178 deaths Aug. "
 Fiume. About 55 deaths July, "
 Bologna. About 95 deaths Aug. "
 Bartetta. 42 deaths, 7 Aug.; 68, 8 Aug.; 63, 13 Aug.
 gradually disappearing, 24, 18 Aug.; 3, 26 Aug.
 Total about 611 deaths "
 (Thought not to be Asiatic cholera.)
 Japan. 37,000 deaths Jan.-Sept. "
 Hungary, principally Pesth and Szegedin. 966
 cases; 499 deaths Oct.-Dec. "
 Trieste. 882 cases, 544 deaths 7 June-Oct. "

Istria. 671 cases, 374 deaths 13 July-Oct. 1886
 Naples, Brindisi, &c. Temporary outbreak. Sept. "
 Great epidemic of cholera in India 1887; N.W.
 Provinces, 30,780 deaths in Aug. 1887
 Sicily, provinces, July-Oct. 1887; deaths daily
 varied from 1 to 27.
 Messina. Deaths daily rose from 1 to 63; Sept.—Oct.
 Palermo, Sept. Deaths daily varied from 2 to 11;
 Sept. "
 Malta. Deaths daily varied from 4 to 10, Aug.-Sept. 1887

CHORAGUS, the regulator of the chorus in
 Greek feasts, &c. Stesichorus (or Tysias) received
 this name, having first taught the chorus to dance
 to the lyre, 556 B.C. *Quintil.*

CHORAL HARMONISTS' SOCIETY,
 London, existed 1833-51.

CHORUS-SINGING was early practised at
 Athens. Hypodiceus, of Chalcides, carried off the
 prize for the best voice, 508 B.C. *Parian marbles*;
 see *Music*.

CHOUANS, a name given to the Bretons
 during the war of La Vendée in 1792, from their
 chief Jean Cottereau, using the cry of the *Chat-
 huant*, or screech-owl, as a signal. He was killed
 in 1794. Georges Cadoudal, their last chief, was
 said to be connected with Pichegru in a conspiracy
 against Napoleon when first consul, and was executed
 in 1804.

CHRISM, consecrated oil, was used early in the
 ceremonies of the Greek and Roman churches.
 Musk, saffron, cinnamon, roses, and frankincense,
 are mentioned as used with the oil, in 1541. It was
 ordained that chrism should consist of oil and
 balsam only; the one representing the human
 nature of Christ, and the other his divine nature
 1596.

CHRIST, see *Jesus Christ*.

CHRIST CHURCH, see *Lincoln Tower* and
New Zealand.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL (the *Blue-Coat*
 school) was established in conformity with a grant
 made by Henry VIII. in 1547, by Edward VI. 1553,
 on the site of the Grey Friars' monastery. A mathe-
 matical ward was founded by Charles II. 1672. The
Times ward was founded in 1841. Large portions
 of the edifice having fallen into decay, it was rebuilt: in
 1822 a new infirmary was completed, and in 1825
 (25 April) the duke of York laid the first stone of
 the magnificent new hall. On 24 Sept. 1854, the
 master, Dr. Jacob, in a sermon in the church of the
 hospital, censured the system of education and the
 general administration of the establishment, and
 many improvements have since been made. Rev. G.
 C. Bell, successor of Dr. Jacob, 12 Aug. 1868-1876.
 The subordinate school at Hertford, for 416 younger
 boys and 80 girls, was founded in 1683.—The annual
 income varies: (1885) about 62,000*l.* 800 boys in Lon-
 don; 200 boys and 20 girls at Hertford. The removal
 of the school to the country negatived by the
 governors, 26 April, 1870. The proposal that the
 buildings and ground should be purchased by the
 Mid-London Railway Company for 600,000*l.* was
 not carried out. The Charity Commissioners'
 scheme for the reformed administration of the hos-
 pital published in the *Times*, 9 March, 1885.

Wm. Gibbs, a scholar aged 12, strangled himself
 while locked up for running away, night of
 3-4 July, 1877. A committee of investigation
 (including Mr. Russell Gurney, the recorder) in
 their report exonerated the authorities: pub-
 lished 10 Aug. 1877

CHRIST'S THORN, conjectured to be the
 plant of which our Saviour's crown of thorns was
 composed, came hither from the south of Europe
 before 1596.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS, an organised secret society which existed in London, 1525, for the distribution of English New Testaments and tracts. It mainly consisted of the middle and lower classes, and produced martyrs.

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY, founded about 1685, re-organized by John Wesley and others in 1772, for visiting and preaching the gospel in workhouses, asylums, rooms, &c., and in the open air; and for distribution of tracts.

CHRISTIAN ERA, see *Anno Domini*. Most **CHRISTIAN KING**; *Christianissimus Rex*, a title conferred by pope Paul II. in 1469 on the crafty Louis XI. of France.

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE SOCIETY established by earl Russell, the bishop of London, and others to counteract "the current forms of unbelief among the educated classes," 1870. Lectures for this purpose were given in St. George's Hall in 1871, beginning with the archbishop of York, 25 April. A public meeting was held 6 June following. Six volumes of lectures and tracts for circulation have been published.

CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING, founded 1698, to promote charity schools, and to disperse Bibles and religious tracts. 1877: income, for charitable purposes including legacies of 16,000*l.*, 52,581*l.*; 1888: 35,118*l.* Bibles, &c., given away; churches and schools helped; bishops kept maintained, etc.

Offices removed from Lincoln's Inn-Fields to Northumberland Avenue, opened 3 Nov. 1879.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS, see *Mind-cure*.

CHRISTIAN UNITY, ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF, on the basis of the three creeds, formed by thirty members of the Greek, Roman, and English Churches, 8 Sept. 1857; 20th anniversary kept in London, 8 Sept. 1877. A meeting to promote the reunion of Christendom was held in London, 19 July, 1878, the bishop of Fredericton in the chair.

CHRISTIANIA, the capital of Norway, built in 1624, by Christian IV. of Denmark, to replace Opslo (the ancient capital founded by Harold Haardrade, 1058), which had been destroyed by fire. On 13 April, 1858, Christiania suffered by fire, the loss being about 250,000*l.* The university was established in 1811. New Storting (parliament house) built 1861-2. Statue of Charles John XIV. unveiled, 7 Sept. 1875.

CHRISTIANITY. The name Christian was first given to the disciples of Christ at Antioch, in Syria, 43 (*Acts* xi. 26; 1 *Peter* iv. 6). The first Christians were divided into *episcopoi* (bishops or overseers) or *presbyteroi* (elders), *diaconoi* (ministers or deacons), and *pistoi* (believers); afterwards were added *catechumens*, or learners, and *energumens*, who were to be exorcised; see *Persecutions*.

Christianity preached in Jerusalem, A.D. 33; Samaria, 34; Damascus, 35; Asia Minor, 41; Cyprus, 45; Macedonia, 53; Athens, Corinth, &c., 54; Ephesus, 56; Troas, &c., 60; Rome . . . 63
Christianity said to be taught in Britain, about 64; and propagated with some success (*Bede*) . . . 156
Christianity said to be introduced into Scotland in the reign of Donald I. about . . . 212
Constantine the Great professes the Christian religion . . . 312
Prudentius preaches in Abyssinia . . . about 346
Introduced among the Goths by Ulfilas . . . 376
Into Ireland in the second century, but with more success after the arrival of St. Patrick . . . 432

Christianity established in France by Clovis . . . 436
Conversion of the Saxons' by Augustin . . . 597
Introduced into Helvetia, by Irish missionaries . . . 643
Into Flanders in the 7th century.
Into Saxony, by Charlemagne . . . 785
Into Denmark, under Harold . . . 827
Into Bohemia, under Borsivoi . . . 894
Into Russia, by Swiatoslav . . . about 940
Into Poland, under Meislatis I. . . . 992
Into Hungary, under Geisa . . . 994
Into Norway and Iceland, under Olaf I. . . . 998
Into Sweden, between 10th and 11th centuries.
Into Prussia, by the Teutonic knights, when they were returning from the holy wars . . . 1227
Into Lithuania; paganism was abolished about . . . 1386
Into Guinea, Angola, and Congo, in the 15th century.
Into China, where it made some progress (but was afterwards extirpated, and thousands of Chinese Christians were put to death) . . . 1575
Into India and America, in the 16th century.
Into Japan, by Xavier and the Jesuits, 1549; but the Christians were exterminated . . . 1638
Christianity re-established in Greece . . . 1628

CHRISTINOS, supporters of the queen-regent Christina against the Carlists in Spain during the war, 1833-40.

CHRISTMAS-DAY, 25 Dec. (from *Christ*, and the Saxon *mæsse*, signifying the mass and a feast), a festival in commemoration of the nativity of Christ, said to have been first kept 98; and ordered to be held as a solemn feast, by pope Telesphorus, about 137. In the eastern church, Christmas is kept on 6 Jan. our Epiphany (*which see*). The Armenians celebrate both feasts on 18 Jan. The holly and mistletoe used at Christmas are said to be the remains of the religious observances of the Druids; see *Anno Domini*.

Christmas Cards.—About 1862 pictures of robins, holly, &c., on cards, designed by Mr. John Leighton, were issued by Messrs. Goodall of London, playing-card makers. Artistic designs were introduced in 1865. Great improvements were made in Germany, France, and in London by Messrs. de la Rue, Marcus Ward, and others, 1879-83.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, who landed here on Christmas-day, 1777. He had passed Christmas-day at Christmas-sound, 1774. On the shore of Christmas Harbour, visited by him in 1776, a man found a piece of parchment inscribed: "*Ludovico X. Galliarum rege, et d. Boynes regi a secretis ad res martimas, annis 1772 et 1773*." On the other side captain Cook wrote: "*Naves Resolution et Discovery de rege Magnæ Britannicæ, Dec. 1777*," and placed it in a bottle.

Annexed to the Straits Settlements . . . Jan. 1889

CHRISTOPHER'S, St. (or St. Kitt's), a West India Island, discovered in 1493, by Columbus, who gave it his own name. Settled by the English and French, 1623 or 1626. Ceded to England by the peace of Utrecht, 1713. Taken by the French

* It is, traditionally, said that Gregory the Great, shortly before his elevation to the papal chair, passing through the slave-market at Rome, and perceiving some beautiful children set up for sale, inquired about their country, and finding they were English pagans, he is said to have cried out, "*Non Angli sed Angeli forent, si essent Christiani*;" that is, "They would not be English, but angels, if they were Christians." From that time he ardently desired to convert the nation, and ordered a monk named Austin, or Augustin, and others, to undertake the mission to Britain in the year 596.

† Diocletian, the Roman emperor, keeping his court at Nicomedia, being informed that the Christians were assembled on this day in great multitudes to celebrate Christ's nativity, ordered the doors to be shut, and the church to be set on fire, and 600 perished in the burning pile. This was the commencement of the tenth persecution, which lasted ten years, 303.

in 1782, but restored the next year. The town of Basseterre suffered from fires, 3 Sept. 1776; also 3 and 4 July, 1867, when the cathedral and nearly all the town were destroyed. About 200 lives lost by inundations, 11, 12 Jan. 1880; hurricane, violent rains, &c.

CHROMIUM (Greek, *chroma*, colour), a rare metal, discovered by Vauquelin in 1797. It is found combined with iron and lead, and forms the colouring matter of the emerald.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY, see *Printing in Colours*.

CHRONICLES. The earliest are those of the Jews, Chinese, and Hindoos. In Scripture there are two "Books of Chronicles"; see *Bible*. Collections of the British chronicles have been published by Camden, Gale, &c., since 1602; in the present century by the English Historical Society, &c. In 1858, the publication of "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages," commenced under the direction of the Master of the Rolls (still going on, 1889). In 1845 Macray's "Manual of British Historians" was published.

CHRONOGRAM, an inscription on tombs, buildings, medals, &c. in which a date or epoch is expressed by letters. A large collection of "Chronograms," with translations and explanations, was published by Mr. James Hilton in 1882-5.

CHRONOLOGY, the science of time; see *Eras and Epochs*. Valuable works on the subject are *l'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, compiled by the Benedictines (1783-1820). Playfair's *Chronology*, 1784; Blair's *Chronology*, 1753 (new editions by sir H. Ellis in 1844, and by Mr. Rosse, in 1856). The Oxford Chronological Tables, 1838. Sir Harris Nicolas' *Chronology of History*, 1833; new edition, 1852. Hales' *Chronology*, 2nd edition, 1830; Woodward and Cates' *Encyclopædia of Chronology*, 1872; Mr. H. Fynes-Clinton's *Fasti Hellenici and Fasti Romani* (1824-50).

CHRONOMETER, see *Clocks*, and *Harrison*.

CHRONOSCOPE, an apparatus invented by professor Wheatstone in 1840, to measure small intervals of time. It has been applied to the velocity of projectiles and of the electric current. A chronoscope was invented by Pouillet, in 1844, and by others since. Capt. Andrew Noble (engaged by sir William Armstrong) invented an apparatus for determining the velocity of a projectile in a gun; a second of time is divided into millionths, and the electric spark is employed in recording the rate of the passage. The apparatus was exhibited at Newcastle-on-Tyne in Aug. 1869, and in London in April, 1870.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS were introduced into England from China, about 1790; and many varieties since.

CHRYSOPOLEIS, or *SCUTARI*.

CHUNAR, or *CHUNARGHUR*, N.W. India, taken by the British, 1763, and ceded to them, 1768. Here was concluded a treaty between the nabob of Oude and governor Hastings, by which the nabob was relieved of his debts to the East India Company, on condition of his seizing the property of the begums, his mother and grandmother, and delivering it up to the English, 19 Sept. 1781. This treaty enabled the nabob to take the lands of Fyzoola Khan, a Rohilla chief, who had settled at Rampoor, under guarantee of the English. The nabob presented to Mr. Hastings 100,000*l.*; see *Hastings*.

CHURCH (probably derived from the Greek *kyriakos*, pertaining to the Lord, *Kyrios*), signifies both a collected body of Christians, and the place

where they meet. In the New Testament, it signifies "congregation," in the original *ekklesia*. Christian architecture commenced with Constantine, who erected at Rome churches called basilicas (from the Greek *basileus*, a king); St. Peter's about 330. His successors erected others, and adopted the heathen temples as places of worship. Several very ancient churches exist in Britain and Ireland. See *Architecture*; *Choir and Chanting*; *Rome, Modern*; *Popes*.

CHURCH AND STAGE GUILD, was formed in 1880 to promote morality and temperance by the agency of theatrical performances.

CHURCH ARMY. An imitation of the "Salvation army," constituted in 1882. Captain Rev. Carlyle Wilson was very active in Westminster. Supported by the Bishop of Durham and others.

CHURCH ASSOCIATION, formed to counteract popery and ritualism, 1865. Frequent meetings are held in London and the provinces.

CHURCH BUILDING. The society for promoting the enlargement, building, and repairing of churches and chapels, was established 1818, and incorporated 1828. A commission for building churches in populous places, appointed in 1820, was incorporated with the ecclesiastical commission about 1856.

CHURCH CONGRESSES, meet annually, since 1861. See under *Church of England*.

CHURCH DEFENCE INSTITUTION; founded in 1859—the archbishop of Canterbury president. It does not meddle with doctrines.

The Oxford Laymen's League for defence of the national church founded Aug. 1886. Lord Selborne's "Defence of the Church of England against Disestablishment" published . . . 1 Dec. 1886

CHURCH DISCIPLINE ACT (3 & 4 Vict. c. 86), passed 7 Aug. 1840, enables bishops to issue commissions of inquiry, and on conviction to inhibit clergymen from performing service, &c.

A new bill brought in by the archbishop of Canterbury, read second time . . . 15 March, 1888

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.* The following are leading facts in her history: for details, refer to separate articles; see *Clergy* and *Free Church*. In Sept. 1880 the Archbishop of Canterbury said that he was in *communion with 162 bishops*.

Britain converted to Christianity ("Christo subdita," Tertullian) . . . 2nd century
Invasion of the Saxons, 477; converted by Augustin and his companions . . . 596

* The church consists of three orders of clergy—bishops, priests and deacons; 1889; two archbishops, thirty-two bishops, with nine suffragans, and above seventy colonial and missionary bishops. The other dignitaries are chancellors, deans (of cathedrals and collegiate churches), archdeacons, prebendaries, canons, minor canons, and priest-vicars: these and the incumbents of rectories, vicarages, and chapelries, make the number of preferments of the established church, according to official returns, 12,327. The number of *benefices* in England and Wales, according to parliamentary returns, in 1844, was 11,127, and the number of glebe-houses 5527. The number of *benefices* in Ireland was 1495, to which there were not more than about 600 glebe-houses attached, the rest having no glebe-houses. An act was passed in 1860 for the union of contiguous benefices. In 1867 the benefited clergy were estimated at 12,888; curates and other clergy without livings about 7000. Estimated average income of the dignitaries and benefited clergy (1877), 7,238,000*l.*—*F. Martin*. In 1888, the number of ecclesiastical parishes or districts with churches or chapels was about 1400.

- Dunstan establishes the supremacy of the monastic orders, about . . . 960
- The aggrandising policy of the Church, fostered by Edward the Confessor, checked by William I. and his successors . . . 1066 et seq.
- Contest between Henry II. and Becket respecting "Constitutions of Clarendon" . . . 1164-1170
- Contest between national or English party and Roman party (chiefly Norman) 11th and 12th centuries
- John surrenders his crown to the papal legate . . . 1213
- Rise of the Lollards—Wicliffe publishes tracts against the errors of the church of Rome, 1356; and a version of the Bible, about . . . 1383
- The clergy regulated by parliament, 1529; they lose the first fruits . . . 1534
- The royal supremacy imposed on the clergy by Henry VIII., 1531; many suffer death for refusing to acknowledge it . . . 1535
- Coverdale's translation of the Bible commanded to be read in churches . . . "
- "Six Articles of Religion" promulgated . . . 1539
- First Book of Common Prayer issued . . . 1549
- The clergy permitted to marry . . . "
- "Forty-two Articles of Religion" issued . . . 1552
- Restoration of the Roman forms, and fierce persecution of the Protestants by Mary . . . 1553-8
- The Protestant forms restored by Elizabeth; the Puritan dissensions begin . . . 1558-1603
- "Thirty-nine" Articles published . . . 1563
- Hampton Court conference with the Puritans . . . 1604
- New translation of the Bible published . . . 1611
- Book of Common Prayer suppressed and Directory established by parliament . . . 1644
- Presbyterians established by the Commonwealth . . . 1649
- Act of Uniformity (14 Chas. II. c. 4) passed—2000 nonconforming ministers resign their livings . . . 1662
- Attempts of James II. to revive Romanism; "Declaration of Indulgence" published . . . 1687
- Acquittal of the seven bishops on a charge of "seditious libel" . . . 1688
- Comprehension bill for dissenters introduced . . . 1689
- The Non-juring bishops and others deprived; (they formed a separate communion) . . . 1 Feb. 1691
- "Queen Anne's Bounty," for the augmentation of poor livings . . . 1704
- Act for building 50 new churches passed . . . 1710
- Fierce disputes between the low church and the high church; trial of Henry Sacheverell, for seditious sermons; riots . . . "
- The Bangorian controversy begins . . . 1717
- John Wesley and George Whitefield commence preaching . . . 1738
- Rise of the Evangelical party in the church, under Newton, Romaine, and others, latter part of 18th century
- Church of England united with that of Ireland at the Union . . . 1800
- Clergy Incapacitation Act passed . . . 1801
- Incorporated Church Building Society established, 6 Feb. 1818
- Church Inquiry Commission, appointed 23 June, 1832
- Ecclesiastical Commissioners incorporated by act, 13 Aug. 1836
- Acts for building and enlarging churches, 1828, 1838
- 200 new churches erected in the diocese of London under bishop C. J. Blomfield . . . 1828-56
- "Tracts for the Times" (No. 1-90) published (much controversy ensued) . . . 1833-41
- Church Pastoral Aid Society, founded . . . 1836
- Additional curates' society, founded . . . 1837
- Ecclesiastical Commission established . . . 1834
- New Church Discipline Act (3 & 4 Vict. c. 86) . . . 1840
- For the Gorham and Denison cases, see *Trials*, 1849, 1856
- Anglo-Continental Society (*which see*), founded . . . 1853
- English Church Union, established . . . 1860
- "Essays and Reviews" published, 1860; numerous Replies issued (see *Essays and Reviews*) . . . 1861-2
- [The Church of England is now said to be divided into High, Moderate, Low (or Evangelical), and Broad Church: the last including persons who hold the opinions of the late Dr. Arnold, the Rev. F. D. Maurice, dean Stanley, canon Kingsley, and others.]
- Church Congresses began at Cambridge, 1861; and at Oxford . . . July, 1862
- Dr. Colenso, bishop of Natal, publishes his work on "The Pentateuch," about Oct. 1862; the bishops, in convocation, declare that it contains "errors of the gravest and most dangerous character" . . . 20 May, 1863
- A Church Congress at Manchester . . . 13, 14, 15 Oct. "
- Bishop Colenso deposed by his metropolitan, Dr. Gray, bishop of Capetown. . . 16 April, 1864
- "Oxford Declaration" (authorship ascribed to archdeacon Denison and Dr. Pusey), respecting belief in eternal punishment, drawn up and signed on 25 Feb., and sent by post to the clergy at large for signature: about 3000 are said to have signed; it was presented to the archbishop of Canterbury . . . 12 May, "
- Bishop of London's Fund, for remedying spiritual destitution in London, established 1863; the queen engages to give (in three years) 3000*l.*, and prince of Wales 1000*l.* . . . 7 March, "
- 100,456*l.* received; 72,003*l.* promised . . . 31 Dec. "
- The queen engages to give 15,000*l.* in 10 years, April, 1865
- Church Congress at Bristol . . . Oct. 1864
- Church of England Education Society, founded . . . "
- Church Association (against popery and ritualism) established . . . 1865
- District Churches Tithes act passed (rectories constituted) . . . "
- Bishop Colenso's appeal came before the privy council, which declared bishop Gray's proceedings null and void (since a colonial bishop can have no authority except what is granted by parliament or by the colonial legislature), 21 March, London Free and open Church Association, founded . . . "
- New form of clerical subscription proposed by a commission in 1864; adopted by parliament, July, Church Congress at Norwich . . . 3-7 Oct. "
- Meeting in London of three English bishops, Dr. Pusey, and nearly 80 of the clergy and laity with counts Orloff and Tolstse, and the Russian chaplain, to consider on the practicability of uniting the English and Russian churches . . . 15 Nov. "
- Bishop Colenso publicly excommunicated at Maritzburg cathedral, by bishop Gray . . . 5 Jan. 1866
- Bishop Gray declares himself independent, establishes synods, and calls his see "The Church of South Africa" . . . early in "
- The Church Missionary Society refuses to support colonial bishops, unless they keep within the formularies of the Church of England . . . early in "
- Church Congress at York . . . 6 Oct. "
- Much excitement caused by the progress of ritualism (*which see*) . . . Sept.-Nov. "
- Bishop Colenso v. Gladstone and others (trustees of the Colonial Bishopric Fund) for withholding his salary. Verdict of master of the rolls, for plaintiff, with costs . . . 6 Nov. "
- Unqualified condemnation of ritualism by the bishops in convocation, 13 Feb.; the lower house concurred . . . 15 Feb. 867
- The bishop of Salisbury (Dr. Hamilton) in a church asserts the doctrine of the supernatural gifts of priests, the Divine presence in the sacrament; public protest against it . . . 16 May, "
- Trial in Court of Arches, Martin v. Mackonochie, respecting extreme ritualistic practices at St. Alban's, Holborn; case deferred . . . 21 May, "
- Royal Ritualistic Commission appointed to inquire respecting rubrics in the Prayer-Book, table of lessons, &c., 3 June; first report, censuring innovation, signed . . . 19 Aug. "
- Pan-Anglican Synod (*which see*) meets at Lambeth, 24-27 Sept. . . . 1 Oct. "
- Church Congress at Wolverhampton . . . 1 Oct. "
- Meeting of ritualists in St. James's Hall, claiming liberty . . . 29 Nov. "
- Case of Martin v. Mackonochie, begun 4 Dec., lasted 14 days; resumed . . . 16-18 Jan. 1868
- Proposal of bishop Gray of Capetown to consecrate Mr. Macrorie bishop of Natal in opposition to bishop Colenso, disapproved of by the English and Scotch bishops . . . Jan. "
- Bishop of London's Fund, received, 312,300*l.* . . . 31 Jan. "
- Martin v. Mackonochie decided; verdict for plaintiff; use of incense, mixing water with the wine, and elevation of the elements, in the sacrament, forbidden . . . 28 March, "
- Great meeting at St. James's hall, in defence of the Irish Church establishment; 23 bishops present, 6 May, "

- District Churches Act, constituting vicarages (Bishop of Oxford's Act), passed . . . 1868
Church Congress at Dublin . . . 29 Sept. "
 Sharp party contests at a special meeting of the Christian Knowledge Society . . . 8 Dec. "
 Martin v. Mackonochie: appeal case; verdict for plaintiff, declaring certain ritualistic practices illegal . . . 23 Dec. "
 Warm meeting of ritualists at St. James's hall, . . . 12 Jan. 1869
 First meeting of a Church Reform Society (since named "Liturgical Revision Society"): Lord Ebury, chairman . . . 13 May, "
 Church conference at Sheffield . . . 24 May, "
Church Congress at Liverpool . . . 5 Oct. "
 Martin v. Mackonochie: defendant censured by privy council for evading sentence . . . 4 Dec. "
Bishop of London's Fund:—411,839l. received, July, 1870
 "Clerical Disabilities Act" passed . . . Aug. "
Church Congress at Southampton . . . 11 Oct. "
 Christian Knowledge Society votes 10,000l. to support Church schools . . . 20 Oct. "
 Rev. Mr. Mackonochie suspended from duty for three months by decree of privy council for evading former sentence . . . 25 Nov. "
 Rev. C. Voysey sentenced to be deprived for heresy; appeal to judicial committee of privy council disallowed (see *Voysey*) . . . 10 Feb. 1871
 Hebbert v. Purchas, of Brighton; verdict against defendant for offences against ecclesiastical law; considered a great defeat of the ritualists, and caused much excitement . . . 23 Feb. "
 Mr. Miall's resolution for disestablishing the church of England defeated in the commons—374-89, 9 May, "
 Incumbents' Resignation Act passed . . . 13 July, "
 Agitation for revival of diocesan synods, Sept.-Oct. *Church Congress* at Nottingham; closed . . . 10 Oct. "
 Sheppard v. Bennett (for teaching the divine presence in the sacrament); appeal to privy council, 28 Nov.; judgment adjourned . . . 2 Dec. "
Bishop of London's Fund—received 441,199l. 31 Dec. The convocation authorised to consider alterations in the Prayer Book . . . Feb. 1872
 Church reform meeting at St. James's hall; parochial councils recommended . . . 15 Feb. "
 Rev. John Purchas, of Brighton, to be suspended from duties for one year, from . . . 18 Feb. "
 [He died 18 Oct.]
 Conference of bishops, deans, and canons at Lambeth, to consider cathedral reform . . . 1 March, "
 Sheppard v. Bennett; judgment for defendant, who is censured . . . 8 June, "
 Mr. Miall's motion for royal commission to inquire into the property of the church lost (295-94) . . . 2 July, "
Church Congress at Leeds . . . 8-11 Oct. "
 Memorial (signed by 60,200 persons) against Romanist teaching, &c. in the church, presented at Lambeth to the archbishop by the church association . . . 5 May, 1873
 The archbishops in reply admit the danger, and recognise their duty, as well as the difficulties of action, saying, "We live in an age when all opinions and beliefs are keenly criticised, and when there is less inclination than ever was before to respect authority in matters of opinion. In every state, in every religious community, almost in every family, the effect of this unsettled condition may be traced." . . . 1 June, "
 Mr. Miall's motion for disestablishing the church, lost (356-61) . . . 16 May, "
 483 clergymen petition convocation for the licensing of duly qualified sacramental confessors, May, *Church Congress*, at Bath . . . 9 Oct. "
 Archdeacon Denison, Dr. Pusey, canons Liddon and Liddell, and others, publish a declaration in favour of confession and absolution in *Times*, 6 Dec. "
 Archdeacon Denison attacks the bishops in a Latin pamphlet, "Episcopatus Bilinguis" . . . Dec. "
Public Worship Regulation Act (which see) brought in by the archbishops, 20 April; royal assent, 7 Aug. 1874
 Meeting of lay and clerical delegates at Lambeth palace on church affairs . . . 10 June, "
 Addresses to the archbishops largely signed for and against the sanction of a distinctive dress for the minister during the celebration of the holy communion . . . Sept. 1874
Church Congress at Brighton met . . . 6 Oct. "
 New society formed by bishops of Manchester, Carlisle, and Edinburgh, and others, to promote union with orthodox dissenters . . . Oct. "
Bishop of London's Fund:—500,187l. received or promised . . . Nov. "
 Martin v. Mackonochie: new suit in court of arches (see 1870), 26 Nov.; Mackonochie to be suspended for 6 weeks and pay costs . . . 7 Dec. "
 Pastoral of the archbishops and bishops (bishops of Salisbury and Durham excepted) to the clergy and laity (counselling moderation and forbearance,) dated 1 March, 1875
 Mackonochie declines to appeal; excitement at his church; rev. A. Stanton and congregation celebrate holy communion at St. Vedast's, Fosterlane . . . 27 June, et seq. "
Church Congress at Stoke-upon-Trent . . . 5-9 Oct. "
 Several clergymen secede to Rome . . . Oct. "
 Public Worship Regulation Act: new court, under lord Penzance, meet at Lambeth palace; first case the Parish of Folkestone v. rev. Charles Joseph Ridsdale, 4 Jan.; verdict for plaintiffs . . . 3 Feb. 1876
 Reported negotiation of ritualistic ministers with Rome disclaimed by Mr. Mackonochie and about 100 others in *Times* . . . 4 Feb. "
 Church of England Working Men's Society established at St. Alban's, Holborn . . . 5 Aug. "
Church Congress at Plymouth . . . 3-9 Oct. "
 "English Church Union" deny the authority of any secular court in matters spiritual, at a meeting, 16 Jan. 1877
 Address to the archbishops and bishops (signed by Dr. Church, dean of St. Paul's, and other deans and canons) against the Public Worship Regulation act, &c., requiring legislation respecting ecclesiastical affairs to be made by church synods and adopted by parliament . . . 3 April, "
 Both archbishops vote for permitting dissenters' funeral service in churchyards . . . 17 May, "
Bishop of London's Fund received 571,597l. June, "
 Declaration of above 41,000 (clergy and laity) and proposed petition to the queen against judgment in the Ridsdale case . . . July, "
 96 peers (Duke of Westminster and others) address the archbishop of Canterbury against auricular confession, "Priest in Absolution," &c., about 9 Aug. "
 17th *Church Congress* at Croydon, the archbishop of Canterbury president; very successful, 9-12 Oct. "
 Pan-Anglican Congress (which see) meet at Lambeth, &c., 2-27 July, 1878
 Bishopsrics Act authorising establishment of four new sees, passed . . . 16 Aug. "
 18th *Church Congress*, at Sheffield, archbishop of York president . . . 1-4 Oct. "
 New rubrics in Prayer-book agreed to by the convocation, 4 July; act for them passed by convocation . . . Aug. 1879
 19th *Church Congress* at Swansea . . . 7 Oct. "
 Dr. Julius v. the bishop of Oxford (for not prosecuting rev. Mr. Carter, of Clewer), queen's bench; verdict against the bishop in 1879; reversed on appeal by house of lords; (the bishop may but is not compelled to prosecute) . . . 22 March, 1880
 20th *Church Congress*, at Leicester; friendly address from nonconformists . . . 28 Sept.—1 Oct. "
 Rev. John Baghot de la Bere, jun., vicar of Prestbury, Gloucestershire, deprived for disobedience respecting ritualism, &c., by court of arches . . . 21 Dec. 1880, and 8 Jan. 1881
 Memorial to the archbishop of Canterbury, from five deans (Dr. Church, dean of St. Paul's, and other clergymen) in favour of toleration of divergence in ritualistic practice . . . 10 Jan. "
 Counter memorial from bishops Parry and Ryan, dean Close, and other deans and clergymen, opposing toleration of unscriptural practices . . . 31 Jan. "
 Mr. Mackonochie's appeal to the house of lords dismissed; sentence of 3 years' suspension affirmed . . . 7 April, "
 21st *Church Congress* at Newcastle-on-Tyne 4-10 Oct. "
 Catholic league formed . . . June, 1882
 Death of Dr. E. B. Pusey . . . 16 Sept. "

- 22nd Church Congress at Derby . . . 3-6 Oct. 1882
 Rev. A. Mackonochie resigns living of St. Alban's, Holborn, at the request of abp. of Canterbury 1 Dec. " "
 23rd Church Congress at Reading . . . 2 Oct. 1883
 "Official Year-book of the Church of England" first published . . . " "
 Church School Company formed, 1883; first annual meeting . . . 21 Feb. 1884
 24th Church Congress at Carlisle . . . 30 Sept. " "
 Church of England Purity Society, see *White Cross Army*
 25th Church Congress at Portsmouth . . . 6 Oct. 1885
 Agitation for disestablishment and disendowment preparatory to elections . . . " "
 Address to the archbishops and bishops from important members of the university of Cambridge advocating church reform . . . 30 Nov. " "
 See *Laymen, House of*, which first met . . . 16 Feb. 1886
 Proposed disestablishment of the Church in Wales negatived in the Commons (241-229) . . . 9 March, " "
 26th Church Congress at Wakefield (Church Reform discussed) . . . 5 Oct. " "
 Proposed erection of a Church House for general business, meetings, &c.; committee appointed at Lambeth Palace . . . 18 Oct. " "
 Rev. H. R. Haweis of St. James's, Marylebone, prohibited from preaching in the City Temple on 28 Oct. by his bishop . . . 25 Oct. " "
 Church Patronage Bill introduced by the archbishop of Canterbury 13 May, 1886, again; (to check sales, and give rights to parishioners, &c.) passed by the Lords . . . 1 April, 1887
 27th Church Congress at Wolverhampton began 3 Oct. " "
 Church House Corporation established in relation to the Queen's Jubilee; the purchase of a site in Dean's Yard, Westminster, with useful buildings, by means of 65,853l., the sum subscribed, 7 July, first annual meeting . . . 21 July, 1888
 28th Church Congress at Manchester; disputed questions boldly discussed . . . 1 Oct. " "
 Declaration and remonstrance of Clergy and laity adopted at a large meeting . . . 13 Nov. " "
 Bishop of London's Fund received 15,500l. in 1887; 23,000l. in 1888.
 See *Canterbury*; *Public Worship Regulation Act*; *Trials*.

CHURCH OF FRANCE. St. Pothinus preached Christianity to the Gauls about 160; became bishop of Lyons, and suffered martyrdom with others, 177. For the reformed church see *Huguenots and Protestants*.

- A mission of seven bishops arrived in 245; followed by severe persecution . . . 286-288
 Christianity tolerated by Constantius Chlorus . . . 292
 Council of Arles convoked by Constantine, about 600 bishops present; the Donatists condemned . . . 314
 Christianity established by Clovis . . . 496
 Pragmatic sanction of St. Louis restraining the impositions of the pope; and restoring the right of electing bishops, &c. . . 1269
 Pragmatic sanction of Bourges, declaring a general council superior to the pope, and prohibiting appeals to him . . . 1438
 Concordat of Leo X. and Francis I. annulling the pragmatic sanction . . . 1516
 Disputes between the Jesuits and Jansenists . . . 1640
 Declaration of the clergy (drawn up by Bossuet) in accordance with the pragmatic sanctions, confirmed by the king . . . 23 March, 1682
 The Jansenists excommunicated by the Bull *Unigenitus* . . . 1713
 Concordat with Pius VII. and Napoleon . . . 1801
 The principles of the concordat of Leo X. restored by Pius VII. and Louis XVIII. . . 1817
 The archbishop of Paris and other prelates resist dogma of papal infallibility at the council at Rome 1870
 The clergy at first supported Napoleon III.; but opposed his Italian policy, 1852-70; energetically support MacMahon's ministry, in elections, Sept., 1877
 18 archbishops, 77 bishops . . . " "
 The abbe Bougang asserts that there are 2658 parishes without priests, and 3000 parishes without churches . . . 1878

CHURCH OF IRELAND, founded by St. Patrick in the 5th century; accepted the Reformation about 1550; united with that of England as

the United Church of England and Ireland in 1800; see *Bishops and Ireland*, 1868.

- "An act to put an end to the establishment of the church of Ireland," introduced into the house of commons by Mr. Gladstone, 1 Mar.; vote for second reading, 368; against, 250; 2 A.M., 24 March; for third reading, 361; against, 247, 31 May, 1869
 Introduced into the house of lords by earl Granville, 1 June; read third time, 12 July; some amendments by the lords accepted, others rejected; received royal assent (*to come into effect*, 1 Jan. 1871) . . . 26 July, " "
 Address of bishops to the clergy and laity, dated, 18 Aug. " "
 Meeting of the general synod of the Irish church in St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, for re-organisation of the general council . . . 14 Sept. " "
 Conference of the laity; duke of Abercorn chairman . . . 13 Oct. " "
 Church of Ireland disestablished . . . 1 Jan. 1871
 A *sustentation fund* established (well supported) . . . " "
 First elected bishop (Dr. Maurice Day, bishop of Cashel) consecrated at St. Patrick's, Dublin, 14 April, 1872
 The new ecclesiastical court meets: tries a case of ritual practices . . . 26 June, " "
 The Irish Church Act amended . . . June, " "
 Received for the sustentation fund, 33,573l. up to 31 Dec. " "
 The first bishop elected by clergy and laity of Kilmore, &c., archdeacon Darley (12 candidates), 23 Sept. 1874
 Alleged migration of clergy to England . . . autumn, " "
 Warm discussion upon the revision of the liturgy, May, 1875

CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA, was established in Nov. 1784, when bishop Seabury, chosen by the churches in Connecticut, was consecrated in Scotland. The first convention was held at Philadelphia in 1785. On 4 Feb. 1787, bishops Provost and White were consecrated at Lambeth. The centenary was celebrated at Lambeth, 4 Feb. 1887. Two American bishops, Lyman and Potter, were present. In 1851 there were 37 bishops; in 1883 there were, in the United States, 48 dioceses, 68 bishops, and 3,559 priests and deacons, see *Pan-Anglican Synod*.

After much discussion, for several years, the church convention passed a stringent canon against ritualism, 27 Oct. 1847.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, see *Bishops in Scotland*. On the abolition of Episcopacy, in 1638, Presbyterianism became the established religion. Its formulary of faith, said to have been compiled by John Knox, in 1560, was approved by the parliament and ratified in 1567, finally settled by an act of the Scottish senate in 1606, and secured by the treaty of union with England in 1707; see *Discipline, Patronage, and Bishops*. The church is regulated by four courts—the general assembly, the synod, the presbytery, and kirk sessions; see *Presbyterians*. For important secessions, see *Burghers* (1732), and *Free Church* (1843).

The first general assembly of the church was held, 20 Dec. 1560.

The general assembly constitutes the highest ecclesiastical court in the kingdom; it meets annually in Edinburgh in May, and sits about ten days. It consists of a grand commissioner, appointed by the sovereign, and delegates from presbyteries, royal boroughs, and universities, some being laymen. To this court all appeals from the inferior ecclesiastical courts lie, and its decision is final.

Patronage was abolished after 1 Jan. 1875, by act passed 7 Aug. 1874.

In 1873, 1250 churches.
 Prosecution of Rev. Wm. L. McFarlan of Lenzie for heresy in "Scotch Sermons" (published 1850) by the Presbytery of Glasgow, Oct. 1880. Mr. Hastie, principal of the Church (Calcutta) Institution, 1878; dismissed for bad temper, &c., Nov. 1883; his appeal to the General Assembly, dismissed (193-90), 29 May, 1884.

Agitation for disestablishment preparatory to elections, autumn, 1885.

Mr. Finlay's Bill for promoting re-union of Presbyterian churches negatived by the Commons (202—177) 17 March, 1886.

Dr. Cameron's resolution for disestablishment negatived in the Commons (237—125) 30 March, 1886; again (260—208) 22 June, 1888.

CHURCH HOUSE, see *Church of England*, 1888.

CHURCH LEAGUE, for separation of Church and State, began at St. Albans schools, Holborn, London, Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, president; 1876-7.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, founded 1799. Income, 1876, 195,116*l.*; 1879, 207,953*l.*; 1887, 237,639*l.*

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY (Evangelical), instituted in 1836 to maintain curates and lay-agents in densely populated districts.

CHURCH-RATES. The maintaining of the church in repair belongs to the parishioners, who have the sole power of taxing themselves for the expense when assembled in vestry. The enforcement of payment, which is continually disputed by dissenters and others, belonged to the ecclesiastical courts. Many attempts were made to abolish church-rates before Mr. Gladstone's "Compulsory Church-rate Abolition" Bill, passed 31 July, 1868.

Church Rate Abolition for Scotland repealed in the Commons (204-143) 11 July, 1877

CHURCH SERVICES were ordered by pope Vitellianus to be read in Latin, 663; by queen Elizabeth in 1558 to be read in English.

CHURCH-WARDENS, officers of the church, appointed by the first canon of the synod of London in 1127. Overseers in every parish were also appointed by the same body, and they continue now nearly as then constituted. *Johnson's Canons*. Church-wardens, by the canons of 1603, are to be chosen annually.

CHURCHING OF WOMEN is the act of returning thanks in the church by women after child-birth. It began about 214. *Wheatley*; see *Purification*.

CHURCHYARDS, said to belong to the parson, who has power to prohibit the erection of monuments, &c. See *Consecration and Burials*.

CHUSAN, a Chinese isle; see *China*, 1840-1, 1860.

CIBORIUM, in early Christian times, was a protection to the altar-table, first a tabernacle, and afterwards a baldachin over the altar, and also a canopy used at solemn processions. Ciborium also means the vessel in which the eucharist is received.

CIDER (*Zider*, German), when first made in England, was called wine, about 1284. The earl of Manchester, when ambassador in France, is said to have passed off cider for wine. It was subjected to the excise in 1763 *et seq.* The duty was taken off in 1830. Many orchards were planted in Herefordshire by lord Scudamore, ambassador from Charles I. to France. John Philips published his poem "Cider" in 1706.

CIGAR SHIP, see under *Steam*, 1866.

CIGARS, see *Tobacco*.

CILICIA, in Asia Minor, partook of the fortunes of that country. It became a Roman province about 64 B.C., and was conquered by the Turks, A.D. 1387.

CIMBRI, a Teutonic race from Jutland, invaded the Roman empire about 120 B.C. They defeated the Romans, under Cneius Papirius Carbo,

113 B.C.; under the consul, Marcus Silanus, 109 B.C., and under Cæpio Manlius, at Arausio, on the banks of the Rhine, where 80,000 Romans were slain, 105 B.C. Their allies, the Teutones, were defeated by Marius in two battles at Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix) in Gaul; 200,000 were killed, and 70,000 made prisoners, 102 B.C. The Cimbri were defeated by Marius and Catulus, at Campus Raudius, when about to enter Italy; 120,000 were killed, and 60,000 taken prisoners, 101 B.C. They were afterwards absorbed into the Teutones or Saxons.

CIMENTO (Italian, *experiment*). The "Accademia del Cimento," at Florence, held its first meeting for making scientific experiments, 18 June, 1657. It was patronised by Ferdinand, grand duke of Tuscany. The Royal Society of London was founded in 1660, and the Academy of Sciences at Paris in 1666. The *Nuovo Cimento*, a scientific periodical, published at Pisa, began in 1855.

CINCHONA, or **CHINCHONA**, see *Jesuits' Bark*.

CINCINNATI. A society established by officers of the American army soon after the peace of 1783, "to perpetuate friendship, and to raise a fund for relieving the widows and orphans of those who had fallen during the war." On the badge was a figure of Cincinnatus. The people dreaded military influence, and the society dissolved itself.

CINCINNATI, capital of the state of Ohio, North America, founded 1789. This flourishing city desolated by an inundation caused by the rising of the river Ohio, 13 Feb. 1883. Several lives were lost, and about 50,000 rendered homeless. Ample relief afforded. About 50 persons killed and 150 wounded in an attack on the gaol to execute murderers (especially Wm. Berner); new court-house burnt, 28-30 March, 1884; one regiment refused to march. Population in 1880, 255,139.

CINNAMON, a species of laurel, is mentioned among the perfumes of the sanctuary (*Exodus xxx. 23*) 1491 B.C. It was found in the American forests by don Ulloa, 1736, was cultivated in Jamaica and Dominica 1788, and is now grown in Ceylon.

CINQUE-CENTO (five hundred); *ter cento*, &c.; see note to article *Italy*.

CINQUE PORTS, on the south coast of England, were originally *five* (hence the name)—Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; Winchelsea and Rye were afterwards added. *Jeake*. Their jurisdiction was vested in barons, called wardens, for the better security of the coast, these ports being nearest to France, and considered the keys of the kingdom; said to have been instituted by William I. in 1078. *Rapin*. The latest lord-wardens: the duke of Wellington, 1828-52; the marquis of Dalhousie, 1852-60; lord Palmerston, 1861-65; earl Granville, appointed Dec. 1865. Their peculiar jurisdiction was abolished in 1855.

CINTRA (Portugal). Here was signed an agreement on 22 Aug. 1808, between the French and English the day after the battle of Vimiera. As it contained the bases of the convention signed on 30 Aug. following, it has been termed the convention of Cintra. By it Junot and his army were permitted to evacuate Portugal free, in British ships. The convention was publicly condemned, and a court of inquiry was held at Chelsea, which exonerated the British commanders. Both Wellington and Napoleon justified sir Hew Dalrymple.

CIPHER, a secret manner of writing. Julius Cæsar and Augustus when writing secret despatches are said to have employed the second or third letter instead of the first, and the same sequence with

regard to the others. This cipher was in use till the reign of Sixtus IV. (1471-84), when the secret was divulged by Leon Battista Alberti, and a new sort of cipher sprang up. The father of Venetian cipher was Zuan Soro, who flourished about 1516. *Racdon Brown*.—See *Cryptograph*.

CIRCASSIA (Asia, on N. side of the Caucasus). The Circassians, said to be descended from the Albanians, were unsubdued, even by Timour. In the 16th century they acknowledged the authority of the czar Ivan II. of Russia, and about 1745, the princes of Kabarda took oaths of fealty. Many Circassians became Mahometans in the 18th century.

Circassia surrendered to Russia by Turkey by the treaty of Adrianople (but the Circassians, under Schamyl, long resist) 14 Sept. 1829
Victories of Orbelliani over them, June, Nov., Dec. 1857
He subdues much country, and expels the inhabitants. April, 1858
Schamyl, the great Circassian leader, captured, and treated with much respect. 7 Sept. 1859
About 20,000 Circassian emigrate to Constantinople, suffer much distress, and are relieved.

Vaidar, the last of the Circassian strongholds, captured, and the grand duke Michael declares the war at an end. 8 June, 1864
Many thousand Circassians emigrate into Turkey; partially relieved by the sultan's government, June, *et seq.*

Schamyl and his son at the marriage of the czarowitch, 9 Nov. 1866; he dies. March, 1871
Revolt against Russia; suppressed. Many Circassians flee to Turkey and join the army, July, Aug. 1877

CIRCENSIAN GAMES were combats in the Roman circus (at first in honour of Consus, the god of councils, but afterwards of Jupiter, Neptune, Juno, and Minerva), said to have been instituted by Evander, and established at Rome, 732 B.C. by Romulus. Tarquin named them Circensian; their celebration continued from 4 to 12 Sept.

CIRCLE. The quadrature, or ratio of the diameter of the circle to its circumference, has exercised the ingenuity of mathematicians of all ages. Archimedes, about 221 B.C., gave it as 7 to 22; Abraham Sharp (1717) as 1 to 3 and 72 decimals; and Lagry (1719) as 1 to 3 and 122 decimals.

CIRCLES OF GERMANY (formed by Maximilian I. about 1500, to distinguish the members of the diet of the empire) were, in 1512, Franconia, Bavaria, Upper Rhine, Suabia, Westphalia, and Lower Saxony; in 1512, Austria, Burgundy, Lower Rhine, the Palatinate, Upper Saxony and Brandenburg were added. In 1804 these divisions were annulled by the establishment of the Confederation of the Rhine, in 1806 (*which see*).

CIRCUITS IN ENGLAND were divided into three, and three justices were appointed to each, 1176. They were afterwards divided into four, with five justices to each division, 1180. *Rapin*. They have been frequently altered. England and Wales were formerly divided into eight—each travelled in spring and summer for the trial of civil and criminal cases, the larger towns are visited in winter for trials of criminals only; this is called "going the circuit." The circuits were settled by order in council, 5 Feb. 1876. There are monthly sessions for the city of London and county of Middlesex.

The circuit system was much modified by the council of judges, with the object of retaining more judges in London, and economising their labour, 10 June, 1834.

The system was again changed, three circuits being adopted in place of four with a few exceptions; (civil and criminal Feb., July; criminal Oct.) Dec. 1887.

CIRCULAR IRONCLADS. The design is attributed to the Russian admiral Popoff; one of

these, named after himself, was launched at the port of Nicolaiëff, 7 Oct. 1875. The admiral stated that he derived the idea from the works and views of Mr. E. J. Reed, late constructor of the British navy, who has expressed his approbation of the admiral's works.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Stationers lent books on hire in the middle ages. The public circulating library in England, opened by Samuel Fancourt, a dissenting minister of Salisbury, about 1740, failed; but similar institutions at Bath and in London succeeded, and others were established throughout the kingdom. There was a circulating library at Crane-court, London, in 1748, of which a catalogue in two vols. was published.—No books can be taken from the British Museum except for judicial purposes, but the libraries of the Royal Society and the principal scientific societies, except that of the Royal Institution, London, are circulating.—The London Library (circulating) which was founded 24 June, 1840, is of great value to literary men.—Of the subscription libraries belonging to individuals, that founded by Mr. C. E. Mudie, in New Oxford-street, is the most remarkable for the large quantity and good quality of the books: several hundreds, sometimes thousands, of copies of a new work being in circulation. It began in 1842, and grew into celebrity in Dec. 1848, when the first two volumes of Macaulay's History of England were published, for which there was an unprecedented demand, supplied by this library. The hall, having the walls covered with shelves filled with new books, was opened in Dec. 1860. The "Circulating Library Company" was founded in Jan. 1862, and other companies since. The Liverpool library was established in 1757.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, see *Blood*.

CIRCUMCISION (instituted 1897 B.C.) was the seal of the covenant made by God with Abraham. It was practised by the ancient Egyptians, and is still by the Copts and some oriental nations. The Festival of the Circumcision (of Christ), originally the octave of Christmas, is mentioned about 487. It was introduced from the Roman missal into the first English prayer-book in 1549.

CIRCUMNAVIGATORS. Among the most daring human enterprises at the period when it was first attempted, was the circumnavigation of the earth in 1519-22.

Magellan or Magalhaens, a native of Portugal, in the service of Spain, sailed from San Lucar, 20 Sept. 1519; with three ships passed the Straits named after him, 28 Nov. 1520; he was killed in a conflict on the Philippine Isles, 17 April, 1521: Juan Sebastian del Cano in the *Vittoria*, the only remaining ship of five, reached San Lucar 6 Sept. 1522

Grijalva, Spaniard	1537
Alvaradi, Spaniard	"
Mendana, Spaniard	1567
Sir Francis Drake, first English	1577-80
Cavendish, first voyage	1586-88
Le Maire, Dutch	1615-17
Cuiros, Spaniard	1625
Tasman, Dutch	1642
Cowley, British	1683
Dampier, English	1689
Cooke, English	1708
Clipperton, British	1719
Roggewein, Dutch	1721-23
Anson (<i>afterwards</i> lord)	1740-44
Byron, English	1764-66
Wallis, British	1766-68
Carteret, English	1766-69
Bougainville, French	1766-69
James Cook	1768-71
On his death the voyage was continued by King	1779
Portlocke, British	1788
King and Fitzroy, British	1826-36

Belcher, British 1836-42
 Wilkes, American 1838-42
 The steamer *Tonic* sailed from New Zealand to
 Plymouth in 86 days 24 Aug. 1883
 Arava sailed from Plymouth to New Zealand and
 back in 73 days, 5h. 4m. 28 March-12 July, 1885
 Lady Brassey published "*Voyage in the Sunbeam*"
 (yacht) in 1876, 1878; she died at sea Sept. 1887
 The *Sunbeam*, after voyage of 36,000 miles, arrived at
 Portsmouth 14 Dec. "

See *North East and West Passage and Deep Sea Soundings*.

CIRCUS (Greek, Hippodrome). There were eight (some say ten) buildings of this kind at Rome; the largest the *Circus Maximus*, was built by the elder Tarquin, 605 B.C. It was an oval figure: length three stadia and a half, or more than three English furlongs; breadth 960 Roman feet. It was enlarged by Julius Caesar so as to seat 150,000 persons, and was rebuilt by Augustus. Julius Caesar introduced into it large canals of water, which could be quickly covered with vessels, and represent a sea fight. *Pliny*; see *Amphitheatres*, and *Factions*.

CIRRAHA, a town of Phocis (N. Greece), for sacrifice, razed to the ground in the Sacred War, 586 B.C.

CISALPINE REPUBLIC, including the territories of Milan, Mantua, Modena, Bergamo, Ferrara, Bologna, Ravenna, &c. (N. Italy), formed by the French in May, 1797, from the *Cispadane* and *Transpadane* republics, acknowledged by the emperor of Germany by the treaty of Campo Formio (*which see*), 17 Oct. following. It received a new constitution in Sept. 1798; was remodelled, and named the Italian republic, with Napoleon Bonaparte president, 1802; and merged into the kingdom of Italy in March, 1805; see *Italy*.

CISPADANE REPUBLIC, with the Transpadane republic, merged into the Cisalpine republic, Oct. 1797.

CISTERCIANS (the order of Cîteaux), a powerful order of monks founded about 1098 by Robert, a Benedictine, abbot of Molesme, named from Cîteaux, in France, the site of the first convent, near the end of the 11th century. The monks observed silence, abstained from flesh, lay on straw, and wore neither shoes nor shirts. They were reformed by St. Bernard; see *Bernardines*.

CITATE. The Russian general Gortschakoff, intending to storm Kalafat, threw up redoubts at Citate, close to the Danube, which were stormed by the Turks under Omer Pacha, 6 Jan. 1854. The fighting continued on the 7th, 8th and 9th, when the Russians were compelled to retire to their former position at Krajowa, having lost 1500 killed and 2000 wounded. The loss of the Turks was estimated at 338 killed and 700 wounded.

CITIZEN. It was not lawful to scourge a citizen of Rome. *Livy*. In England a citizen is a person who is free of a city, or who doth carry on a trade therein. *Camden*. Various privileges have been conferred on citizens as freemen in several reigns.—The wives of citizens of London (not being aldermen's wives, nor gentlewomen by descent) were obliged to wear miniver caps, being white woollen knit three-cornered, with the peaks projecting three or four inches beyond their foreheads; aldermen's wives made them of velvet, 1 Eliz. 1558. *Stow*.—On 10 Oct. 1792, the convention decreed that "citoyen" and "citoyenne" should be the only titles in France.

CITY. (Latin *civitas*, French *cité*, Italian *città*.) The word has been used in England only

since the conquest, when London was called *Londenburgh*. Cities were first incorporated 1079. A town corporate is generally called a city when made the seat of a bishop, but is really made by charter. Truro and St. Albans were made cities in 1877, Newcastle in 1882, and Liverpool in 1883, having become bishoprics. Birmingham was made a city, Jan. 1889.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE (see *Education*, 1878-81). Foundation stone of Central Institution, South Kensington, laid by the prince of Wales, the president, 18 July, 1881.

CITY CHURCH PROTECTION SOCIETY, founded to preserve old churches, 1879.

CITY GUILDS REFORM ASSOCIATION held fifth annual meeting, 2 Sept. 1880. It had recommended the appointment of the royal commission of inquiry of 1880.

CITY LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, see *Guildhall*.

CITY OF GLASGOW BANK, see under *Banks*.

CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE (for young men) established 1861; began in 1848 as Metropolitan Evening Classes.

CITY OF LONDON COURT, the name given to the Sheriffs' Court (established 1517) by the County Courts act of Aug. 1867.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, established by parliament in 1834, (based on an endowment by John Carpenter in 1442) was opened first in Honey-lane. The foundation of the new buildings on the Victoria Embankment laid 14 Oct. 1880; opened, 1883.

CITY ROAD, from London to Islington, was projected by Mr. Dingler, and cut out about 1760.

CIUDAD RODRIGO, a strong fortified town in Spain invested by the French, 11 June, 1810, and surrendered to them 10 July. It remained in their possession until it was stormed by the British, under Wellington, 19 Jan. 1812.

CIVIL CLUB (at the New Corn Exchange Tavern, Mark-lane), was established 19 Nov. 1669, for the purpose of promoting fellowship, mutual assistance, and the revival of trade after the interruption to business in consequence of the fire, Sept. 1666.

Only one person of the same trade or profession can be a member of this club, and the members pledge themselves to give "preference to each other in their respective callings." The club meets monthly, and the members dine together four times a year. Its officials are a treasurer, stewards, auditors, a secretary (all merchants of London), and a chaplain.

CIVIL ENGINEERS, see *Engineers*.

CIVIL LAW. See *Codes*. Civil law was restored in Italy, Germany, &c., 1127. *Blair*. It was introduced into England by Theobald, a Norman abbot, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, in 1138. It is now used in the spiritual courts only, and in maritime affairs; see *Doctors' Commons*, and *Laws*.

CIVIL LIST. This now comprehends the revenue awarded to the kings of England in lieu of their ancient hereditary income. The entire revenue of Elizabeth was not more than 600,000*l.*, and that of Charles I. was about 800,000*l.* After the revolution a civil list revenue was settled on the new king and queen of 700,000*l.* (in 1660), the parliament taking into its own hands the support of the forces both maritime and military. The civil list of George II. was increased to 800,000*l.*; and that of

George III., in the 35th year of his reign, was 1,030,000l.

In 1831, the civil list of the sovereign was fixed at 510,000l., and in December, 1837, the civil list of the queen was fixed at 385,000l.

Prime Albert obtained an exclusive sum from parliament of 30,000l. per an. 7 Feb. 1840

Sir If. Parnell's motion for inquiry into the civil list led to the resignation of the Wellington administration 15 Nov. 1830

A select committee was appointed by the house of commons for the purpose 2 Feb. 1860

CIVIL PROCEDURE ACTS. 42 & 43 Vict. c. 59, passed 15 Aug. 1879 (it abolishes outlawry in civil proceedings); and 44 & 45 Vict. c. 59, passed 27 Aug. 1881.

CIVIL SERVICE. Nearly 17,000 persons were employed in this service under the direction of the treasury, and the home, foreign, colonial, post, and revenue offices, &c. In 1855, a commission reported most unfavourably on the existing system of appointments, and on 21 May commissioners were appointed to examine into the qualifications of the candidates, who report annually. By an order of council, 4 June, 1870, the system of competitive examination was made general after 1 Oct. 1870. The civil service superannuation act passed in April, 1859. Civil service for the year (ending 31 March) 1855, cost 7,735,515l.; 1865, 10,205,413l.; 1867, 10,523,019l.; 1871, 13,176,659l.; 1877 (estimate) 15,779,779l.; 1880, 15,155,522l.; 1881, 15,432,442l.; 1883-4, 17,253,004l.; 1884-5, 17,213,254l.; 1885-6, 17,678,149l.; 1886-7, 18,008,691l.; 1888-9, 18,037,730l.; 1889-90, 15,739,092l. A select committee to inquire into this expenditure, voted 18 Feb. 1873; issued its report, June, 1874. Important changes made, by report in council, 12 Feb. 1875. See *Public Departments Commission*.

CIVIL WARS, see *England, France, &c.*

CIVILISATION. The opinion that the civilisation of mankind was gradually developed from a low savage state is advocated by sir John Lubbock in his "Origin of Civilisation," 1870, and by Mr. Edward B. Tylor in his "Primitive Culture," 1871.

CLAIM OF RIGHT. A document agreed to by the Scottish Convention parliament at Edinburgh asserting the constitutional liberties of the kingdom, accepted by King William III. and Queen Mary II. at Whitehall, 11 May, 1689.

CLAIMANT. The. See *Trials*, 1871-4; see *France*, 1874.

CLAMEURS, see *Haro*.

CLANS are said to have arisen in Scotland, in the reign of king Malcolm II., about 1008. The regal power of the chiefs and other remains of heritable jurisdiction were abolished in Scotland, and liberty was granted to clansmen in 1747, in consequence of the rebellion of 1745. The following is a list of the known clans of Scotland, with the badge of distinction anciently worn by each. The chief of each clan wears two eagle's feathers in his bonnet, in addition to the badge. *Chambers*. A history of the clans by Wm. Buchanan was published in 1775.

Name.	Badge.	Name.	Badge.
Buchanan .	Birch.	Farquharson	Purple fox-glove.
Cameron .	Oak.	Ferguson .	Poplar.
Campbell .	Myrtle.	Forbes . .	Broom.
Chisholm .	Alder.	Frazer . .	Yew.
Cloughoun .	Hazel.	Gordon . .	Ivy.
Cumming .	Common	Graham . .	Laurel.
	sallow.	Grant . . .	Cranberry
Drummond .	Holly.		heath.

Name.	Badge.	Name.	Badge.
Gun . . .	Rosewort.	M'Nab . .	Rose black-berries.
Lamont .	Crab-apple tree.	M'Neil . .	Sea-ware.
M'Alister .	Five-leaved heath.	M'Pherson .	Variegated box-wood.
M'Donald .	Bell-heath.	M'Quarrie .	Blackthorn.
M'Donnell .	Mountain-heath.	M'Rae . .	Fir-club moss.
M'Dougall .	Cypress.	Menzies . .	Ash.
M'Farlane .	Clond-berry bush.	Munro . .	Eagle's feathers.
M'Gregor .	Pine.	Murray . .	Juniper.
M'Intosh .	Box-wood.	Ogilvie . .	Hawthorn.
M'Kay . .	Bull-rush.	Oliphant .	Great maple.
M'Kenzie .	Deer-grass.	Robertson .	Fern, or brachans.
M'Kinnon .	St. John's wort.	Rose . . .	Briar-rose.
M'Lachlan .	Mountain-ash.	Ross . . .	Bear-berries.
M'Lean . .	Black-berry heath.	Sinclair . .	Clover.
M'Leod . .	Red whortle-berries.	Stewart . .	Thistle.
		Sutherland .	Cat's-tail grass.

CLAN-NA-GAEL (brotherhood of Gaels), an Irish secret oath-bound society, originating out of the Fenian brotherhood in 1870, now the inmost heart of the Irish National League in the United States, of which it is the extreme violent part. Its action has been much restrained by the influence of Messrs. Parnell, Sexton, and other members of the Irish Parliamentary party originating a "new departure." It obtained the support of the Irish peasantry by promising to obtain them their farms without rent. The ultimate object of the Clan-na-Gael is said to be the establishment of Ireland as a perfectly independent state; it is termed a dynamite party ("Parnellism and Crime" series III., June, 1887).

CLAPHAM SECT. a name given to the evangelical party in the Church of England, first by the rev. Sydney Smith, in the latter part of the 18th century. The rev. Henry Venn was vicar of Clapham, and several of its eminent members lived there. The sect included Wm. Wilberforce, Zachary Macaulay (father of the historian), and the Rev. W. Romaine.

Memoirs of some appear in sir James Stephen's "Ecclesiastical Biography," 1849.

CLARE AND CLARENCE (Suffolk). Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester, is said to have seated here a monastery of the order of Friars Eremites, the first of this kind of mendicants who came to England, 1248. *Tanner*. Lionel, third son of Edward III., becoming possessed of the honour of Clare, by marriage, was created duke of *Clarence*. The title has ever since belonged to a branch of the royal family.

DUKES OF CLARENCE.

1362. Lionel, born 1338, died, 1369; see *York*.
 1411. Thomas (second son of Henry IV.), born 1389; killed at Bauge, 1421.
 1461. George (brother of Edward IV.), murdered, 1478.
 1879. William (third son of George III.), afterwards king William IV.

CLARE was the first place in Ireland since 1689 that elected a Roman Catholic M.P.; see *Roman Catholics*. At the election, held at Ennis, the county town, Mr. Daniel O'Connell was returned, 5 July, 1828. He did not sit till after the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act, in 1829, being re-elected 30 July, 1829.

CLARE, NUNS OF ST., a sisterhood, called Minoreesses, founded in Italy by St. Clare and St. Francis d'Assisi, about 1212. They were also called Urbanists; their rule having been modified by pope Urban IV., who died 1264. This order settled in

France about 1260, and in England, in the Minories without Aldgate, London, about 1293, by Blanche, queen of Navarre, wife of Edmund, earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I. At the suppression, the site was granted to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, 1539. *Tanner*.

CLAREMONT (Surrey), the residence of the princess Charlotte (daughter of the prince-regent, afterwards George IV., married to prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, 2 May, 1816): here she died in childbirth, 6 Nov. 1817. The house was built by sir John Vanbrugh, and was the seat successively of the earl of Clare, of lord Clive, lord Galloway, and the earl of Tyrconnel. It was purchased of Mr. Ellis by government for 65,000*l.* for the prince and princess of Saxe-Coburg; and the former, the late king of Belgium, assigned it to prince Albert in 1840. The exiled royal family of France took up their residence at Claremont, 4 March, 1848; and the king, Louis Philippe, died there, 29 Aug. 1850. Bought by Queen Victoria March 1882.

CLARENCEUX, the second king-at-arms, said to have been nominated by Thomas, son of Henry IV., created duke of Clarence, 1411. His duty was to arrange the funerals of all the lower nobility, as baronets, knights, esquires, and gentlemen, on the south side of the Trent, from whence he is also called sur-roy or south-roy.

CLARENDON, CONSTITUTIONS OF, were enacted at a council held 25 Jan. 1164, at Clarendon, in Wiltshire, to retrench the power of the clergy. They led to Becket's quarrel with Henry II., were annulled by the pope, and abandoned by the king, April, 1174.

I. All suits concerning advowsons to be determined in civil courts.

II. The clergy accused of any crime to be tried by civil judges.

III. No person of any rank whatever to be permitted to leave the realm without the royal licence.

IV. Laics not to be accused in spiritual courts, except by legal and reputable promoters and witnesses.

V. No chief tenant of the crown to be excommunicated, nor his lands put under interdict.

VI. Revenues of vacant sees to belong to the king.

VII. Goods forfeited to the crown not to be protected in churches.

VIII. Sons of villains not to be ordained clerks without the consent of their lord.

IX. Bishops to be regarded as barons, and be subjected to the burthens belonging to that rank.

X. Churches belonging to the king's see not to be granted in perpetuity against his will.

XI. Excommunicated persons not to be bound to give security for continuing in their abode.

XII. No inhabitant in demesne to be excommunicated for non-appearance in a spiritual court.

XIII. If any tenant *in capite* should refuse submission to spiritual courts, the case to be referred to the king.

XIV. The clergy no longer to pretend to the right of enforcing debts contracted by oath or promise.

XV. Causes between laymen and ecclesiastics to be determined by a jury.

XVI. Appeals to be ultimately carried to the king, and no further without his consent.

CLARENDON PRESS, OXFORD. The building was erected by sir John Vanbrugh, in 1711-13, the expense being defrayed out of the profits of lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, the copyright of which was given to the university by his son. The original building was converted into a museum, lecture-rooms, &c., and a new printing-office erected by Blere and Robertson, 1825-30.

CLARION, said by Spanish writers to have been invented by the Moors in Spain, about 800, was at first a trumpet, serving as a treble to trumpets sounding tenor and base. *Ashe*.

CLARINET, or **CLARINET**, a wind instrument of the reed kind, said to have been invented by Johann Christopher Denner, in Nuremberg, about 1690.

CLASSIS. The name was first used by Tullius Servius (the sixth king of ancient Rome), in making divisions of the Roman people, 573 B.C. The first of the six classes were called *classici*, by way of eminence, and hence authors of the first rank (especially Greek and Latin) came to be called *classici*.

CLAVECIN, French for *harpsichord*. See *Pianoforte*.

CLAVICHORD, a keyed-stringed musical instrument of various forms in use in France, Spain, and Germany, in the 16th and 17th centuries. See *Virginals*, *Spinnet*, *Harp* and *Piano*.

CLAVICYTHERIUM, an upright musical instrument, probably resembling the harpsichord used in the 16th century.

CLAVIER, German for *pianoforte* (*which see*).

CLAY'S ACT, SIR WILLIAM, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 14 (1851), relates to the compound householders.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY, see *Bulwer*.

CLEARING-HOUSE. In 1775, a building in Lombard-street was set apart for the use of bankers, in which they might exchange drafts, bills, and securities, and thereby save labour and curtail the amount of floating cash requisite to meet the settlement of the different houses, if effected singly. By means of transfer tickets, transactions to the amount of millions daily are settled without the intervention of a bank note. In 1861, the clearing-house was used by 117 companies, and in May, 1864, it was joined by the Bank of England. In the year ending 30 April, 1868, 3,257,411,000*l.* passed through the clearing-house; 30 April, 1873, 6,003,335,000*l.*; 1877-8, 5,066,533,000*l.*; 1880-1, 5,909,989,000*l.*; 31 Dec. 1887, 6,077,097,000*l.* Amount in the week ending 27 Sept., 1875, about 105,867,000*l.*; 27 Sept. 1876, about 73,135,000*l.* The *Railway clearing-house* in Seymour-street, near Euston-square, established in 1842, is regulated by an act passed in 1850. In 1868, it regulated 13,000 miles of railways.

CLEMENTINES, apocryphal pieces, attributed to Clemens Romanus, a contemporary of St. Paul, and said to have succeeded St. Peter as bishop of Rome. He died 102. *Nicéron*. Also the decretals of pope Clement V. who died 1314, published by his successor. *Bower*. Also Augustine monks, each of whom having been a superior nine years, then merged into a common monk.—**CLEMENTINES** were the adherents of Robert, son of the count of Geneva, who took the title of Clement VII. on the death of Gregory XI., 1378, and **URBANISTS**, those of pope Urban VI. Christendom was divided by their claims: France, Castile, Scotland, &c., adhering to Clement; Rome, Italy, and England, to Urban. The schism ended in 1409, when Alexander V. was elected pope, and his rivals resigned; see *Anti-Popes*.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE, see *Obelisks*.

CLEPSYDRA, a water-clock; see *Clocks*.

CLERGY (from the Greek *kleros*, a lot or inheritance) in the first century were termed presbyters, elders, or bishops, and deacons. The bishops (*episcopoi* or *overseers*), elected from the presbyters, in the second century assumed higher functions

(about 330), and, under Constantine, obtained the recognition and protection of the secular power. Under the Lombard and Norman-French kings in the 7th and 8th centuries, the clergy began to possess temporal power, as owners of lands; and after the establishment of monachism, a distinction was made between the regular clergy, who lived apart from the world, in accordance with a *regula* or rule, and the *secular* (worldly) or beneficed clergy. The English clergy write *clerk* after their names in legal documents. See *Church of England* (note) and *Bishops*.

The clergy were first styled clerks, owing to the judges being chosen after the Norman custom from the sacred order, and the officers being clergy: this gave them that denomination, which they keep to this day. *Blackstone*.

As the Druids kept the keys of their religion and of letters, so did the priests keep both these to themselves; they alone make profession of letters, and a man of letters was called a clerk, and hence learning went by the name of clerkship. *Pasquier*.

BENEFIT OF CLERGY, *Privilegium Clericale*, arose in the regard paid by Christian princes to the church, and consisted of: 1st, an exemption of places consecrated to religious duties from criminal arrests, which was the foundation of sanctuaries; 2nd, exemption of the persons of clergymen from criminal process before the secular judge, in particular cases, which was the original meaning of the *privilegium clericale*. The benefit of clergy was afterwards extended to everyone who could read; and it was enacted, that there should be a prerogative allowed to the clergy, that if any man who could read were to be condemned to death, the bishop of the diocese might, if he would, claim him as a clerk, and dispose of him in some places of the clergy as he might deem meet. The ordinary gave the prisoner at the bar a Latin book, in a black Gothic character, from which to read a verse or two; and if the ordinary said, "*Legit ut Clericus*" ("He reads like a clerk"), the offender was only burnt in the hand; otherwise, he suffered death, 3 Edw. I. (1274).

The privilege was restricted by Henry VII. in 1489, and abolished, with respect to murderers and other great criminals, by Henry VIII., 1512. *Stowe*.

The reading was discontinued by 5 Anne, c. 6 (1706). Benefit of Clergy was wholly repealed by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 28 (1827).

CLERGY CHARITIES.

William Assheton, an eminent theological writer, was the first proposer of a plan to provide for the families of deceased clergy. He died Sept. 1711. *Watts's Life of Assheton*.

Festival of the "*Sons of the Clergy*," held annually at St. Paul's cathedral, instituted about 1655: from it sprang the charity called the "*Sons of the Clergy*" (clergy orphan and widow corporation), incorporated 1 July, 1678.

Clergy Orphan corporation, 1749.

Friend of the Clergy corporation, 1849.

St. John's foundation school for sons of poor clergy, 1852.

Poor Clergy Relief corporation, established 1856; incorporated 1867.

There are several other charities for relatives of the clergy. See *Bromley College*.

The clergy prevented from being members of parliament by 41 Geo. III. c. 63, 1801.

A bill to repeal this act was lost in the commons (110 to 101), 11 May, 1881.

CLERICAL DISABILITIES, an act passed 9 Aug. 1870, relieves persons who have been admitted priests or deacons of certain clerical disabilities upon their resigning their ecclesiastical offices and preferments, and declares them incapable of officiating henceforward. Up to 31 Dec. 1873, 50 had resigned.

CLERICAL SUBSCRIPTION ACT, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 122, passed 5 July, 1865, simplified and modified the oaths to be taken by the clergy when ordained.

CLERK, see *Clergy*.

CLERKENWELL, a parish, N. E. London, so called from a well (*fons clericorum*) in Ray-street, where the parish clerks occasionally acted mystery-plays: once before Richard II. in 1390. Hunt's political meetings in 1817 were held in Spa-fields in this parish. In St. John's parish are the remains of the priory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Clerkenwell prison was built in 1615, in lieu of the noted prison called the Cage, which was taken down in 1614; the then Bride-well having been found insufficient. The prison called the House of Detention, erected in 1775, was rebuilt in 1818; again 1844. For the explosion here, see *Fenians*, Dec. 1867. At Clerkenwell-cloze formerly stood the house of Oliver Cromwell, where some suppose the death-warrant of Charles I. was signed, Jan. 1649.

CLERMONT (France). Here was held the council under pope Urban II. in 1095, in which the first crusade against the infidels was determined upon, and Godfrey of Bouillon appointed to command it. In this council the name of pope is said to have been first given to the head of the Roman Catholic church, exclusively of the bishops who used previously to assume the title. Philip I. of France was (a second time) excommunicated by this assembly. *Hénault*.

CLEVEDON COURT, Somersetshire, the mediæval seat of sir Arthur Hallam Elton; destroyed by fire 27 Nov. 1882—damage about 20,000*l*.

CLEVELAND, see *Steel*, a town in Ohio, U.S., population in 1880, 160,146.

CLEVELAND IRON DISTRICT, see *Middlesbrough*.

CLEVES (N. E. Germany). Rutger, count of Cleves, lived at the beginning of the 11th century. Adolphus, count of Mark, was made duke of Cleves by the emperor Sigismund, 1417. John William, duke of Cleves, Berg, Juliers, &c., died without issue, 25 March, 1609, which led to a war of succession. Eventually Cleves was assigned to the elector of Brandenburg in 1666; seized by the French in 1757; restored at the peace in 1763, and now forms part of the Prussian dominions.

CLIFTON SUSPENSION-BRIDGE, over the Avon, connecting Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, constructed of the removed Hungerford-bridge, was completed in Oct. and opened 8 Dec. 1864. It is said to have the largest span (702 feet) of any chain bridge in the world. In 1753 Alderman Vick, of Bristol, bequeathed 1000*l*. to accumulate for the erection of a bridge over the Avon. In 1831 Brunel began one, which was abandoned after the expenditure of 45,000*l*.

CLIMACTERIC, the term applied to certain periods of time in a man's life (multiples of 7 or 9), in which it is affirmed notable alterations in the health and constitution of a person happen, and expose him to imminent dangers. Cotgrave says, "Every 7th or 9th or 63rd year of a man's life, all very dangerous, but the last most." The *grand climacteric* is 63. Hippocrates is said to have referred to these periods, 383 B.C.

CLINICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, for the cultivation and promotion of practical medicine and surgery, established in Dec. 1867; first president, sir Thomas Watson. See *Lectures* (clinical).

CLIO. The initials C. L. I. O., forming the name of the muse of history, were rendered famous from the most admired papers of Addison, in the *Spectator*, having been marked by one or other of them, signed consecutively, in 1713. *Cibber*.

CLISSOLD PARK, Stoke Newington, London, N., purchased by the Charity Commissioners and the Metropolitan Board of Works, &c., for public use, 1887.

CLOACA MAXIMA, the chief of the celebrated sewers at Rome, the construction of which is attributed to king Tarquinius Priscus (588 B.C.) and his successors.

CLOCK. The clepsydra, or water-clock, was introduced at Rome about 158 B.C. by Scipio Nasica. Toothed wheels were applied to them by Ctesibius, about 140 B.C. Clocks said to have been found by Cæsar on invading Britain, 55 B.C. The only clock supposed to be then in the world was sent by pope Paul I. to Pepin king of France A.D. 760. Pacificus, archdeacon of Genoa, invented one in the 9th century. Originally the wheels were three feet in diameter. The earliest complete clock of which there is any certain record was made by a Saracen mechanic in the 13th century. Alfred is said to have measured time by wax tapers, and to have used lanterns to defend them from the wind, about 887.

The escapement ascribed to Gerbert . . . 1000
A great clock put up at Canterbury cathedral, cost 30l. . . 1292
A clock constructed by Richard, abbot of St. Alban's . . . about 1326
John Visconti sets up a clock at Genoa . . . 1353
A striking clock in Westminster . . . 1368
A perfect one made at Paris, by Vlack . . . 1370
The first portable one made . . . 1530
In England no clock went accurately before that set up at Hampton-court (maker's initials N. O.) 1540

... "Like a German clock,
Still a-repairing; ever out of frame;
And never going aright."

Shakspeare, "Love's Labour's Lost," 1598

The pendulum is said to have been applied to clocks by the younger Galileo, 1639; and by Richard Harris (who erected a clock at St. Paul's, Covent-garden) . . . 1641

Christian Huyghens said he made his pendulum clock previously to . . . 1658

Fromantil, a Dutchman, improved the pendulum about . . . 1659

Repeating clocks and watches invented by Barlow, about . . . 1676

Spiral pendulum spring invented by Robert Hooke, about 1658; cylinder and escapement, by Thos. Tompion . . . 1695

The dead beat, and horizontal escapements, by Graham, about 1700; compensating pendulum . . . 1715

The spiral balance spring suggested, and the duplex escapement, invented by Dr. Hooke; pivot holes jewelled by Facio; the detached-escapement, invented by Mudge, and improved by Berthould, Arnold, Earnshaw, and others in the 18th century.

Harrison's time-piece (which see) constructed . . . 1735

Clocks and watches taxed, 1797; tax repealed . . . 1798

Church clocks illuminated: the first, St. Bride's, London . . . 2 Dec. 1826

The Horological Institute established . . . 30 May, 1859

The great Westminster clock set up . . . 266,750 clocks and 88,621 watches imported into the United Kingdom in 1857; 258,628 clocks; 372,420 watches in 1870; 687,271 clocks in . . . 1877

The duty came off . . . 1861

Messrs. Barraud and Lund's electric system of synchronising clocks: city of London circuit of 108 clocks in action . . . Nov. 1878

Victor Popp of Vienna applies compressed air as a motive power to clocks; announced . . . March, 1881

See *Electric Clock*, under *Electricity*.

CLOGHER (Ireland). St. Macartin, a disciple of St. Patrick, fixed a bishopric at Clogher, where he also built an abbey "in the street before the royal seat of the kings of Ergal." He died in 506. Clogher takes its name from a golden stone, from which, in times of paganism, the devil used to pronounce juggling answers, like the oracles of

Apollo Pythius. Sir James Ware. In 1041 the cathedral was built anew, and dedicated to founder. Clogher merged, on the death of its last prelate (Dr. Tottenham), into the archiepiscopal see of Armagh, by the act of 1833.

CLONFERT (Ireland). St. Brendan founded an abbey at Clonfert in 558: his life is extant in juggling monkish metre in the Cottonian library at Westminster. In his time the cathedral, famous in ancient days for its seven altars, was erected, and Colgan makes St. Brendan its founder and its first bishop; but it is said, in the Ulster Annals under the year 571, "*Mena*, bishop of Clonfert, Brenain, went to rest." Clonfert, in Irish, signifies a wonderful den or retirement. In 1839 the cathedral was merged into that of Killaloe; see *Bishops*.

CLONTARF (near Dublin), the site of a battle fought on Good Friday, 23 April, 1014, between the Irish and Danes, the former headed by Bryn Boroinhe, monarch of Ireland, who defeated the invaders, after a long and bloody engagement, wounded, and soon afterwards died. His son Muirchard also fell with many of the nobility; 13,000 Danes are said to have perished in the battle.

CLOSTERSEVEN (Hanover) CONVENT OF, was entered into 8 Sept. 1757, between the duke of Cumberland, third son of George I. hardly pressed, and the duke of Richelieu, commander of the French. By it 38,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms, and were dispersed. The treaty was disavowed by the king; the duke signed all his commands, and the convention was soon broken.

CLOSURE, see *Clôture*.

CLOTH, see *Woollen Cloth* and *Calico*.

CLÔTURE, the power of closing a debate in the French chamber of deputies, exercised by the president. A similar power, termed *Closure*, was given to the speaker of the House of Commons, Nov. 1882; first enforced 24 Feb. 1884; the closure made part of a standing order, 18, 19 March, 1884. By a new rule the power of closure was given to the house of 100, 28 Feb. 1888; and was frequently exercised in 1888. See *Parliament*.

CLOUD, *Str.*, a palace near Paris, named for prince Clodoald or Cloud, who became a monk there in 533; after the murder of his brothers, he died in 560. The palace was built in the 6th century, and in it Henry III. was stabbed by Countment, 1 Aug. (died 2 Aug.) 1589. This palace, long the property of the dukes of Orleans, was bought by Marie Antoinette in 1785. It was a favourite residence of the empress Josephine, of Charles and his family, and of the emperor Napoleon I. It was burnt during the siege of Paris, having been fired upon by the French themselves, 13 Oct. 1870.

CLOUDS consist of minute particles of water often in a frozen state, floating in the air. In 1817 Mr. Luke Howard published his classification of clouds, now generally adopted, consisting of three primary forms—cirrus, cumulus, and stratus; the compounds of these forms; and the nimbus, or black rain clouds (cumulo-cirro-stratus.) A new edition of Howard's Essay on the Clouds appeared in 1865.

CLOVESHOO (now Cliff), Kent. Here was held an important council of nobility and clergy concerning the government and discipline of the church, Sept. 747; and others were held here, 880, 822, 824.

CLOYNE (S. Ireland), a bishopric, founded in the 6th century by St. Coleman, was in 1431 united to that of Cork, and so continued for 200 years. It was united with that of Cork and Ross, 1834; see *Bishops*.

CLUBMEN, associations founded in the southern and western counties of England, to restrain the excesses of the armies during the civil wars, 1642-9. They professed neutrality, but inclined towards the king, and were considered enemies by his opponents.

CLUBS, originally consisted of a small number of persons of kindred tastes and pursuits, who met together at stated times for social intercourse. The club at the Mermaid tavern, established about the end of the 16th century, consisted of Raleigh, Shakspeare, and others. Ben Jonson set up a club at the Devil tavern. Addison, Steele, and others, frequently met at Button's coffee-house, as described in the *Spectator*. The present London clubs, some comprising 500, others about 6000 members, possess handsome luxuriously furnished edifices in or near Pall Mall. The members obtain choice viands and wines at moderate charges, and many clubs possess excellent libraries, particularly the Athenæum (*which see*). The annual payment varies from 3*l.* 3*s.* to 11*l.* 11*s.*; the entrance fee from 5*l.* 5*s.* to 42*l.* The following are the *principal clubs*; several are described in separate articles:—

<i>Rota</i> (political)	1639
Civil Club (<i>professional and commercial</i>)	19 Nov. 1669
White's (<i>Tory</i>), at White's Coffee-house	1698
Kit-Cat (<i>literary</i>)	1700
Dilettanti (<i>fine arts</i>)	1734
Beef Steak	1735
Royal Society (<i>scientific</i>)	before 1743
Cocoa Tree	1746
Boodle's	1762
Literary Club (<i>which see</i>), termed also "The Club," and Johnson's Club	1764
Brooks's, originally Almack's (<i>Whig</i>)	" "
Royal Naval	1765
Arthur's	" "
Alfred (<i>literary</i>)	1803-51
Roxburghe, London	1812
Guards	1813
United Service	1815
Travellers'	1819
Union	1821
United University	1822
Bannatyne, Edinburgh	1823
Athenæum (<i>which see</i>)	1824
Oriental	" "
United Service (Junior)	1827
Wyndham	1828
Maitland, Glasgow	" "
Oxford and Cambridge	1829
Carlton (<i>Conservative</i>), founded by the duke of Wellington and others	1831
Garrick	" "
City of London Club	1832
Abbotsford, Edinburgh	1835
Reform (<i>Liberal</i>)	1836
Parthenon	1836
Army and Navy	1837
Etching, London	1838
Spalding, Aberdeen	1839
Conservative	1840
Gresham	1843
National	1845
Whittington (founded by Douglas Jerrold and others)	1846
East India United Service	1847
Savage	1857
St. James's	" "
Naval and Military	1862
Grafton	1863
Arts	" "
Junior Carlton	1864
Thatched House	1865
Cobden Club	1866
Savile	1868

Marlborough	1869
Lyric	1870
St. Stephen's	" "
Universities	1871
Scientific	1874
Wanderers	" "
Devonshire (<i>Liberal</i>)	" "
Verulam (<i>Literary and Scientific</i>)	" "
Byron	1875
Hanover Square	1876
Eighty Club	1880
National Liberal Club	1882
Constitutional	1893
Imperial and American	1885
National Conservative	1886
National Union	1887

See *Working Men's Club*.

CLUBS, FRENCH. The first arose about 1782. They were essentially political, and greatly concerned in the revolution. The *Club Breton* became the celebrated *Club des Jacobins*, and the *Club des Cordeliers* comprised among its members Danton and Camille Desmoulins. From these two came the *Mountain* party which overthrew the Girondists in 1793, and fell in its turn in 1794. The clubs disappeared with the Directory in 1799. They were revived in 1848 in considerable numbers, but did not attain to their former eminence, and were suppressed by decrees, 22 June, 1849, and 6 June, 1850. *Bouillet*.

CLUB-FOOT, a deformity due to the shortening of one or more of the muscles, although attempted to be relieved by Lorenz in 1784, by cutting the tendo Achillis, was not effectually cured till 1831, when Stromeyer of Erlangen cured Dr. Little by dividing the tendons of the contracted muscles with a very thin knife.

CLUGNY or **CLUNY, ABBEY OF**, in France, formerly most magnificent, founded by Benedictines, under the abbot Bern, about 910, and sustained afterwards by William, duke of Berry and Aquitaine. English foundations for Cluniac monks were instituted soon after.

CLYDE AND FORTH WALL was built by Agricola, 84. The Forth and Clyde CANAL was commenced by Mr. Smeaton, 10 July, 1768, and was opened 28 July, 1790. It forms a communication between the seas on the eastern and western coasts of Scotland.

CNIDUS, in Caria, Asia Minor: near here Conon the Athenian defeated the Lacedæmonian fleet, under Peisander, 394 B.C.

COACH (from *coche*, Spanish). Beckmann states that Charles of Anjou's queen entered Naples in a *caretta* (about 1282). Under Francis I. there were but two in Paris, one belonging to the queen, the other to Diana, the natural daughter of Henry II. There were but three in Paris in 1550; and Henry IV. had one without straps or springs. John de Laval de Bois-Dauphin set up a coach on account of his enormous bulk. The first coach seen in England was about 1553. Coaches were introduced by Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, in 1580. *Stow*. A bill was brought into parliament to prevent the effeminacy of men riding in coaches, 43 Eliz. 1601. *Carte*. Repealed 1625. The coach of the duke of Buckingham had six horses, that of the earl of Northumberland eight, 1619. The coach-tax commenced in 1747. Horace Walpole says that the present royal state coach (first used 16 Nov. 1762), cost 7528*l.* The lord mayor's old state coach was not used 9 Nov. 1867; see *Car, Carriages, Chariots, Hackney Coaches, Mail Coaches*, &c. G. Thrupp's "History of Coaches" published 1877.

A coachmakers' exhibition London, opened 2 June, 1879. A private university teacher is termed a "*Coach*." Dr.

Edward John Routh, of Cambridge, out of 631 pupils produced 27 senior wranglers, 1858-83. On his retirement his old pupils presented his portrait to his wife, 3 Nov. 1888.

COAL.* It is contended, with much seeming truth, that coal, although not mentioned by the Romans in their notices of Britain, was yet in use by the ancient Britons. *Brandt*. Henry III. is said to have granted a licence to dig coals near Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1234; some say earlier, and others in 1230. Sea-coal was prohibited from being used in and near London, as being "prejudicial to human health;" and even smiths were obliged to burn wood, 1273. *Stow*. In 1306 the gentry petitioned against its use. Coal was first made an article of trade from Newcastle to London, 4 Rich II. 1381. *Rymer's Fœdera*. Notwithstanding the many previous complaints against coal as a public nuisance, it was at length generally burned in London in 1400; but it was not in common use in England until the reign of Charles I. 1625. Coal was brought to Dublin from Newry in 1742.

1700 consumed in London	317,000 chald.
1750	510,000 "
1800	814,000 "
1810	980,372 "
1820	1,171,178 "
1830	1,588,360 "
1835	2,299,816 tons.
1840	2,638,256 "
1850	3,638,883 "

1860.—Coal brought to London, 3,573,377 tons coast-wise; 1,499,899 tons by railways and canals.
1861.—Coal brought to London, 5,232,082 tons; in 1862, 4,973,823 tons.

Coal and fuel exported: value: 1856, 2,826,582*l.*; 1869, 5,165,668*l.*; 1873, 13,188,511*l.*; 1878, 7,330,474*l.*; 1883, 10,645,919*l.*; 1887, 12,165,991*l.*

The coal-fields of Great Britain are estimated at 5400 square miles: of Durham and Northumberland, 723 square miles. *Bakewell*. In 1857 about 653 millions of tons were extracted (value about 16,348,676*l.*) from 2095 collieries; about 25 millions are consumed annually in Great Britain. 1882, collieries, 3,759.

Coal obtained in Great Britain and Ireland:—

1854	64,661,401 tons.	1865	98,150,587 tons.
1861	83,635,214 "	1866	101,630,544 "
1862	81,638,338 "	1867	104,500,480 "
1863	86,292,215 "	1868	103,141,157 "
1864	92,787,873 "	1869	107,427,557 "
1870	110,431,192 tons.	value	27,607,798 <i>l.</i>
1871	117,352,023 "	....	35,205,638 <i>l.</i>
1872	123,497,316 "	....	46,311,143 <i>l.</i>
1873	127,016,747 "	....	47,631,280 <i>l.</i>
1874	125,067,016 "	....	45,849,194 <i>l.</i>
1875	131,867,105 "	....	46,163,486 <i>l.</i>
1876	133,344,826 "	....	46,670,668 <i>l.</i>
1877	134,610,763 "	....	47,113,767 <i>l.</i>
1878	132,654,887 "	....	46,429,210 <i>l.</i>
1879	134,003,228 "	....	46,902,879 <i>l.</i>
1880	146,818,622 "	....	62,395,414 <i>l.</i>
1881	154,184,300 "	....	65,528,327 <i>l.</i>
1882	156,499,977 "	....	44,118,409 <i>l.</i>
1883	163,737,327 "	....	46,054,143 <i>l.</i>
1884	160,757,779 "	....	43,446,183 <i>l.</i>
1885	159,351,418 "	....	41,139,408 <i>l.</i>
1886	157,518,482 "	....	38,145,930 <i>l.</i>
1887	162,119,812 "	....	39,092,830 <i>l.</i>

United States, 41,752,609 tons, obtained in 1872

Mr. Sopwith, in 1885, computed the annual product of the coal-mines of Durham and Northumberland at 14 million tons:—6 millions for London, 2½ millions exported, 2½ millions for coke, 1 million for colliery engines, &c., and two millions for local consumption.

* There are five kinds of fossil fuel: anthracite, coal, lignite, bituminous shale, and bitumen. No satisfactory definition of coal has yet been given. The composition of wood is 49*l.* carbon, 63 hydrogen, 44*l.* oxygen; of coal 82*l.* carbon, 56 hydrogen, 11*l.* oxygen.

† The plan adopted for obtaining the value of the coal produced was changed in 1832

By a stipulation in the commercial treaty of 1860, in consequence of the French government greatly reducing the duty on imported coal, the British government (it is thought by many imprudently) engaged to lay no duty on exported coal for ten years. In 1859 about 7,000,000 tons of British coals were exported, of which 1,391,009 tons went to France.

A commission (consisting of the duke of Argyll, sir R. I. Murehison, Dr. John Percy, professor Ramsay, and others) appointed to investigate into the probable quantity of coal in the coal-fields of the United Kingdom, &c. 28 June, 1866, reported 27 July, 1871:—

Attainable quantity of coal in known coal-fields	TONS
Probable available coal in other places	90,207,000,000
	56,273,000,000
	146,480,000,000

Sale of Coal Regulation Act

The duties on the exportation of British coal, which had existed since the 16th century, were practically repealed

Sir R. Peel imposed a duty of 4*s.* a ton in 1842; caused much dissatisfaction; repealed
Women were prohibited from working in English collieries in

The consumption of coal in France in 1780, only 400,000 tons, rises to 6,000,000 tons in

The United States produced between 8 and 9 millions of tons: Belgium, 5,000,000; and France, 4,500,000,

An Act for the regulation and inspection of mines passed

Duplicate shafts act passed

Coal-pitmen's strikes frequently occur; a long and severe one arose in Staffordshire in 1864; near St. Helen's, March, 1868; in S. Wales. Jan.-March,

Coal-mines regulation act, tending to check the supply, passed 10 Aug. 1872; Act amended

By another act preceding acts were consolidated, the employment of women and boys under 12 underground was prohibited, the qualifications of managers is to be tested by examiners, and other regulations made

A coal-cutting machine at work, producing about 70 tons in 8 hours (work of 40 men); requires attendance of 3 or 4 men

reported successful in Northumberland

Great dearth of coal in London (see *Strikes*), best coal 5*s.* a ton

Duty on Coal brought to London, 9*d.* a ton, and 4*d.* a ton for London improvements; produced 381,249*l.*

Parliamentary committee respecting coal first met

Exhibition of coal-raising machinery at Salford, Manchester, opened

Royal Commission on spontaneous combustion of coal (Mr. H. C. Childers, professor Abel, &c.) met

11 Nov. 1875; report issued; alludes to danger of absorption of oxygen, need of ventilation, &c.

A commission to inquire into the causes and remedies for explosions was appointed (including Messrs. Warrington W. Smyth, Tyndall, P. A. Abel, and others)

[Preliminary report issued Nov. 1881; final report 15 March, 1886.]

A great reduction of accidents through improved management announced

A new method of blasting by quick-lime-cartridges invented by Smith and Moor much recommended

Increase of wages obtained in consequence of the miners' conference at Manchester

Yorkshire Miners' Association (Benjamin Pickard and others) demand diminution of time of labour, and decrease of output in order to raise the price of coal

Government circular issued, recommending the use of Fleus's apparatus for rendering foul air respirable after explosions (see *Diving*)

Important meeting of delegates from about 17,000 miners requiring 15 per cent. increase of wages at Ardwick

Pit-brow women employed outside of coal mines in

Lancashire and South Wales; an attempt to prohibit this negative by the commons 23 June, 1887. Messrs. Ashworth and Kneen patent a furnace which saves about 35 per cent. of coal and consumes smoke, autumn 1887.

Proposed formation of "The Coal Owners and Consumers Co-operative Association" March, 1889.

ACCIDENTS.—About 1000 lives are lost annually by explosion and accidents in mines. (1856-76) 1877, 1208 lost; 1878, 1413; 1879, 973 lost; 1880, 1318 lost; 1881, 954 lost; 1882, 1126 lost; 1883, 1054 lost; 1884, 942 lost; 1885, 1150 lost; 1886, 953; 1887, 995; 1888, 883. (1874-84, 11,165 deaths; 2562 due to explosions; 8603 due to other causes. *Sir F. A. Abel*, 18 Nov. 1885.)

More men employed than formerly, consequently more deaths at explosions (1886). Pits deeper than formerly. Dust as well as after-damp causes explosions.

In 1885, by explosions in coal-mines, 52 persons perished at Bursley; 20 at Duffryn, near Newport; 52 at Tydesley, near Leeds; and about 36 in different parts of the country.

1859—5 April, 26 lives were lost at the chain colliery, near Neath, through the irruption of water.

1860—76 lives were lost on 2 March, at Burradon, near Killingworth; 145 at the Risca mine, near Newport, Mon., 1 Dec.; and 22 at the Hetton mine, Northumberland, 20 Dec.

1861—11 June, 21 lives were lost through an inundation in the Claycross mines, Derbyshire.

85 lives were lost at Lalle coal-mine, in France, in Oct. 1861.

1862—47 lives were lost at Gethin mine, Merthyr Tydvil, S. Wales, 19 Feb.; at Walker, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, 15 lives lost, 22 Nov.; Edmund's Main, near Bursley, 60 lives lost, 8 Dec.

1863—13 lives lost at Coxbridge, near Newcastle, 6 March; 39 lives lost at Margam, S. Wales, 17 Oct.; 14 lives lost at Moestig, S. Wales, 26 Dec.

1865—6 lives lost at Claycross, 3 May; 24 at New Bedwelty pit, near Tredegar, 16 June; explosion at Gethin mine, Merthyr Tydvil, 30 lives lost, 20 Dec.

1866—Explosion at Highbrook colliery, near Wigan, Lancashire, about 30 lives lost, 23 Jan.; at Dukinfield, near Ashton, 37 lives lost, 14 June; at Pelton Fell colliery, near Durham, about 24 lives lost, 31 Oct.; at Oaks colliery, Hoyle-mill, near Bursley, about 360 persons killed, 12 Dec.; 28 searchers killed (including Mr. Parkin Jeffercock, mining engineer) by fresh explosion, 13 Dec.; at Talke-of-the-hill, Staffordshire, about 80 persons perish, 13 Dec.

1867—Explosion at Garswood colliery, near St. Helen's, 14 lives lost, 29 Aug.; Shankhouse colliery, Cramlington, Northumberland, flooded, 1 man drowned, 1 Nov.; explosion at Ferndale colliery, Rhondda Valley, near Cardiff, about 178 lives lost: attributed to naked lights, 8 Nov.

(For still more fatal accidents, see *Lundhill and Hartley*.)

47 lives lost in a mine near Jemmapes, Belgium, 6 Aug. 1868.

1868. Explosions: at Green pit, near Ruabon, 11 persons killed, 30 Sept.; at Arley mine, Hindley-green, near Wigan, 62 killed, 26 Nov.; at Norley mine, near Wigan, about 7 killed, 21 Dec.; at Haydock collieries, near St. Helen's, 26 deaths, 30 Dec.

1869. Brierly pit, near Stourbridge, inundated 17 March, many lost;—some rescued, 20, 21 March. Explosions at Highbrooks colliery, near Wigan, about 33 persons perished, 1 April; at Ferndale colliery, Glamorganshire, about 60 lost, 10 June; Haydock pit, St. Helen's, about 58 lost, 21 July; Moss Coal Company's pit, near Hindley, about 30 lost, 22 Nov.

1870. Explosions—At Silverdale colliery, Staffordshire, 19 killed, 7 July; Llansamlet, near Swansea, 19 killed, 23 July; Brynn-hall, near Wigan, about 19 killed, 16 Aug.

1871. Explosions, Renishaw park colliery, Eckington, near Sheffield, 27 killed, 10 Jan.; Pentre colliery, Rhondda valley, 38 killed, 24 Feb.; Victoria, near Ebbw vale, Monmouthshire, about 19 killed, 2 March; Moss Pits, near Wigan, 70 killed, 6 Sept.; Grisons, Belgium, 30 killed, 27 Sept.; Gedly pit, Aberdare, 4 killed, 4 Oct.; Seaham, 30 killed, 25 Oct.

1872. Explosions—Lynvi valley near Bridgend, 11 killed, 11 Jan.; Black lake colliery, S. Staffordshire, 8 killed, (through carelessness), 25 Jan.; Morley main, near Dewsbury and Leeds, 7 Oct. about 34 deaths: great carelessness and bad discipline; Rainis mine, Pendlebury, 6 killed, 6 Nov.; Monceaux, department of Saône et Loire,

about 38 killed, 8 Nov.; Pelsall-hall, Walsall, about 22 drowned by influx of water from an old working, 14 Nov.

1873. Explosion at Talke colliery, N. Staffordshire Coal and Iron Company's works, about 20 killed, 18 Feb.; Drummond colliery, Nova Scotia, explosion and fire, about 75 perished, 13 May; Shamokin, Pennsylvania, U.S., 15 killed, 18 June; Meshe colliery, near Wigan, 6 killed, 21 Nov.

1874. Explosions—Astley pit, Dukinfield, near Manchester, 54 killed, (attributed to gross ignorance or culpable carelessness), 14 April; Saw-mills pit, near Wigan, 15 killed, 18 July; Rawmarsh colliery near Rotherham, explosion through naked lights, about 23 killed, 20 Nov.; Bignall hall colliery, near Dudley, Staffordshire, 17 killed, 24 Dec.

1875. Explosions—Aldwarke Main, near Rotherham, 7 killed, 5 Jan.; Ruffery colliery, Dudley, 4 killed, 6 Jan.; Bunker's Hill, North Staffordshire, (through a gun-powder fuzee), 43 deaths, 30 April; Donnington Wood, Shropshire, 11 killed, 11 Sept.; Ashton Vale, near Bedminster, 4 killed, 7 Oct.; Haigh, near Wigan, Alexandra pit (accident with descending cages), 7 killed, 3 Dec.; Powell Duffryn, New Tredegar, 22 killed, 4 Dec.; Llancolly, Pentrych, (naked light), 12 killed, 5 Dec.; Swaithe main, near Bursley, about 140 killed, 6 Dec.; Methley junction, near Leeds, 6 killed, 9 Dec. Explosion at a colliery near Mons, Belgium, about 110 killed, 14 Dec.

1876. Explosions—Talke, North Staffordshire, 5 killed, 5 Jan.; St. Etienne, France, about 30 killed, 4 Feb. Birley, near Sheffield, 6 killed, 26 June; Abertillery, Monmouthshire, 17 killed, 18 Dec.

1877. Explosions, &c.—Stonehill, near Bolton, about 18 killed, 23 Jan.; Darcy Lever, near Bolton, about 10 killed, 7 Feb.; Tydesley, near Bolton, 7 killed, 6 March; New Worcester pit, Swansea, 18 or 19 killed, 8 March. *Inundation*—Tynewydd mine, near Pontypridd, S. Wales, several drowned, 11 April, several rescued by excavation, after ten days' imprisonment; great heroism shown, see *Albert Medals*, 20 April; Mr. Thomas, manager, accused of culpable negligence, after inquest on 5 deaths, 17 May.—King Pit, Pemberton, near Wigan, about 33 perished (including Mr. Walker, the manager, and two overlookers attempting rescue) 11 Oct.; High Blantyre, near Glasgow, Messrs. Dixon's pits, above 200 perished, 22 Oct.; South Kirby, near Bursley, rope broke, 4 killed, 22 Oct.

1878. Explosions, &c.—High Blantyre, 6 perished, 9 March; Kilsyth, Stirlingshire, Barnard Pit, 16 mured, 8 March; Kearsley, near Bolton, about 43 perished, 12 March; Apedale, near Chesterton, N. Staffordshire, about 30 perished, 27 March; Wood Pits, Florida mine, Haydock, near Wigan, about 180 perished, 7 June; Ebbw Vale, Abercarn, 12 miles from Newport, Monmouthshire, about 268 out of 387 perished, 11 Sept.

1879. Explosions, &c.—Dinas pit, Rhondda valley, Glamorganshire, about 63 perished, 13 Jan.; "Deep Drop" pit, near Wakefield, 19 perished, 4 March; Victoria colliery, Syndale, near Wakefield; rope of descending cage broke, 8 killed, 7 March; Cwmavon, Glamorganshire; chain broke, 6 killed, 24 June; High Blantyre collieries, Dixon & Co., 28 killed, 2 July; Lady pit, Silverdale, N. Staffordshire, 8 deaths, 12 Sept.; Wann Lhwyd, Ebbw Vale, Monmouth, 3 killed, 22 Sept.; Shorthearth, near Wolverhampton, 6 killed, 12 Nov.; Scowcrofts, Kearsley, near Bolton, 7 deaths, 25 Dec.

1880. Explosions, &c.—Leyceet, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, about 73 deaths, 21 Jan.; *Anderlaux* (France), about 20 deaths, 1 April; Risca, 6 miles from Newport, Mon., about 120 deaths 15 July; Seaham, near Sunderland, Durham, 164 deaths, 8 Sept.; Pen-y-Graig, S. Wales, 101 perished, 10 Dec.

1881. Explosions.—Whitfield colliery, Chell, N. Stafford, 20 killed, 7 Feb.; Hanley, Staffordshire, about 5 killed, 21 Nov.; Cockerill Colliery, Belgium, 66 perished, about 9 Dec.; Abram colliery, near Wigan, about 48 perished, 19 Dec. (13 explosions, with loss of 99 lives).

1882. Explosions—Coedrae, Glamorganshire, 6 lives, 11 Feb.; Trimdon Grange colliery, 74 perished, 16 Feb.; Blaina, Monmouthshire, 5 deaths, 27 Feb.; Lumley, near Fencehouses, Durham, fall of shaft, about 100 imprisoned, 14 March; Tudhoe colliery, Weardale, Durham, 37 lives lost, 18 April; West Stanley, Durham, 13 lives lost, 19 April; lord Lonsdale's colliery, near Whitehaven, 4 killed, 25 April; Baxterley mine, near Atherstone, Warwickshire, about 32 lives lost, 2 May; Victoria colliery, Brantcliffe, Morley, near Leeds, 7 killed, 1 May; Clay Cross, above 45 deaths, 7 Nov.

1883. Explosions.—Wharnclife colliery, near Bursley, 17 deaths, 19 Oct.; Fair Lady pit, near Leyceet,

Newcastle-under-Lyme, 22 Oct.; Moor-fields colliery, near Aecrington, Lancashire, about 68 deaths, 7 Nov.

1884. Explosions, &c.—Gamant, Cwmaman, South Wales; rope broke; cage fell; 11 killed, 16 Jan.; Rhondda Valley, Glamorganshire, explosion, about 11 perished, Jan.; Pochin colliery, near Tredegar, 14 deaths, 8 Nov.

1885. Explosions, &c.—Usworth, near Newcastle-on-Tyne; about 42 deaths, 2 March; Camphausen, near Saarbrück, about 140 perished, 17 March; Dombrau, Ostrau, Moravia, about 41 deaths, 27 March; Feuton Colliery, near Stoke-on-Trent, 8 deaths, 7 April; Houghton-le-Spring, about 12 perished, 3 June; Clifton Hall, near Pendlebury, Lancashire, about 177 perished, 9.30 A.M. 18 June; Burley, Apedale, N. Stafford, 9 killed, 20 June; Mardy colliery, Pontypridd, S. Wales, 200 entombed, 81 deaths, 23 Dec. (Explosions in Britain 16, deaths 322.)

1886. Explosions, &c.—Easton colliery, Bristol, 4 killed, 19 Feb.; Werfa old pit, Abernant, near Aberdare, 3 killed, 27 March; Woodend or Bedford colliery, near West Leigh, S.W. Lancashire, explosion, 38 deaths, 13 Aug.; Budminster colliery, near Bristol, 10 killed, 10 Sept.; Braysdown colliery, near Radstock, 3 killed, 14 Sept.; Schalke, in Westphalia, 45 perished, 24 Sept.; Pope and Pearson's colliery, Alftofts, near Wakefield, 22 deaths, 2 Oct.; Tamton colliery near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Lakin, the owner, and three others killed by choke-damp, 6 Oct.; Albion colliery, near Pontypridd, four killed, Nov.; Elenmore colliery, Durlham, 28 deaths, 2 Dec.; Houghton main colliery, near Barnsley, 10 men killed by fall of a cage, 30 Dec.

1887. Explosions, &c.—Yuyshir colliery, Rhondda Valley, Wales, about 39 lives lost, 18 Feb.; Mons colliery, Belgium, about 87 perished, 5 March; Bulli (Sydney), 85 perished, 23 March; Victoria colliery, Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, over 170 perished, 4 May; Udston colliery, near Glasgow, 73 perished, 28 May; Gelsenkirchener, Prussia, above 60 perished, 8 June; Walker, near Newcastle, 8 killed, 24 Oct.

1888. St. Helen's colliery, Workington, about 30 lives lost, 19 April; Aber colliery, Glamorgan, 5 lives lost, 20 May; Aveyron, France, 40 lives lost, 3 Nov.; Dour, Belgium, 21 lives lost, 13 Nov.

1889. Hyde colliery, Cheshire, 23 lives lost, 18 Jan.; Brynnally colliery, near Wrexham, 20 lives lost, 13 March.

See Mansion-house Funds.

COAL EXCHANGE, London, established by 47 Geo. III. c. 68 (1807). The present building (a most interesting structure) was erected by Mr. J. B. Bunning, and opened by prince Albert 30 Oct. 1849
COAL-WHIPPERS' BOARD, to protect the men employed in unloading coal-vessels from publicans, formed by an act of parliament in 1843, lasted till 1856, when the coal-owners themselves established a whipping office.

COAL DUES, on coal entering the port of London for metage are mentioned in 1444. The right of the Corporation to 4d. per chaldron was established in 1591. The amount of the tax and the term of levying it have been frequently changed since 1694. In 1831, the tax was directed to be levied on all coals entering London by water or railways, to be regulated by weight and not by measure. The present tax of 13d. per ton by the act of 1868 extends to 5 July, 1889. The receipts in 1885 amounted to 449,343*l*. Latterly the money has been expended on extensive City improvements. Much discussion on the subject, 1887-9.

COAL TAR, see Benzole.

COALITIONS AGAINST FRANCE generally arose through England subsidising the great powers of the continent. See Treaties.

Austria, Prussia and Great Britain 1793
Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Naples, Portugal, and Turkey, signed 22 June, 1799
Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Naples, 5 Aug. 1805
Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Saxony, 6 Oct. 1806
England and Austria 6 April, 1809
Russia and Prussia; the treaty ratified at Kalisch 17 March, 1813

COALITION MINISTRIES, see *Abera Grewille II., Pelham, and Portland.*

COAST GUARD. In 1856, the raising governing this body was transferred to the admiralty. A coast brigade of artillery was established in Nov. 1859.—COAST VOLUNTEERS, see *United Navy of England.*

COASTING TRADE of Great Britain then open to all nations by 17 Vict. c. 5, 1854.

COBALT, a rare mineral found among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone, at an early date in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it mundie. *Hill.* It was distinguished as a mineral by Brandt, in 1733.

COBDEN CLUB, instituted to spread and develop Cobden's principles; held first dinner at W. E. Gladstone in the chair, 21 July, 1866. The statue of Richard Cobden, at Camden town, inaugurated, 27 June, 1868. 12 out of 14 cabinet ministers were members July, 1880.

COBURG, see *Saxe Coburg.*

COCA, a powerful narcotic existing in the *Erythroxylon Coca*, a South American plant known in 1811. Men taking a little of this are enabled to endure hard labour without any food for six or seven days and nights. Dr. Mantegazza's prize essay on Cocaine was published at Vienna in 1849. Cocaine is an anæsthetic obtained from this plant, said to be very efficacious in ophthalmic and other delicate surgical operations in 1884.

COCCEIANS, a small sect founded by J. Cocceius, of Bremen, in the seventeenth century. He held, amongst other opinions, that of a universal reign of Christ in this world, after a general conversion of the Jews and all other people to Christian faith. He died in 1665.

COCHEREL (near Evreux, N. W. France). Here Bertrand du Guesclin defeated the king of Navarre, and took prisoner the capital de Buch, May, 1364.

COCHIN (India), held by the Portuguese, 1511, by the Dutch, 1663; by Hyder Ali, 1776; taken by the British, 1796; ceded to them, 1814.—COCHIN, see *Annam.*

COCHINEAL INSECT (*Coccus cacti*), giving its colour from feeding on the *cactus*, became known to the Spaniards soon after their conquest of Mexico in 1518. Cochineal was brought to England about 1523, but was not known in Italy in 1540, although the art of dyeing then flourished there. In 1858 it was cultivated successfully in Tenebricoides vines having failed through disease. 260,000 lbs. of cochineal were imported into England in 1810, 1,081,776 lbs. in 1845; 2,360,000 lbs. in 1850, 3,034,976 lbs. in 1859; 47,790 cwt. in 1870; 32,094 cwt. in 1877; 27,952 cwt. in 1879; 30,000 cwt. in 1881; 21,440 cwt. in 1883; 10,089 cwt. in 1887. The use of cochineal has been in 1887 replaced by the coal tar colours. Duty repealed 1845.

COCKER'S ARITHMETIC. Edward Cocker, an eminent penman, born 1631, died 1677, composed a book which first appeared in 1677, edited by Hawkins.

COCK-FIGHTING, practised by the Gauls, was brought by the Romans into England. W. Fitz-Stephen, in the reign of Henry II., describes cock-fighting as the sport of school-boys on St. Tuesday. It was prohibited by Edward III. in 1352, by Henry VIII. in 1534, and by Cromwell, 1653, but latterly in 1849. Part of the site of Drury

theatre was a cock-pit in the reign of James I.; and the Cock-pit at Whitehall was erected by Charles II. Formerly there was a *Cock-pit-Royal* in St. James's Park; but the governors of Christ's Hospital would not renew the lease for the building.* Cock-fighting is now forbidden by law. On 22 April, 1865, 34 persons were fined at Marlborough-street police-office, for being present at a cock-fight. It was popular in New York, 1873.

COCK-LANE GHOST, an imposition practised by William Parsons, his wife, and daughter, by means of a female ventriloquist, during 1760 and 1761, at No. 33, Cock-lane, London, was at length detected, and the parents were condemned to the pillory and imprisonment, 10 July, 1762.

COCOA or **CACAO**, the kernel or seed of *Theobroma cacao* (Linn.), was introduced into this country shortly after the discovery of Mexico, where it is an article of diet. From cocoa is produced chocolate. The cocoa imported into the United Kingdom, chiefly from the British West Indies and Guiana, was in 1849, 1,989,477 lbs.; in 1855, 7,343,458 lbs.; in 1861, 9,080,288 lbs.; in 1866, 10,308,298 lbs.; in 1870, 14,793,950 lbs.; in 1876, 20,443,591 lbs.; in 1877, 17,056,364 lbs.; in 1879, 26,155,788 lbs.; in 1883, 22,698,161 lbs.; in 1887, 27,352,568 lbs., about half retained for home consumption.

COCOA-NUT TREE (*Cocos nucifera*, Linn.), supplies the Indians with almost all they need, as bread, water, wine, vinegar, brandy, milk, oil,oney, sugar, needles, clothes, thread, cups, spoons, asins, baskets, paper, masts for ships, sails, cordage, nails, covering for their houses, &c. *Ray*, a Sept. 1829, Mr. Soames patented his mode of recovering stearine and elaine from cocoa-nut oil. It is said that 32 tons of candles have been made in a month from these materials at the Belmont works, Lambeth.

CODES, see *Laws*. Alfrenus Varus, the civilian, first collected the Roman laws about 66 B.C.; and Servius Sulpicius, the civilian, embodied them about 53 B.C. The Gregorian and Hermogenian laws were published A.D. 290; the Theodosian law commenced by order of Theodosius II. in 429; and published for the eastern empire in 438. In 147 he transmitted to Valentinian his new conditions promulgated as the law of the west in A.D. 479. The celebrated code of the emperor Justinian was a digest from this last made in 529; see *Justinian*. Alfred's code, a selection from existing laws, is the foundation of the common law of England, 887.—The **CODE NAPOLEON**, the civil code of France, was promulgated from 1803 to 1810. Emperor considered it his most enduring monument. It was prepared under his supervision by the most eminent jurists, from the 400 systems then existing, and has been adopted by other nations.

Inference of jurists and publicists to consider international code held at Brussels, July, Aug. 1874.

ODEX, see under *Bible*, *Alexandrian*, &c.

ODFISH, see *Holland*, 1347.

OD-LIVER OIL was recommended as a remedy for chronic rheumatism by Dr. Percival in

Mr. Ardesoif, a gentleman of large fortune and great vitality, who was almost unrivalled in the splendour of his equipages, had a favourite cock, upon which he won many profitable matches. The last wager laid upon this cock he lost, which so enraged him, in a fit of passion he thrust the bird into the fire. A few days after, he was seized with a violent and dangerous fever, the result of his rage and inebriety, in a few days put an end to his life. He died at Tottenham, London, 4 April, 1783.

1782, and for diseases of the lungs about 1833. De Jongh's treatise on cod-liver oil was published in Latin, 1844; in English, 1849.

COERCION BILLS, see *Ireland*, 1881 and 1887.

CŒUR DE LION or **THE LION-HEARTED**, a surname given to Richard I. of England, on account of his courage, about 1192; and also to Louis VIII. of France, who signalled himself in the crusades, and in his wars against England, about 1223.

COFFEE. The tree was conveyed from Mocha in Arabia to Holland about 1616; and carried to the West Indies in 1726. First cultivated at Surinam by the Dutch, 1718. The culture was encouraged in the plantations about 1732, and the British and French colonies now grow coffee abundantly. Its use as a *beverage* is traced to the Persians. It came into great repute in Arabia Felix, about 1454; and passed thence into Egypt and Syria, and thence (in 1511) to Constantinople, where a coffee-house was opened in 1551. M. Thevenot, the traveller, first brought it to France, 1662. *Chambers*. See *Cafeine*.

Coffee brought into England by Mr. Nathaniel Canopus, a Cretan, who made it his common beverage at Balliol college, Oxford. *Anderson*. 1641
The first coffee-house in England was kept by a Jew, named Jacobs, in Oxford 1650

Mr. Edwards, an English Turkey merchant, brought home with him Pasquet, a Greek servant, who opened the first coffee-house in London, in George-yard, Lombard-street 1652
Pasquet afterwards went to Holland, and opened the first house in that country. *Anderson*.

Rainbow coffee-house, Temple-bar, represented as a nuisance 1657

Coffee-houses suppressed by proclamation, 1675; the order revoked on petition of the traders . 1676

Licences to sell coffee abolished 1869

Duty on coffee reduced to 1½d. the pound from 2 May, 1872

The quantity of coffee imported into these realms
in 1852, 54,935,510 lbs.; in 1860, 82,767,746 lbs.;
in 1866, 127,044,816 lbs.; in 1873, 183,392,576 lbs.;
in 1876, 1,361,642 cwt.; in 1877, 1,603,282 cwt.;
in 1879, 1,609,386 cwt.; in 1883, 1,407,134 cwt.;
in 1887, 1,045,698 cwt.

Coffee Palaces, founded by Dr. Barnardo to replace public-houses for working-men. The "Edinburgh Castle," Limehouse, the first opened, 1873; the "Dublin Castle," Mile End 1876

Coffee Taverns, many opened in London 1877-1889

Coffee Public-house National Society, formed April, 1879; opened a house at Shadwell 28 June, 1879

Coffee disease prevalent in Ceylon, &c. autumn, 1882

M. Raoul reports the destructive, nearly universal ravages of *Hemilia vastatrix*. June, 1888

COFFERER or **THE HOUSEHOLD**, formerly an officer of state, and a member of the privy council, who had special charge of the other officers of the household. Sir Henry Cocks was cofferer to queen Elizabeth. In 1782 the office was suppressed.

COFFINS. Athenian heroes were buried in coffins of cedar; owing to its aromatic and incorruptible qualities. *Thucydides*. Coffins of marble and stone were used by the Romans. Alexander is said to have been buried in one of gold; and glass coffins have been found in England. *Gough*. The earliest record of wooden coffins amongst us is that of the burial of king Arthur in an entire trunk of oak hollowed, 542. *Asser*. Patent coffins were invented in 1790; air-tight metallic coffins advertised at Birmingham in 1861.

COHORT. A division of the Roman army consisting of about 420 men, with 300 cavalry, divided into centuries. It was the sixth part of a legion.

COIF. The serjeant's coif was originally an iron skull-cap, worn by knights under their helmets. The coif was introduced before 1259, and was used to hide the tonsure of such renegade clergymen as chose to remain advocates in the secular courts, notwithstanding their prohibition by canon. *Blackstone*. The coif was at first a thin linen cover gathered together in the form of a skull or helmet, the material being afterwards changed into white silk, and the form eventually into the black patch at the top of the forensic wig, which is now the distinguishing mark of the degree of serjeant-at-law. *Foss's Lives of the Judges*.

COIMBRA was made the capital of Portugal by Alfonso, the first king, 1139. The only Portuguese university was transferred from Lisbon to Coimbra in 1308; finally settled in 1527. In a convent here, Alfonso IV. caused Iñez de Castro, at first mistress and afterwards wife of his son Pedro, to be cruelly murdered in 1355.

COIN. Homer speaks of brass money, 1184 B.C. The invention of coin is ascribed to the Lydians, whose money was of gold and silver. Both were coined by Pheidon, tyrant of Argos, about 862 B.C. Money was coined at Rome under Servius Tullius, about 573 B.C. The most ancient known coins are Macedonian of the 5th century B.C. Brass money only was in use at Rome previously to 269 B.C. (when Fabius Pictor coined silver). Gold was coined 206 B.C. Iron money was used in Sparta, and iron and tin in Britain. *Dufresnoy*. In the earlier days of Rome the heads were those of deities, or of those who had received divine honours. Julius Caesar first obtained permission of the senate to place his portrait on the coins, and the example was soon followed. The Britons and Saxons coined silver.—Rev. Roger Ruding's "Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain," published 1817-40.—The gold and silver coinage in the world is about 250,000,000l. silver, and 150,000,000l. gold. *Times*, 25 June, 1852. See *Gold, Silver, Copper and Guineas*, and other coins under names. An international conference relative to a universal system of coinage met at Paris in 1867; and a royal commission was appointed in London, Feb. 1868. £ for *libra*, Roman pound of 12 ounces; *s.* for *solidi* (Anglo-Saxon *scill* or *scilling*); *d.* for *denarii*, the Roman penny.

The first coinage was at Camalodunum, or Colchester.

Coin was made sterling in 1216, before which time rents were mostly paid in kind, and money was found only in the coffers of the barons. *Steur*.

Coinage reformed by Edward VI. 1547-53
Queen Elizabeth caused the *base coin* to be recalled and genuine issued. 1560

During the reigns of the Stuarts the coinage was greatly debased by clipping, &c. A commission (Charles Montague, lord Somers, sir Isaac Newton, and John Locke) was appointed by William III. to reform the coinage; an act was passed, withdrawing the debased coin from circulation, and 1,200,000l. was raised by a window-tax duty to defray the expense. 1695-96

Broad-pieces called in, and re-coined into guineas. 1732

The gold-coin brought into the Mint by proclamation, amounted to about 15,563,593l.; the expense of collecting, melting, and recoinage it, was 754,091l. 1773-6

Act for weighing gold coin passed. 13 June, 1774

The coin of the realm valued at about 12,000,000l. in 1711. *Davenant*. At 16,000,000l. in 1762. *Anderson*. It was 20,000,000l. in 1786. *Chalmers*. 37,000,000l. in 1800. *Phillips*.

New silver coinage. 1816

English and Irish money assimilated. 1 Jan. 1826

The gold is 28,000,000l., and the rest of the metallic currency is 13,000,000l. *Duke of Wellington* 183

Metallic currency calculated to reach 45,000,000l. Estimated as approaching, in gold and silver, 60,000,000l.
Silver coined in London, value 11,108,265l. 15s. 181
Ditto, value 2,440,614l. 182
Light gold called in. 183
Napier's coin-weighing machine at the bank of England constructed.
The law respecting coinage offences consolidated.
New Coinage act. 4 April

The first gold coins on certain record, struck 42 Hen. III.

Gold florin first struck, Edw. III. (*Camden*)

He introduced gold 6s. pieces, and nobles of 6s. 8d. (hence the lawyer's fee), afterwards half and quarter nobles.

Edw. IV. coined angels with a figure of Michael and the dragon, the original of George and the dragon.

Sovereigns first minted.

Shillings first coined (*Dr. Kelly*) 1503 or

Crowns and half-crowns coined.

Irish shillings struck.

Milled shilling of Elizabeth.

First large copper coinage, putting an end to the circulation of private leaden pieces, &c.

Modern milling introduced.

Halfpence and farthings.

Copper coined by government.

Guineas (value 20s.), 2-guinea and 5-guinea pieces, 166

Quarter-guinea coined, 3 Geo. I.

Two-penny copper pieces.

Gold 7s.-pieces authorised. 29 Nov.

Sovereigns, new coinage, St. George and dragon.

Four-penny pieces (see *Groat*) coined. 183

Three-penny pieces: 3,299,208 coined.

Half-farthings coined.

Silver florin (2s.).

No crowns (1848-58) or half-crowns coined. 184

Bronze coinage issued. 1 Dec.

St. George and dragon sovereigns re-issued. 14 Jan.

Half-crowns again coined; recommended by bankers.

New die for gold coin finished. March,

The bankers complain of great loss, by receiving light gold coins. 189

See *Budget*, 1884.

Sale of Mr. Whittall's great collection of Greek and other coins, 1,668 lots realized 3,951l. July,

Proclamation against importation of foreign bronze coins [to be received with slight reduction at post offices up to May 31]. 25 March,

Proclamation respecting changes in coinage, viz., in pieces value of 5l., 2l., 1l., 10s., 5s., 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s., and 6d.; also Maundy monies value of 4d., 3d., 2d., & 1d. New coin ordered, double florin 4s.; new effigy and designs 13 May; new coinage issued 20 June,

AMOUNT OF MONEY COINED.

Elizabeth	£5,830,000
James I.	2,509,000
Charles I.	10,500,000
Cromwell	1,000,000
Charles II.	7,541,000
James II.	3,700,000
William III.	10,510,000
Anne	2,610,000
George I.	8,750,000
George II.	11,600,000
George III.	gold 74,500,000
George IV.	41,780,000
William IV.	10,827,000

[The quantity of gold that passed through the Mint since the accession of queen Elizabeth in 1558, to the beginning of 1840, is 3,353,561 pounds weight, treas.]
Of this, nearly one-half was coined in the reign of George III., namely, 1,503,078 pounds weight, treas.]
Victoria, from 1837 to 1848, gold, 29,886,457l.; weight 746,452 lbs.; silver, 2,440,614l.; copper, 43,743l.
1848-1852, gold, silver, and copper, 19,838,377l.
Gold coined in 1853 (when Australian gold came in), 2,664,125l.; in 1854, 4,354,201l.; in 1855, 9,245,260l.; in 1856, 6,476,060l.
Coined in 1859, 1,547,603 sovereigns; 2,203,813 half-sovereigns.
Coined from 1 July, 1854, to 31 Dec. 1860: gold, 27,632,039l.; silver, 2,432,116l.
Coined in 1861: gold, 8,190,170l.; silver, 209,484,000l.; copper, 273,578l. 13s. 4d.

Coined in 1862: gold, 7,836,413l.; silver, 148,518l.; copper, 352,800l.

Coined in 1866: gold, 5,076,676l.; silver, 493,416l.; copper, 50,624l.

Coined in 1869: gold, 7,372,204l.; silver, 76,428l.; copper, 20,832l.

Coined in 1873 (less than 1872): gold, sovereigns, 2,382,835; half-sovereigns, 1,001,733l.; silver, (number of pieces) florins, 5,965,740; 1s., 6,486,480; 6d., 4,395,600; 4d., 4,158; 3d., 4,059,528; 1d., 7920. Copper: 1d., 8,494,080; 4d., 3,584,000; 1/2l., 3,215,600.

Coined in 1876 (work stopped five months through breakdown of machinery), gold, sovereigns, 3,318,705l.; half-sovereigns, 1,401,943l. 10s.; silver, half-crowns, 79,200l.; florins, 60,786l.

In 1877, 30,131,130 pieces; value 1,567,936l. 15s. 6 1/2d. Value of coinage in ten years (1867-76). Gold, 46,802,517l.; silver, 5,642,466l.; bronze, 401,300l.

1879: Gold, sovereigns, 17,525; half-sovereigns, 35,050; total value, 35,050l. 3s. 6d. Silver, half-crowns, 901,290; florins, 1,354,320; shillings, 3,611,520; sixpences, 3,326,400; fourpences, 4,158; threepences, 2,966,568; twopences, 4,752; pence, 7,920; total value, 549,054l. Bronze: Pence, 7,848,964; halfpence, 3,584,000; farthings, 4,300,800; total value, 44,650l. 13s. 4d.

Net loss to the Mint in 1878, 51,543l.; in 1879, 27,955l.

1880: Gold, 4,150,052l. Silver, 761,508l. Copper, 19,264l.; total, 4,930,824l.

1883: Gold, 1,403,713l. Silver, 1,274,328l. Copper, 33,450l.; total, 2,711,491l.

1886: Gold, 1,711,650l. Silver, 669,636l.

1887: Gold, 1,003,686l. Silver, 861,498l. Copper, 45,173l.

COINING. Originally the metal was placed between two steel dies, and struck by a hammer. In 1553, a mill, invented by Antoine Brucher, introduced into England, 1562. An engine invented by Balancier, 1617. Great improvements effected by Boulton and Watt, at Soho, 1788. The erection of the Mint machinery, London, began 1811. The machinery was re-organised in 1869.

COLCHESTER (Essex), *Camulodunum*, a Roman station, obtained its first charter from Richard I., 1189. Its sixteen churches and all its buildings sustained great damage at the ten weeks' siege, June-Aug. 1648. Two of its defenders, sir George Lisle and sir Charles Lucas, were tried and shot after surrendering. The baize manufacture was established here, 1660. *Anderson*. The railway to London was opened in 1843. A great fire; several business establishments destroyed, about 25,000l. damage, 18 Aug. 1882. See *Earthquakes*, 22 April, 1884.

COLD. The extremes of heat and cold are found to produce the same perceptions on the skin, and when mercury is frozen at forty degrees below zero, the sensation is the same as touching red-hot iron. During the hard frost in 1740, a palace of ice was built at St. Petersburg. *Greig*. Quicksilver was frozen hard at Moscow, 13 Jan. 1810. On 3 Jan. 1854, the thermometer in London marked 8° below zero, Fahrenheit; on 25 Dec. 1860, it fell in some places in England to 18° and in others to 15° below zero; at Torquay, Devon, 20° below zero. From 23 to 30 Dec. the cold was excessive. On 4 Jan. 1867, the thermometer stood at 3° below zero at Hammer-smith and Hornsey, near London; on 7 Jan., at 55° above.

Very cold Nov. 1878—May 1879, and Nov. 1879—Feb. 1880.

The December of 1879 said to be the coldest since 1796. Severe frost, 13 Jan.—26 Jan. 1881 (many deaths of exposed persons).

Temperature said to have been on 19 Jan. 13° Fahr. at Stepney, London; 5 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, at Newcastle and Perth on Jan. 1881.

The summer of 1883 exceptionally cold in Europe; London, 11 July, temperature from 42° 8 to 55° 7 (Jan. 1, 1877, from 49° 3 to 54° 0)—*G. J. Symons*.

Willist liquefying gases, at the Royal Institution, pro-

fessor Dewar obtained the temperature of -213° cent., June, 1884. The liquefaction of carbonic acid obtained at a temperature of -180° cent.; oxygen -183° cent.; air -192° cent.; nitrogen -198° cent. He stated the zero of absolute temperature to be about -273° cent. June, 1885.

See *Frost*, *Ice*, *Congelation*, *Regelation* and *Provisions*.

COLDINGHAM, near Berwick, is celebrated for the heroism of its nuns, who, on the attack of the Danes, in order to preserve their chastity, put off their noses and lips. The Danes burnt them all, with the abbess Ebba, in their monastery, 870.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS, General Menk, before marching from Scotland into England to restore Charles II., raised this regiment at Coldstream, at the confluence of the Lect and Tweed, 1660. For its services in suppressing Venner's insurrection in 1661, it was not disbanded, but constituted the 2nd regiment of foot guards.

COLENZO CONTROVERSY, see *Church of England*, 1862-8.

COLIN, see *Kolin*.

COLISEUM or **COLOSSEUM**, at Rome, an elliptical amphitheatre, of which the external diameter is 1641 Italian feet, supposed to have been able to contain 80,000 spectators of the fights with wild beasts, and other sports in the arena. It was erected between 75 (some say 77) and 80, by the emperors Vespasian and Titus, at an expense sufficient to have built a metropolis. Its remains are very imposing. Excavations have been made since 1874.

COLLAR, a very ancient ornament. The Roman hero Titus Manlius slew a gigantic Gaul in single combat, and put his *torques* (twisted chain or collar) on his own neck, and was hence surnamed *Torquatus*, 361 B.C. A collar is part of the ensigns of the order of knighthood. That of the order of the garter is described, and its wearing enjoined, in the statutes of Henry VIII., 24 April, 1522; but a collar had been previously worn. *Ashmole*. The collar of SS. was adopted by Henry IV., and became a Lancastrian badge; some consider the letters stand for "soveraigne," in reference to his claim to the crown. Some writers consider SS. to be in honour of St. Simplicius, a martyr. The order of the Collar or Necklace (or Annonciada) was instituted by Amadeus VI. of Savoy, about 1360.

COLLECTS, short prayers, very ancient, introduced into the Roman service by pope Gelasius, about 493, and into the English liturgy in 1548. The king of England coming into Normandy, appointed a collect for the relief of the Holy Land, 1166. *Rapin*.

COLLEGES. University education preceded the erection of colleges, which were munificent foundations to relieve the students from the expense of living at lodging-houses and at inns. Collegiate or academic degrees are said to have been first conferred at the university of Paris, 1140; but some authorities say not before 1215. In England, it is contended that the date is much higher, and some hold that Bede obtained a degree formally at Cambridge, and John de Beverley at Oxford, and that they were the first doctors of these universities; see *Cambridge*, *Oxford*, *Aberdeen*, *Queen's Colleges*, *Heralds*, *Working Men's Colleges*, *Preceptors*, &c.

	FOUNDED A.D.
Birmingham, Queen's College	1853
Cheshunt College	1792
Doctors' Commons, civil law	1670
Dulwich College	1619
Eton College	1441
Glasgow College, now University	1451
Gresham College	1581

Haileybury, or East India College	1806; closed	1858
Highbury College		1826
Highgate		1864
King's College, London		1829
Maynooth College		1795
Military College, Sandhurst		1799
Music, Royal college of; see <i>Music</i>		1883
Naval College, Portsmouth		1722
New College, St. John's Wood		1850
Owens College, Manchester		1870
Physicians, London		1523
Physicians, Dublin		1667
Physicians, Edinburgh		1681
St. Andrews, Scotland		1410
Sion College, incorporated		1630
Surgeons, London		1745
Surgeons, re-incorporated		1800
Surgeons, Dublin		1786
Surgeons, Edinburgh (new)		1803
Trinity College, Dublin		1591
University, London		1826
Winchester College		1387

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, see under *Coal*.

COLLISIONS, see *Sea*.

COLLODION, a film obtained from the solution of gun-cotton in ether. The *iodised* collodion extensively employed in photography, was invented by Mr. F. Scott Archer, and announced in the "Chemist," in March, 1851. On the premature death of himself and wife, a pension of 50*l.* per annum was granted by government to his three orphan children.

COLLYRIDIANs, Arab heretics who offered *collyrides*, little cakes, to the Virgin Mary as a goddess in the 4th century.

COLMAR, W. Germany; an imperial city 13th century; taken by the Swedes, 1632; by Louis XIV. of France, who destroyed the fortifications, 1673; ceded to France, 1697; with Alsace, restored to Germany, 1871.

COLNEY HATCH, Middlesex. County lunatic asylum here erected, 1851.

COLOGNE (*Colonia Agrippina*), on the Rhine, the site of a colony founded by the empress Agrippina, about 50; an imperial town, 957; a member of the Hanseatic league, 1260. Many ecclesiastical councils held here, 782-1536. The Jews were expelled from it in 1485, and the Protestants in 1618, and it then fell into decay. Cologne was taken by the French under Jourdan, Oct. 1794. The archbishopric secularised, 1801; assigned to Prussia, 1814.

The cathedral, termed *dom* (containing many supposed relics, such as the heads of the major three kings, bones of the 11,000 virgins, &c.) founded by abp. Conrad von Hochstade or Hochstettin; architect Gerhard von Riehl or Rile

15 Aug. 1248
Building intermittent; suspended 1509
Great collections made for resuming it by Prussia

1814 *et seq.*
Repairs completed; new buildings founded

4 Sept. 1842

The body of the cathedral opened in the presence of the king, 600th anniversary of the foundation

15 Aug. 1848

International industrial exhibition opened by the crown prince

2 June, 1865

Dispute between the king and the chapter respecting the electing an archbishop, settled; the pope appoints Melchers

Jan. 1866

Congress of Old Catholics meet (*which see*) 20, 22 Sept. 1872

Archbishop Melchers arrested by government,

30 March, 1874

A colossal statue of Frederick-William III., 22 feet high, with pedestrian figures at the base (Blucher, Humboldt, and others), the work of Blaser and Calendrelli, subscribed for by Rhinelanders; unveiled by the emperor William I.

26 Sept. 1878

The building reported finished, 14 Aug.; solemnly opened by the emperor and other German sovereigns 15 Oct. 1880
For the new bell see *Bells*, 1887.

COLOMBIA, a republic of S. America, formed of states which declared their independence, Dec. 1819; civil war ensued and the union was dissolved. Estimated population in 1888, 4,000,000.

Union of New Grenada and Venezuela 17 Dec. 1819

The royalists defeated at Carabobo 24 June, 1821

Bolivar named dictator 10 Feb. 1824

Alliance between Colombia and Mexico 30 June "

Independence of Colombia recognised 1825

Alliance with Guatemala March, "

Congress at Lima names Bolivar president, Aug.; dictator 23 Nov. 1826

Padilla's insurrection 9 April, 1828

Conspiracy of Santander against the life of Bolivar, 25 Sept. "

Venezuela separates from Grenada Nov. 1829

Bolivar resigns, 4 April; dies 17 Dec. 1830

Santander dies 26 May, 1840

The republic now named Colombia instead of New Grenada; president, general E. Salgar 1871

Manuel Murillo Toro, president 1 April, 1872

Santiago Perez, president 1 April, 1874

Aquileo Parra, president 1 April, 1876

General Trujillo, president, proclaimed, 1 April, 1878

General R. Nuñez, president, proclaimed, 1 April, 1880

President Zaldana died Dec. 1882

T. E. Otálora, president 1 April, 1883

Nuñez elected president Sept. 1883; again 1886

Insurrection; government troops defeated at Tunja announced 9 Jan. 1885; peace restored 10 Jan. 1885

Fresh insurrection; government troops defeated at Barranquilla, announced 2 March, "

Rebels defeated about 13 July, "

Rebellion over reported 31 July, "

(See *New Grenada*, and *Venezuela*.)

COLOMBO (Ceylon), fortified in 1638 by the Portuguese, who were expelled by the Dutch in 1666; the latter surrendered it to the British, 15 Feb. 1796; see *Ceylon*, 1803, 1845.

COLON (:). The colon and period were adopted by Thrasymachus about 373 B.C. (*Suidas*), and known to Aristotle. The colon and semicolon (;) first used in British literature in the 16th century.

COLONEL (from Italian *colonna*, a column), the highest regimental military officer. The term had become common in England in the 16th century.

COLONIAL, see under *Colonies*.

COLONIES. The Phœnician and Greek colonies, frequently founded by political exiles, soon became independent of the mother country. The Roman colonies, on the contrary, continued in close connection with Rome itself; being governed almost entirely by military law.—The **COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN** partake of both these characters. The N. American colonies revolted in consequence of the attempt at taxation without their consent in 1764. The loyal condition of the present colonies now is due to the gradual relaxation of the pressure of the home government. The population of the British colonies in all parts of the world was estimated, in 1861, at 142,952,243; in 1888, 275,520,216. The revenue of the colonies was estimated in 1865 to be 51,492,000*l.*, the expenditure, 59,353,000*l.* The act for the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, and for compensation to the owners of slaves (20,000,000*l.* sterling), was passed in 1833. All the slaves throughout the British colonies were emancipated on 1 Aug. 1834. Germany and other powers showed great desire for colonization in 1884-5. See *Holland*.

E. J. Payne's "History of European Colonies" (1877) is good.

Resolution of House of Commons recognises the claims of colonies to protection from consequences of imperial policy, but "is of opinion that colonies exercising rights of self-government ought to undertake the main responsibility of providing for their own internal order and security, and ought to assist in their own external defence" 1862

Chief Colony, or Possession. Date of Settlement, &c.

Aden		1838
African Ports		about 1618
Anguilla	Settlement	about 1666
Antigua	Settlement	1632
Ascension	Occupied	1815
Australia, South	Settlement	1834
Australia, W (Swan river)	Settlement	1829
Bahama Island	Settlement 1629, <i>et seq.</i>	
Barbadoes	Settlement	1605
Basutoland		1871
Bechuanaland		1885
Bengal	Settlement	about 1652
Berbera		1884
Berbie	Capitulation	Sept. 1803
Bermudas	Settlements 1609, <i>et seq.</i>	
Bombay	See India	1662
British Burmah (Upper Burmah, 1885)	See Pegu	1862
British Columbia	Settlement	1858
Brunei		1888
Canada	Capitulation, Sept.	1759-60
Cape Breton	Ceded	1763
Cape Coast Castle	By cession	1667
Cape of Good Hope	Capitulation	Jan. 1806
Ceylon	All acquired	1815
Cyprus	Ceded (under conditions)	1878
Demerara and Essequibo	Capitulation	Sept. 1803
Dominica	Ceded by France	1763
Elmina and Dutch Guinea	By cession	Feb. 1872
Falkland Islands	See Falkland Islands	1833
Fiji	Ceded	1874
Gambia	Settlement	1631
Gibraltar	Capitulation	Aug. 1704
Gold Coast	Settlement	about 1618
Gozo	Capitulation	Sept. 1800
Grenada	Ceded by France	1763
Griqua-land, S. Africa	Settlement	27 Oct. 1871
Guiana, British	Capitulation	1803
Helligoland	Capitulation	1807
Honduras	By treaty	1670
Hong-Kong (Victoria)	Ceded	1841
Jamaica	Capitulation	1655
Keeling Islands		1857
Kermadec Islands		1886
Labuan	See Borneo	1846
Lagos	Ceded	1861
Leeward Isles		1626-1763
Madras	See India	1639
Malacca (under Bengal)		
Malta	Capitulation	Sept. 1800
Mauritius	Capitulation	Dec. 1810
Montserrat	Settlement	1632
Natal	Settlement	1823
Nevis	Settlement	1628
New Brunswick	Settlement	1622-1713
Newfoundland	Settlement	about 1500
New Guinea		1884
New South Wales	Settlement	1787
New Zealand	Settlement	1840
Niger districts		1885
Norfolk Islands		1787
North Borneo		1840
Nova Scotia	Settlement	1622
Pegu	Conquered	1852
Port Phillip	See Victoria	
Prince Edward Island	Capitulated	1745
Prince of Wales Island (Penang)		
Queensland, N. S. Wales	Settlement	1786
Sarawak		1860
Sierra Leone	Settlement	1888
United with other settlements as West Africa, Feb. 1866.]		1787
Singapore	Purchased	1819
Socotra		1886
St. Christopher's	Settlement	1623
St. Helena	Capitulated	1600
St. Lucia	Capitulation	June, 1803
St. Vincent	Ceded by France	1763
Swan River	See West Australia	
Tasmania	See Van Diemen's Land	

Tobago	Ceded by France	1763
Tortola	Settlement	1666
Transvaal	Annexed	1877
Trinidad	Capitulation	Feb. 1797
Van Diemen's Land	Settlement	1803
Vancouver Island	Settlement	1781
Victoria (Port Phillip)	Settlement	1850
Victoria	See Hong-Kong	
Virgin Isles	Settlement	1666

Windward Isles		1605-1803
Zululand		1886
Colonial bishoprics fund, established		1841
Colonial Branch Army Act passed		1866

Colonial Clergy Act, 37 & 38 Vict. c. 77, passed 7 Aug. 1874, removes certain disabilities of persons not ordained by bishops of the united church of England and Ireland.

Colonial and Continental Church Society (formerly "Colonial Church Society"), took its name 1 May, 1861. It deals with colonial dioceses and British residents on the continent.

COLONIAL DEFENCES COMMISSION (including the earl of Carnarvon, Mr. Childers, and others), appointed about 12 Sept. 1879

Works recommended by government; expenditure imperial and local . . . 1884

Colonial Naval Defence Act, to enable the Colonies to take effectual measures for their defence against attacks by sea, was passed in . . . 1865

Colonial Society, established to promote the interests of the colonies, Lord Bury, president, held its first meeting 26 June, 1868, and first annual meeting 28 June, 1869, when it assumed the title "Royal." On 7 March, 1870, it became "The Royal Colonial Institute;" founded 1868, incorporated 1882. The "Proceedings" are published. A colonial congress met at Amsterdam 19 Sept. 1883.

The formation of a *National and Colonial League* was resolved on at a meeting held at Cannon-street, London . . . 5 Jan. 1870

COLONIAL EXHIBITION. An Exhibition of the products, manufactures, and arts of India and the colonies in London in 1886; Royal Commission 8 Nov. 1884; great exertion of the prince of Wales and Sir P. C. Owen; opened with great splendour by the Queen; ode by Lord Tennyson, set to music by Sir A. Sullivan, sung 4 May, 1886; visited by 5,550,745 persons; closed 10 Nov. A surplus of 35,235*l.*, of which 596*l.* supplied the deficit on the inventions exhibition, and 25,000*l.* supplied to the funds of the Imperial Institute, leaving a reserve of 4279*l.*; meeting of commission, 30 April 1887. Testimonial for his exertions was presented to Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, 18 Dec. . . . 1886

Mr. E. Stanhope, colonial secretary, proposes a conference of agents-general on colonial defence and communication with Great Britain . . . Dec.

Colonial conference; first meeting of representatives of all the colonies; president, Sir H. T. Holland, colonial secretary, the Marquis of Salisbury and other ministers present; questions discussed, defence of colonies, coaling stations, &c., cable communication, new harbours, employment of Imperial naval and military officers, relations with foreign powers, postal regulations, legal affairs, census returns, &c., 4 April, 1887. Results of the conference successful; closed 9 May. The delegates received by the Queen at Windsor, 4 May, 1887.

Lord George Hamilton's plan for colonial defence accepted by Australia, &c. . . about 22 April, " Naval Defence Act passed at Melbourne with royal assent, 24, 25 Nov.; accepted by Tasmania, New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand 1 Dec.; deferred by Queensland . . . Dec. " See *Bishops (Colonial), Imperial Defence, Imperial Institute, Secretaries* and separate articles.

COLORADO (so called from its coloured ranges), a territory of the United States of North America, was organised 2 March, 1861; proclaimed a state, Aug. 1876; capital, Denver City. Population in 1880, 194,327.

Gold found here, 1853, yield up to 1878, nearly 80 tons pure gold; 770 tons silver; and much copper and lead.

COLORADO BEETLE, so called from its striped colouring, was first found in Wisconsin, was described by Thomas Say, and named *Doryphora decemlineata*, in 1824, when he found it near the Upper Missouri. It soon took to feeding on potatoes, as they were planted, and gradually proceeded eastward through Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, &c., to the New England states, destroying the crops, 1859 *et seq.* In 1873 it reached New York, and the Atlantic seaboard in 1874, swarming there in 1876, and attacking Canada. The fear of its invading Britain led to an order in council respecting its destruction, &c., 14 Aug. 1877. Very few specimens arrived.

COLOSSEUM, see *Coliseum*. The building in Regent's Park, London, was planned by Mr. Hornor, a land surveyor, and commenced in 1824, by Peto and Grissell, from designs by Decimus Burton. The chief portion was a polygon of 16 faces, 126 feet in diameter externally: the walls were three feet thick at the ground: the height to the glazed dome 112 feet. On the canvas walls of the dome was painted the panoramic view of London, completed in 1829 from sketches by Mr. Hornor taken from the summit of St. Paul's cathedral in 1821-2. The picture covered above 46,000 square feet, more than an acre of canvas. The different parts were combined by Mr. E. T. Parris, who in 1845 repainted the whole. In 1848 a panorama of Paris was exhibited; succeeded, in 1850, by the lake of Thun in Switzerland; in 1851 the panorama of London was reproduced. In 1848 the theatre, with the panorama of Lisbon, was added. In 1831, when Mr. Hornor failed, the establishment was sold for 40,000*l.* to Messrs. Braham and Yates. In 1843 it was bought by Mr. D. Montague for 23,000 guineas. *Timbs*. After having been long closed, the building was opened to the public at Christmas, 1856, at one shilling. Under the charge of Dr. Bachhoffner, it continued open till the spring of 1864, when it was again closed. The sale of the site was announced 1870. It was announced in Dec. 1871, that a company was about to transform the building and grounds into club-chambers, baths, a winter garden, &c. In 1874, it was sold; large mansions have been erected on the site.

COLOSSUS OF RHODES, a brass statue of Apollo, seventy cubits high, esteemed one of the wonders of the world, was erected at the port of Rhodes in honour of the sun, by Chares of Lindus, disciple of Lysippus, 290 or 288 B.C. It was thrown down by an earthquake about 224 B.C. The figure is said traditionally to have stood upon two moles, a leg being extended on each side of the harbour, so that a vessel in full sail could enter between. The statue was in ruins for nearly nine centuries, and had never been repaired; when the Saracens, taking Rhodes, pulled it to pieces, and sold the metal, weighing 720,900 lbs., to a Jew, who is said to have loaded 900 camels in transporting it to Alexandria about 653. *Dufresnoy*.

COLOUR is to light what pitch is to sound, according to the undulatory theory of Huyghens (about 1678), established by Dr. T. Young, and others. The shade varies according to the number of vibrations. 458 millions of millions of vibrations in a second attributed to the red end of the spectrum; to the violet, 727; see *Spectrum*.^{*} See *Blue-Books* for National official colours.

COLSTON DAY, Nov. 13, see *Bristol*.

^{*} Some persons (about 65 out of 1554) cannot distinguish between colours, and are termed *Colour blind*. The defect said to have been first described by Priestley, *Phil. Trans.* 1777. In 1859, professor J. Clerk Maxwell invented apparatus to remedy this defect, which is also called "Daltonism," after John Dalton, the chemist, to whom scarlet appeared drab-colour. Dr. George Wilson, "Researches on Colour-Blindness," 1847; Dr. Joy Jeffries, "Colour Blindness," 1879.

COLUMBIA, a federal district round the city of Washington in Maryland; established 1800. Slavery was abolished in 1862. Population in 1880, 177,624, see *British Columbia*.

COLUMBIA MARKET, Bethnal Green, E. London; erected by Mr. Darbishire, architect, in the pointed Gothic style, and inaugurated by Miss (now lady) Burdett Coutts, the proprietor, 28 April 1869. It cost her 200,000*l.* It was opened as a wholesale fish-market, 21 Feb. 1870, but was not successful. On 3 Nov. 1871, lady Burdett Coutts presented the market to the corporation of London, and on 18 July, 1872, she received publicly the freedom of that city.

The market did not succeed, and the buildings were restored to the donor . . . 4 Dec. 1874
Again opened on liberal terms under superintendence of Great Eastern, Great Northern, and Midland railway companies . . . 15 Dec. 1875
Reported failure; proposed use as a co-operative store . . . April, 1878
Re-opened as a fish-market . . . 17 July, 1883
Connected with N. London Railway . . . April, 1885

COLUMBIUM, a metal discovered by C. Hatchett, in a mineral named columbite, in 1801. It is identical with niobium, and not with tantalum, as supposed by some chemists. *Watts*.

COMBAT, SINGLE. Trial by this commenced by the Lombards, 659. *Baronius*. It was introduced into England for accusations of treason, if neither the accuser nor the accused could produce good evidence; see *High Constable*, and *Appeal of Battle*.

A battle by single combat was fought before the king, William II., and the peers, between Geoffrey Baynard and William, earl of Eu, who was accused by Baynard of high treason; and Baynard having conquered, Eu was deemed convicted, and blinded and mutilated, 1096.

A combat proposed between Henry of Bolingbroke, duke of Hereford (afterwards Henry IV.), and Thomas, duke of Norfolk, was forbidden by Richard II. Sept. 1398.

A trial was appointed between the prior of Kilmalnuham and the earl of Ormond, the former having impeached the latter of high treason, quarrel taken up by the king, decided without fighting, 1446.

A combat was proposed between lord Reay and Mr. David Ramsey, in 1631, but the king prevented it.

In a combat in Dublin castle, before the lords justices and council, between Connor MacCormack O'Connor and Telg Mac-Gilpatrick O'Connor, the former had his head cut off, and presented to the lords, 1553.

COMBINATION. Laws were enacted from the time of Edward I. downwards, regulating the price of labour and the relations between masters and workmen, and prohibiting the latter from *combining* for their own protection. All these laws were repealed, 6 Geo. IV. c. 129, in 1825, due protection being given to both parties. The act was amended in 1859 by 22 Vict. c. 34, when the subject was much discussed, in consequence of the strike in the building trades, see *Sheffield and Strikes*.

COMBS, found in Pompeii; Combmakers' company incorporated, 1636 or 1650.

COMBUSTION, see *Spontaneous*.

COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE, Paris, established 1680.

At the death of Molière in 1673, his company of actors, at the Palais Royal, separated into two bodies. The fusion of these formed the French National Theatre, founded by Louis XIV. by a decree 18 Aug., first performance 25 Aug. 1680; the actors, 15 men, and 12 women, being the best of the time. The theatre was much depressed in the king's last years, revived under Louis XV.; ceased to exist in 1799; and restored in 1803.

The company visited London in 1879; first appearance at the Gaiety, 2 June, 1879; eminent actors, Madame

Sarah Bernhardt, MM. Got, Delaunay, and Coquelin, and Miles. Brohan and Favart.
The 200th anniversary of the establishment celebrated 21 Oct., *et seq.* 1880.

COMEDY. Thalia is the muse of comedy and lyric poetry. Susarion and Dolon, the inventors of theatrical exhibitions, 562 B.C., performed the first comedy at Athens, on a wagon or movable stage, on four wheels, for which they were rewarded with a basket of figs and a cask of wine; see *Arundelian Marbles*, and *Drama*.

Comedy, for libel, prohibited at Athens, 440 B.C. Aristophanes called the prince of ancient comedy, 434 B.C., and Menander that of the new, 320 B.C. Of Plautus, 20 comedies are extant; he flourished 220 B.C. Statius Caecilius wrote upwards of 30 comedies; flourished at Rome 180 B.C.

Comedies of Lilius and Terence first acted 154 B.C. First regular comedy performed in England about A.D. 1551.

It was said of Sheridan that he wrote the best comedy (the *School for Scandal*), the best opera (the *Duenna*), and the best afterpiece (the *Critic*), in the English language (1775-1779).

COMETS (Greek *come*, a hair). It is recorded that more than 600 have been seen. Mr. Hind, in his little work on comets, gave a chronological list (1852). Lists are also given by Mr. G. F. Chambers in his *Handbook of Astronomy*, 1873, and in Mr. W. T. Lynn's *Celestial Motions*, 1887. The number of comets within the solar system, visible and invisible, is believed to be enormous. Aristotle described the probable course of a comet which appeared B.C. 370. Apian described Halley's comet, 1531. Amédée Guillemin's "World of Comets," by J. Glaisher, published 1877.

At the birth of the great Mithridates two [probably only one] large comets appeared, which were seen for seventy-two days together, whose splendour eclipsed that of the mid-day sun, and occupied the fourth part of the heavens, about 135 B.C. *Justin*.

A grand comet seen, 1264. Its tail is said to have extended 100°. It is considered to have reappeared in 1556, with diminished splendour; and was expected to appear again about Aug. 1853 or Aug. 1860. *Hind*.

A remarkable one seen in England, June, 1337. *Stow*. Tycho Brahe demonstrated that comets are extraneous to our atmosphere, about 1577.

A comet which terrified the people from its near approach to the earth was visible from 3 Nov. 1679 to 9 March, 1680. It enabled Newton to demonstrate that comets, as well as planets, are subject to the law of gravitation, and most probably move in elliptic orbits, 1704.

A most brilliant comet appeared in 1769, which passed within two million of miles of the earth. This beautiful comet, moving with immense swiftness, was seen in London; its tail stretched across the heavens like a prodigious luminous arch, 36,000,000 miles in length. The computed length of that which appeared in 1811, and which was so remarkably conspicuous, was, on 15 Oct. according to the late Dr. Herschel, upwards of 100,000,000 miles, and its apparent greatest breadth, at the same time, 15,000,000 miles. It was visible all the autumn to the naked eye. *Philos. Trans. Royal Soc.* for 1812. Another comet, Dec. 1823.

HALLEY'S COMET, 1682. Named after one of the greatest astronomers of England. He first proved that many of the appearances of comets were but the periodical returns of the same bodies, and he demonstrated that the comet of 1682 was the same with the comet of 1456, 1531, and 1607, deducing this fact from a minute observation of the first-mentioned comet, and being struck by its wonderful resemblance to the comets described as having appeared in those years: Halley, therefore, first fixed the identity of comets, and predicted their periodical returns. *Vince's Astronomy*. The revolution of Halley's comet is performed in about 75 years; it appeared (as he had predicted) in 1759, and came to its perihelion on March 13; its last appearance was 1835; its next will be 1910.

ENCKE'S COMET. First discovered by M. Pons, 26 Nov.

1818, but justly named by astronomers after professor Encke, for his success in detecting its orbit, motions, and perturbations; it is, like the preceding, one of the three comets which have appeared according to prediction, and its revolutions are made in 3 years and 15 weeks. Thirteenth return observed at Copenhagen by M. d'Arrest, 20 July, 1863; observed in England, 14 Oct. 1871; seen 13 April, 1875; in New South Wales, 3 Aug. 1878; visible at Washington, &c., 18-21 Sept. 1881.

BIELA'S COMET has been an object of fear to many on account of the nearness with which it has approached, not the earth, but a point of the earth's path; it was first discovered by M. Biela, an Austrian officer, 28 Feb. 1826. It is one of the three comets whose re-appearance was predicted, its revolution being performed in 6 years and 38 weeks. Its second appearance was in 1832, when the time of its perihelion passage was 27 Nov.; its third was in 1839; its fourth in 1845; and its fifth in 1852; it has since vanished.

DONATI'S COMET, so called from its having been first observed by Dr. Donati, of Florence, 2 June, 1858, being then calculated to be 228,000,000 miles from our earth. It was very brilliant in England in the end of September and October following, when the tail was said to be 40,000,000 miles long. On the 10th of October it was nearest to the earth; on the 18th it was near coming into collision with Venus. Opinions varied as to this comet's brilliancy compared with that of 1811.

THE GREAT COMET of 1861 was first seen by Mr. Tebbutt at Sydney, in Australia, 13 May; by M. Goldschmidt and others in France and England on 29, 30 June. The nucleus was about 400 miles in diameter, with a long bush-like tail, travelling at the rate of 10,000,000 miles in 24 hours. On 30 June, it was suggested that we were in the tail—there being "a phosphorescent auroral glare."

A tailless comet was discovered in the constellation Cassiopeia, by M. Seeling, at Athens, on 2 July, and by M. Tempel, at Marseilles, 2 and 3 July, 1862.

A comet detected at Harvard by Mr. Tuttle, 18 July, and by Rosa, at Rome, on 25 July, 1862. It was visible by the naked eye in August and September.

Six telescopic comets were observed in 1863, and several in 1864.

A fine comet appeared in the southern hemisphere, and was visible in South America and Australia, in Jan.-Feb. 1865.

M. Babinet considered that comets had so little density that the earth might pass through the tail of one without our being aware of it, 4 May, 1857.

Schiaparelli, of Milan, discovered that the August meteors move round the sun in an orbit almost identical with the third comet of 1862.

The comet of 1866 is said to be connected with the November meteors.

One discovered at Karlsruhe by Dr. Winnecke, 13 June, 1868; a bright one by Paul Henry, 23 Aug. 1873.

Several small comets discovered by various astronomers, 1873-81.

A bright comet appeared in the southern hemisphere, large nucleus, fan-shaped tail; visible in the southern hemisphere, May; in London, 22 June *et seq.* 1881.

SCHAEERLE'S COMET visible to naked eye, N.W. 26 Aug. 1881, and Jan. 1885.

DENNING'S COMET appears 4 Oct. 1881.

New comet discovered at Dudley, Boston, U.S. 18 Mar. 1882.

Another at Madeira, at Ealing, near London, &c. (probably that of 1843 and 1880) 17 Sept. 1882; at Paris, 27 Sept.; seen at Vienna, 29 Sept. 1882.

Another at Athens, 8 Oct. 1882.

Another in North America, 23-24 Feb. 1883.

Another in North America, 2 Sept. 1883.

Comet seen in S.W., 14 Jan. 1884.

New comet discovered at Strasburg, 20 Sept. 1884.

New comet seen in Tennessee about 7 July, 1885.

Another discovered by M. Fabry of Paris 3 Dec. 1885; by Mr. Brooks of New York Jan. 1886.

Three comets visible, Brooks', Fabry's, and Barnard's, Jan.; increasing in brightness, May, 1886.

A comet visible in Britain and one in New York, April, 1886.

New comet discovered by Dr. Hartwig of Strasburg 6 Oct. 1886.

New comet discovered by Mr. Finlay of the Cape observatory 26 Sept. 1886.
 New comet discovered by Mr. Barnard of Nashville, Tennessee, 13 May, 1887.
 New comet observed at the Cape of Good Hope 18 Feb. 1882.
 New comet observed by Mr. Brooks, New York, 7 Aug. 1888.
 New comet observed by Mr. Barnard, sixth in 1888, 31 Oct.
 New comet discovered by Mr. Brooks 15 Jan. 1889.
 Another by Mr. Barnard at Lick, California, 1 April, 1889.
 COCOIA'S COMET, discovered by him at Marseilles, 18 April, became visible (near Polar star) in London about 4 July; gradually increased in brightness, and passed out of sight in a few weeks, in Europe; and appeared brilliant at Melbourne, 1 Aug. 1874.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, an office in the British army frequently vacant. When the duke of Wellington resigned the office, on becoming prime minister, in 1828, his successor, lord Hill, became commander of the forces, or general commanding-in-chief.

By Order in Council the duties of the Commander-in-Chief were defined and published 2 Feb. 1888

CAPTAINS-GENERAL.

Duke of Albemarle	1660
Duke of Monmouth	1678
Duke of Marlborough	1690
Schomberg, duke of Leinster	1690
Duke of Ormond	1711
Duke of Marlborough, again	1714
Duke of Cumberland	1744
Duke of York	1799

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

Duke of Monmouth	1674
Duke of Marlborough	1690
Duke of Schomberg	1691
Duke of Ormond	1711
Earl of Stair	1744
Field-Marshal Wade	1745
Lord Ligonier	1757
Marquis of Granby	1766
Lord Amherst, general on the staff	1778
Gen. Seymour Conway	1782
Lord Amherst, again	1793
Frederick, duke of York	11 Feb. 1795
Sir David Dundas	25 March, 1809
Frederick, duke of York, again	29 May, 1811
Duke of Wellington	22 Jan.—5 May; 27 Aug. 1827
Lord Hill, general commanding-in-chief	25 Feb. 1828
Duke of Wellington, again	15 Aug. 1842
Viscount Hardinge (died 24 Sept. 1856), general commanding-in-chief	28 Sept. 1852
Duke of Cambridge, ditto 15 July, 1856; appointed commander-in-chief by patent	1887

COMMEMORATION, see *Encenia*.

COMMENDAM, “a benefice or church living, which being void, is commended to the charge of some sufficient clerk, to be supplied until it may be conveniently supplied with a pastor.” *Blount*. By 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 77 (1836), future bishops were prohibited from holding in commendam the livings they held when consecrated.

COMMERCE early flourished in Arabia, Egypt, and among the Phœnicians, see the description of Tyre, 588 B.C., *Ezek.* xxvii. In later times it was spread over Europe by a confederacy of maritime cities, 1241 (see *Hanse Towns*); by the discoveries of Columbus; and by the enterprises of the Dutch and Portuguese; see *Exports, Imports, and articles connected with this subject*.

The first treaty of commerce made by England with any foreign nation was entered into with the Flemings, 1 Edw. I. 1272. The second was with Portugal and Spain, 2 Edw. II. 1308. *Anderson*; see *Treaties*. Hertlet's Collection, in 16 vols. 8vo, published 1828-35, has a copious index.

An important commercial treaty was concluded with France (see *French Treaty*) 1860

Chambers of Commerce originated at Marseilles in the 14th century, and similar chambers were instituted in all the chief cities in France, about 1700. These chambers suppressed in 1791; restored by decrees 3 Sept. 1851

A chamber of commerce was started by John Weskett, merchant, he receiving payment, about 1782. The chamber of commerce at Glasgow was established 1783; at Edinburgh, 1785; Manchester, 1820; Hull, 1837; at Liverpool (mainly through the exertions of Professor Leone Levi) 1841

Associated (twenty-seven) chambers of commerce (not including Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow) met at Westminster for interchange of opinions on various questions 21 Feb. 1865

Annual meetings held since: 46 met 18 Feb. 1873; meeting at Paris, 6 May, 1873; at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 22 Sept. 1874; at Leeds, 5 Sept. 1875; at Bristol, 12, 13 Sept. 1876; at Hull, 11 Sept. 1877; at Hawick, &c. 24 Sept. 1880; 21st Feb. 1881; 26th, 1886; 27th, Exeter, 27 Sept. 1887; 28th, Cardiff, 25 Sept. 1888; 29th, London, 26 March, 1889. The Metropolitan chamber of commerce constituted, Sept. issued prospectus, about 10 Oct. 1881; 600 members first general meeting; Mr. Magniae, president 25 Jan. 1882

First annual meeting 24 Jan. 1883

International Congress of Commerce at Brussels 6-10 Sept. „

The International Congress of Commercial Law first met at Antwerp in 1885. At Brussels 30 Sept. 1888

A Minister of commerce in England proposed 1880, dropped 1881

Commercial Travellers' schools, Pinner, founded 1845;—Benevolent Institution, Finsbury 1849

COMMISSION, see *High Commission, Court of*.

COMMISSIONNAIRES, street messengers in Paris. Those in London were originally pensioned soldiers wounded either in the Crimea or India, first employed in the west-end. They were appointed by a society, founded in Feb. 1859 by capt. Edward Walter, which is now under the patronage of the queen and the commander-in-chief. The charges are regulated by a tariff. In Jan. 1861 the society commenced the gratuitous issue of a Monthly Advertising Circular. In March, 1864, there were 250 commissionnaires in London; in Nov. 1866, about 340; in June, 1868, 377; in Oct. 1872, 500; in Feb. 1887, 1650. On 17 June, 1865, capt. Walter resigned, and a permanent system of administration was formed. In 1865 commissionnaires were first engaged as private night-watchmen. A testimonial (piece of plate) from the officers of the army and navy was presented to Captain Walter, 14 June, 1884; knighted, 1887. Commissionnaires have been introduced in the colonies, beginning at Sydney, Feb. 1888.

COMMITTEES, Standing and Grand, were directed to be appointed by the new rules for procedure passed by the House of Commons in 1882, for facilitating the progress of legislation. The first grand committee (on trade, shipping, &c.) met 9 April, 1883; another (on law, &c.) soon after. These Committees were re-appointed by the new rule (13). March 1888, and since.

COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON. Its organisation began about 1208. The charter of Henry I. mentions the *folk-mote*, a Saxon appellation for a court or assembly of the people. The general place of meeting of the *folk-mote* was in the open air at St. Paul's-cross, St. Paul's church-yard. It was not discontinued till after Henry III.'s reign; when certain representatives were chosen out of each ward, who, being added to the lord mayor and aldermen, constituted the court of common council. At first only two were returned for each ward; but the number was enlarged in 1347, and since. This council, which meets every Thurs-

day, is elected annually 21 Dec., St. Thomas's-day. A *Common Hall* is held occasionally. The common council supported the prince of Orange in 1688, and queen Caroline in 1820.

COMMON LAW OF ENGLAND, an ancient collection of unwritten maxims and customs (*leges non scriptæ*), of British, Saxon, and Danish origin, which has subsisted immemorially in this kingdom; and although somewhat impaired by the rude shock of the Norman conquest, has weathered the violence of the times. At the parliament of Merton, 1236, "all the earls and barons," says the parliament roll, "with one voice answered, that they would not change the laws of England, which have hitherto been used and approved;" eminently the law of the land; see *Bastard*. The process, practice, and mode of pleading in the superior courts of common law, were amended in 1852 and 1854.

COMMON PLEAS, COURT OF, IN ENGLAND, in ancient times followed the king's person, and is distinct from that of the King's Bench; but on the grant of *Magna Charta* by king John, in 1215, it was fixed at Westminster. In 1833 the mode of procedure in all the superior courts was made uniform. In England, no barrister under the degree of serjeant could plead in the court of common pleas; but in 1846 the privilege was extended to barristers practising in the superior courts at Westminster. Sat last, July, 1875. The Common Pleas division of the high court of justice now consists of the chief justice and four judges. See *Supreme Court*.

CHIEF JUSTICES. (England.)

- 1558. Sir Anthony Browne.
- 1559. Sir James Dyer.
- 1582. Sir Edmund Anderson.
- 1605. Sir Francis Gawdy.
- 1606. Sir Edward Coke.
- 1613. Sir Henry Hobart.
- 1626. Sir Thomas Richardson.
- 1631. Sir Robert Heath.
- 1634. Sir John Finch.
- 1639. Sir Edward Lyttleton.
- 1640. Sir John Bankes.
- 1643. Oliver St. John.
- 1660. Sir Orlando Bridgman, afterwards lord keeper.
- 1668. Sir John Vaughan.
- 1675. Sir Francis North, afterwards lord keeper Guildford.
- 1683. Sir Francis Pemberton.
- „ Sir Thomas Jones.
- 1685. Sir Henry Bedingfield.
- 1687. Sir Robert Wright.
- „ Sir Edward Herbert.
- 1689. Sir Henry Pollexfen.
- 1692. Sir George Treby.
- 1701. Sir Thomas Trevor, afterwards lord Trevor.
- 1714. Sir Peter King, afterwards lord chancellor King.
- 1725. Sir Robert Eyre.
- 1736. Sir Thomas Reeve.
- 1737. Sir John Willes.
- 1761. Sir Charles Pratt, afterwards lord chancellr. Camden.
- 1766. Sir John Eardley Wilmot.
- 1771. Sir William de Grey, afterwards lord Walsingham.
- 1780. Alexander Wedderburne, aft. ld. ch. Loughborough.
- 1793. Sir James Eyre.
- 1799. Sir John Scott, afterwards lord chancellor Eldon.
- 1801. Sir Richard Pepper Arden (lord Alvanley) 22 May.
- 1804. Sir James Mansfield, 21 April.
- 1814. Sir Vicary Gibbs, 24 Feb.
- 1818. Sir Robert Dallas, 5 Nov.
- 1824. Sir Robert Gifford, 9 Jan.; (lord Gifford); afterwards master of the rolls.
- „ Sir William Draper Best, afterwards lord Wynford, 15 April.
- 1829. Sir Nicolas C. Tindal, 9 June; died July, 1846.
- 1846. Sir Thomas Wilde, 11 July; afterwards lord chancellor Truro.
- 1850. Sir John Jervis, 16 July; died 1 Nov. 1856.
- 1856. Sir Alex. Cockburn, Nov.; ch. j. Q. B. June, 1859.
- 1859. Sir William Erie, June; retired Nov. 1866.
- 1866. Sir William Bovill, 29 Nov.; died 1 Nov. 1873.

1873. John Duke Coleridge, Lord Coleridge, Nov.; removed to queen's bench, Nov. 1880.

The abolition of the distinct divisions of common pleas and exchequer was recommended by the judges, 30 Nov. and ordered by the privy council 16 Dec. 1880.

The last Chief Justice of the common pleas (see *Supreme Court of Judicature Act*, 1881).

CHIEF JUSTICES. (Ireland.)

- 1691. Richard Pyne, 5 Jan.
- 1695. Sir John Healy, 10 May.
- 1701. Sir Richard Cox, 4 May.
- 1703. Robert Doynce, 27 Dec.
- 1714. John Forster, 30 Sept.
- 1720. Sir Richard Levinge, 13 Oct.
- 1724. Thomas Wyndham, 27 Oct.
- 1726. William Whitsted, 23 Jan.
- 1727. James Reynolds, 8 Nov.
- 1740. Henry Singleton, 11 May.
- 1754. Sir William Yorke, 4 Sept.
- 1761. William Aston, 5 May.
- 1765. Richard Clayton, 21 Feb.
- 1770. Marcus Patterson, 18 June
- 1787. Hugh Carleton, afterwards viscount Carleton, 30 April.
- 1800. John Toler, afterwards lord Norbury, 22 Oct.
- 1827. Lord Plunket, 18 June.
- 1830. John Doherty, 23 Dec.
- 1850. James Henry Monahan, 23 Sept.; died 8 Dec. 1878.
- 1876. Sir Michael Morris, Jan. *The last of the chief justices.*

COMMON PRAYER, BOOK OF, was ordered by parliament to be printed in the English language on 1 April, 1548. It was voted out of doors by parliament, and the Directory (*which see*) set up in its room in 1644, and a proclamation was issued against it in 1647. With a few changes the English Common Prayer-book is used by the episcopal churches in Scotland, Ireland, and North America.

The King's Primer published . . . 1545
 First book of Edward VI. printed . . . 7 March, 1549
 Second book of Edward VI. . . . 1552
 First book of Elizabeth (*revised*) . . . 1559
 King James's book . . . ditto . . . 1604
 Scotch book of Charles I. . . . 1637
 Charles II.'s book (*Savoy Conference*) now in use . . . 1662

The *State services* (which had never formed part of the Prayer-book, but were annexed to it at the beginning of every reign) for 5 November (Gunpowder treason), 30 Jan. (Charles I.'s execution), and 29 May (Charles II.'s restoration), were ordered to be discontinued; 17 Jan. 1859. Changes in the Lectionary or calendar of lessons were recommended in the third report of the Ritual Commission, 12 Jan. 1870. A bill for sanctioning these changes passed the house of lords, but was dropped in the house of commons through want of time, Aug.; passed . . . 13 July, 1871

[The old tables might be used till 1 Jan. 1879.]

The fourth report of the Ritual Commission disclosed great difference of opinion amongst the commissioners . . . Aug. 1870

Shortened services and other changes were authorized by the New Uniformity Act, passed 18 July, 1872

Public Worship Regulation Act (to check ritualism) passed . . . Aug. 1874

The Wesleyan Methodists who had used the Prayer-book appoint a committee to revise it . . . Aug. " The Prayer Book revision society petition the Abp. of Canterbury for changes . . . Jan.-Feb. 1883

COMMONS, HOUSE OF, originated with Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, who by the Provisions of Oxford ordered returns to be made of two knights from every shire, and deputies from certain boroughs, to meet such of the barons and clergy as were his friends, with a view thereby to strengthen his own power in opposition to that of his sovereign Henry III., 1258. *Stow*; see *Parliament*. In 1859 Mr. Newnham estimated the constituency of England and Wales at 934,000. It was largely increased by the reform act of 1867:—Regis-

tered parliamentary electors, 1872: England and Wales, boroughs, 1,250,019; counties, 801,109. Scotland, burghs, 49,025; counties, 79,919. Ireland, boroughs, 171,912; counties, 175,439. Total, 2,526,423. By the Franchise Act of 1884, the electors of the United Kingdom were increased to about 5,000,000, and many changes were made by the Redistribution Act of 1885 (disqualified persons about 7,000,000), 1,911,955 voters in boroughs in England and Wales; and 2,579,403 in counties in 1888. The present house of Commons (counties, boroughs, and universities): England and Wales 495 members; Scotland 72; Ireland 103 (1889). See under *Reform*.

Parliamentary electors: England and Wales: 1875, 2,301,266; 1878, 2,416,222; 1883, 2,632,223. Scotland, 1875, 289,789; 1883, 226,511. Ireland, 1875, 230,436; 1883, 322,967; total, 1878, 2,952,005. Electorate, 1889: England and Wales, 4,501,851; Scotland, 571,911; Ireland, 763,145; total, 5,836,907.

By the reform Act of 1834, the county franchise was made uniform with that of the boroughs, and about 2,000,000 voters were added.

By the acts of 1884-5, 670 members: Liberals 333 (4 Independents), Conservatives 251, Parnellites 86. (England 465, Wales 30, Scotland 72, Ireland 103).

Old House.		By the Reform Act of 1832.*		By the Acts of 1867 and 1868.	
ENGLAND.	Members.	ENGLAND.	Members.	ENGLAND.	Members.
202 Cities or boroughs	403	187 Cities or boroughs	323	186 Cities or boroughs†	286
40 Counties	82	40 Counties	144	40 Counties	171
2 Universities	4	1 Isle of Wight	1	1 Isle of Wight	1
		2 Universities	4	3 Universities	5
244	489	230	472	230	463
WALES.		WALES.		WALES.	
12 Cities or boroughs	12	14 Cities or boroughs	14	14 Cities or boroughs	15
12 Counties	12	12 Counties	14	12 Counties	15
24	24	26	28	26	30
SCOTLAND.		SCOTLAND.		SCOTLAND.	
15 Cities or burghs	15	21 Cities or burghs	23	22 Cities or burghs	26
33 Counties	30	33 Counties	30	33 Counties	32
				4 Universities	2
48	45	54	53	59	60
IRELAND.		IRELAND.		IRELAND.	
33 Cities or boroughs	35	33 Cities or boroughs	39	33 Cities or boroughs†	39
32 Counties	64	32 Counties	64	32 Counties	64
1 University	1	1 University	2	1 University	2
66	100	66	105	66	105
382	Total 658	376	Total 658	381	Total 658

COMMONS. In 1685, of the 37,000,000 acres of land in England, about 18,000,000 were moorland, forest, and fen. In 1727, about 3,000,000 acres more had been brought into cultivation; and from that time to 1844, by means of 4000 private acts of parliament, about 7,000,000 acres more were enclosed. Since the Inclosure Act of 1845, which established commissioners, another 1,000,000 acres have been enclosed.

Act for improvement, protection, and management of commons near the metropolis, passed Aug. 1866
The Commons Preservation Society established 1865
elected Wm. Cowper, president. Feb. 1867

"Six Essays on Commons Preservation," were published

It is stated that there are 900,000 acres of common land capable of cultivation in England and Wales,

Aug. 1874

Act for the regulation of commons, passed 11 Aug. 1876

Mr. de Morgan, active opponent of enclosures, imprisoned for contempt of court (The Rolls) Jan. 1878

Metropolitan Board of Works authorised to secure commons, &c. by act passed 16 Aug. "

About 14,000 acres of land near London preserved by the agency of the Commons Preservation Society reported at the annual meeting on 10 Dec. 1896

* In 1844 Sudbury, and in 1852 St. Alban's, were disfranchised for bribery and corruption; each having previously returned two members; the aggregate number of the house then became 654. In 1861, the forfeited seats were thus distributed by act of parliament—two additional to the west riding of York, one additional to South Lancashire, and one to a newly-created borough, Birkenhead.

COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND, the term applied to the interregnum between the death of Charles I. and the restoration of Charles II. A republic was established at the execution of Charles I., 30 Jan. 1649,—a new oath called the "Engagement" was framed, which all officials were obliged to take.† *Salmon*. Oliver Cromwell was made protector, 16 Dec. 1653; succeeded by his son Richard, 3 Sept. 1658. Monarchy was restored 8 May, and Charles II. entered London, 29 May, 1660.

COMMUNALISTS, or COMMUNISTS, propose to divide France into about a thousand small thoroughly independent states, with councils elected by all the population, Paris to be the ruling head. They declare that capital and its holders must be adapted to nobler uses, or cease to exist. Their creed is stated to be atheism and materialism. They are intimately connected with the Interna-

† Disfranchised and replaced, 1867: Lancaster, Yarmouth, Totnes, and Reigate. — Disfranchised, 1870: Beverley and Bridgewater, each two members; Cashel and Sligo, each one member: 652 members, 1878; 12 members short, through void elections, Aug. 1880.

‡ By this oath they swore to be true and faithful to the Commonwealth, without king or house of lords. The statues of Charles were next day demolished, particularly that at the Royal Exchange, and one at the west end of St. Paul's; and in their room the following inscription was conspicuously set up:—"Exit Tyrannus Regum ultimus, Anno Libertatis Angliæ Restitute Primo. Anno Dom., 1648, Jan. 30."

tional Society of workmen (see *Workmen*), and with the communists or socialists (1871-3).*

COMMUNES, in France, are territorial divisions under a mayor. In the 11th century the name was given to combinations of citizens, favoured by the crown, against the exactions of the nobles. In 1356 Stephen Marcel, during the English invasion, vainly endeavoured to establish a confederation of sovereign cities, having Paris as the governing head; and for six months it was really governed by a commune in 1588. After the insurrection of July, 1789, the revolutionary committee which replaced the city council took the name of "commune of Paris," Pétion being mayor. It met at the Hôtel de Ville, and was definitively constituted, 21 May, 1791. It had great power under Robespierre, and fell with him 17 July, 1794; being replaced by twelve municipalities. The commune of Paris was proclaimed 28 March, 1871, during the insurrection, which began 18 March, and ended with the capture of the city by the government troops, 28 May following. 2245 communists were pardoned by decree issued 17 Jan. 1879; and many others afterwards. A number re-entered Paris, 4 September following. For the events of the communal rule in Paris, see *France*, 1871.

COMMUNION, a name given to the ordinance of the Lord's supper, 1 Cor. x. 16. Communicating under the form of bread alone is said to have had its rise in the west, under pope Urban II., 1096. The cup was first denied to the laity by the council of Constance, 1414-18. The fourth Lateran council, 1215, decreed that every believer should receive the communion at least at Easter. The communion service of the church of England was set forth in 1549.

COMMUTATION, see *Tithes*.

COMORN, see *Komorn*.

COMPANIES.† Among the earliest commercial companies in England may be named the Steel-yard society, established 1232. The second company was the merchants of St. Thomas à Becket, in 1248. *Stow*. The third was the Merchant Adventurers, incorporated by Elizabeth, 1564. The following are the city companies of London; the first twelve are the chief, and are styled "the Honourable." Many companies are extinct, and many dates are doubtful. An inquiry into their affairs was partially resisted by them in 1835. In 1869 the gross income of the endowed charities of the city companies was stated to be above 99,000*l*. A motion in the Commons for inquiry into the revenues and other affairs of 89 companies, by Mr. W. H. James, withdrawn, 23 May, 1876. A commission of inquiry was appointed (the earl of Derby, duke of Bedford, lords Coleridge and Sherbrooke, sir R. A. Cross, &c.), 14 July, 1880. Five reports issued with recommendations for reform, 1884-5.

In 1884, 7219 liverymen and about 10,000 freemen, estimated annual income about 750,000*l*., expended in

maintenance, education, and charities; about 75,000*l*. spent in entertainments.

Grants from the companies to the City Guilds of London Institute (Goldsmiths 46,000*l*., Drapers 43,000*l*., Clothworkers 37,000*l*., Fishmongers 34,000*l*., Mercers 22,000*l*., Grocers 10,000*l*.); for technical education, &c. (Drapers 60,000*l*., Goldsmiths 85,000*l*., Mercers 60,000*l*.) and others promised 1878-88.

1. Mercers . . . 1393	46. Plasterers . . . 1501
2. Grocers . . . 1345	47. Stationers . . . 1556
3. Drapers . . . 1438	48. Broderers . . . 1561
4. Fishmongers (salt, 1433; stock, 1509); united . . . 1537	49. Upholders . . . 1626
5. Goldsmiths . . . 1327	50. Musicians . . . 1604
6. Skippers . . . 1327	51. Turners . . . "
7. Merchant Taylors. 1326	52. Basket-makers . . . 1569
8. Haberdashers . . . 1448	53. Glaziers . . . 1631
9. Salters . . . 1558	54. Horners . . . 1638
10. Ironmongers . . . 1464	55. Farriers . . . 1684
11. Vintners . . . 1363	56. Paviers . . . 1479
12. Cloth-workers . . . 1480	57. Loriers . . . 1712
13. Dyers . . . 1471	58. Apothecaries . . . 1617
14. Brewers . . . 1438	59. Shipwrights . . . 1605
15. Leather-sellers . . . 1444	60. Spectacle-makers. 1629
16. Pewterers . . . 1473	61. Clock-makers . . . 1631
17. Barber-Surgeons. 1462	62. Glovers . . . 1639
18. Cutlers . . . 1415	63. Comb-makers . . . 1635
19. Bakers . . . 1509	64. Felt-makers . . . 1604
20. Wax-chandlers . . . 1483	65. Framework knitters . . . 1663
21. Tallow-chandlers. 1462	66. Silk-throwsters . . . 1629
22. Armourers and Braziers . . . 1453	67. Silk-men . . . 1608
23. Girdlers . . . 1448	68. Pin-makers . . . 1636
24. Butchers . . . 1606	69. Needle-makers . . . 1656
25. Saddlers . . . 1272	70. Gardeners . . . 1605
26. Carpenters . . . 1477	71. Soap-makers . . . 1638
27. Cordwainers . . . 1438	72. Tinplate-workers. 1671
28. Painter-stainers . . . 1581	73. Wheelwrights . . . 1670
29. Curriers . . . 1606	74. Distillers . . . 1638
30. Masons . . . 1677	75. Hatband-makers. 1664
31. Plumbers . . . 1611	76. Fatten-makers . . . 1671
32. Inn-holders . . . 1515	77. Glass-sellers . . . 1664
33. Founders . . . 1614	78. Tobacco-pipe makers . . . 1619
34. Poulturers . . . 1504	79. Coach and Harness makers . . . 1677
35. Cooks . . . 1482	80. Gunmakers . . . 1637
36. Coopers . . . 1501	81. Gold and Silver wire-drawers . . . 1693
37. Tilers and bricklayers . . . 1568	82. Bowstring-makers 1440
38. Bowyers . . . 1621	83. Card-makers . . . 1628
39. Fletchers . . . 1536	84. Fan-makers . . . 1709
40. Blacksmiths . . . 1571	85. Wood-mongers . . . 1605
41. Joiners . . . 1571	86. Starch-makers . . . 1632
42. Weavers . . . 1184	87. Fishermen . . . 1687
43. Woolmen . . . 1484	88. Parish clerks . . . 1223
44. Scriveners . . . 1617	89. Carmen . . . 1606
45. Fruiterers . . . 1606	90. Porters . . . 1154
	91. Watermen . . . 1556

COMPANIES' ACT, passed 1862, was amended and continued, 20 Aug. 1867; both amended by acts, 2 July, 1877, and 15 Aug., 1879. By the last act, unlimited banking companies were regulated in regard to their issue of notes, and of accounts, &c. The acts of 1862, 1867, 1877, and 1879 were amended by 43 Vict. c. 19 (1880), in 1883 and 1886. Companies registered 30,372 since 1862; nominal capital 3,442,804,000*l*.; reported 1889.

COMPASS, MARINER'S, said to have been early known to the Chinese, 1115 B.C., and brought to Europe by Marco Polo, a Venetian, 1260, A.D. Flavio Gioja, of Amalfi, a navigator, of Naples,* is said to have introduced the suspension of the needle, 1302. The compass is also said to have been known to the Swedes in the time of king Jarl Birger, 1250. Its variation was discovered first by Columbus, 1492; afterwards by Sebastian Cabot, 1540. The compass box and hanging compass used by navigators were invented by William Barlowe, an English divine and natural philosopher,

* The statement that the *fleur-de-lis* was made the ornament of the northern point of the compass in compliment to Charles, the king of Naples at the time of the discovery, has been contradicted.

* M. Dufaure, in opposing the amnesty, 17 May, 1876, asserted that the outbreak was organised by about 7000 communists and 1500 foreigners; 40,000 persons were incarcated; 10,000 tried; 25,000 dismissed. See *France*.

† Bubble companies have been formed, commonly by designing persons. Law's bubble, in 1720-1, was perhaps the most extraordinary of its kind, and the *South Sea Bubble*, in the same year, was scarcely less memorable for its ruin of thousands of families. Many companies were established in these countries in 1824 and 1825, and turned out to be bubbles. Immense losses were incurred by individuals, and the families of thousands of speculators were totally ruined. Many railway enterprises (1844-5) were termed bubbles. See *Law's Bubble*; *South Sea*; *Railways*; *Joint-Stock Companies*.

in 1608; see *Magnetism*. The measuring compass was invented by Jost Bing, of Hesse, in 1602. The compass of sir William Thomson patented in 1876 is considered the best.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS, see *Civil Service*.

COMPIEGNE, a French city north of Paris, the residence of the Carlovingian kings. During the siege, Joan of Arc was captured by the Burgundians, 25 May, 1430, and given up to the English for money. The emperor Napoleon III. and the king of Prussia met here on 6 Oct. 1861.

COMPLUTENSIAN BIBLE, see *Polyglot*.

COMPOSING-MACHINES, see *Printing and Times*.

COMPOSITE ORDER, a mixture of the Corinthian and Ionic, and also called the Roman order, is of uncertain date.

Composite Portraits. By means of photography in 1877-8, Mr. Francis Galton combined from 2 to 9 separate portraits; the result was generally an improvement on the features of the components.

COMPOUND HOUSEHOLDERS (in regard to the payment of rates) were constituted by the Small Tenements act of 1851. Their position, with regard to the suffrage, caused much discussion during the passing of the Reform act in 1867; and their claims were rejected.

COMPOUND RADICAL, in organic chemistry, is a substance which although containing two or more elements, in ordinary circumstances performs the part of an element. The Radical or Binary theory was propounded by Berzelius, 1833, and by Liebig, 1838; and modified in the nucleus theory of Aug. Laurent, 1836. The first compound radical isolated was cyanogen (*which see*), by Gay-Lussac, in 1815; see *Amyl*, *Ethyl*, and *Methyl* as other examples.

COMPREHENSION BILL. Passed by the House of Lords in 1689, it proposed changes likely to induce Nonconformists to join the Church of England—it was dropped in the Commons, being unsatisfactory to all parties.

COMPROMISE, see *Breda*.

COMTE PHILOSOPHY, see *Positive Philosophy*.

CONCEPTION, IMMACULATE. A festival (on 8 Dec.) appointed in 1389, observed in the Roman Catholic Church in honour of the Virgin Mary's having been conceived and born immaculate, or without original sin. Opposition to this doctrine was forbidden by decree of pope Paul V. in 1617, confirmed by Gregory XV. and Alexander VII. *Ménault*. On 8 Dec. 1854, pope Pius IX. promulgated a bull, declaring this dogma to be an article of faith, and charging with heresy those who should doubt it or speak against it.—The **CONCEPTIONISTS** were an order of nuns in Italy, established in 1488; see *Santiago*.

CONCERTINA, a musical instrument invented by prof. afterwards sir Charles Wheatstone, about 1825, and improved by Mr. G. Case. The sounds are produced by free vibrating metal springs.

CONCERTS. The Filarmonia gave concerts at Vicenza in the 16th century. The first public subscription concert was performed at Oxford in 1665; the first in London is said to have been in 1672, by John Banister, afterwards by Thomas Britton till his death, 1714. The Academy of Ancient Music, which introduced concerts in London, began in 1710; the Concerts of Ancient Music in 1776; and the present Philharmonic Society in

1813; see others, under *Music*; *Crystal Palace*; and *Handel*. Colossal peace concerts were held at Boston, U.S., 15 June, &c. 1869; 17 June to 4 July, 1872; see *Boston*.

Concerts Spirituels at Paris, organized by Anne Dannican Philidor, began in Passion week, 18 March, 1725; closed in 1791; re-established, 1805; replaced by the Concerts du Conservatoire, begun 9 March, 1828.

Jullien's Popular Concerts, with monster quadrilles, began at Drury Lane Theatre 8 June, 1840; a farewell series, 1859. He greatly promoted the taste for classical music.

Promenade Concerts revived at Covent Garden Theatre, autumn, 1880.

CONCHOLOGY, the science of shells, is mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny. It was first reduced to a system by John Daniel Major, of Kiel, who published his classification of the *Testacea* in 1675. Lister's system was published in 1685; and that of Largius in 1722. Johnson's Introduction (1850) and Sowerby's *Manual of Conchology* (1842), are useful. Forbes and Hanley's "British Mollusca and their Shells" (1848-53) is a magnificent work. "British Conchology," by J. G. Jeffreys, published in 1862-9.

CONCILIATION COUNCILS, see *Councils*.

CONCLAVE. A range of small cells in the hall of the Vatican, or palace of the pope of Rome, where the cardinals usually meet to elect a pope, and also the assembly of the cardinals shut up for the purpose. Clement IV. having died at Viterbo in 1268, the cardinals were nearly three years unable to agree in the choice of a successor, and were on the point of breaking up, when the magistrates, by the advice of St. Bonaventura, shut the gates of their city, and locked up the cardinals till they agreed, 1271.

CONCORD (Massachusetts, N. America). Near here was fought the battle of Lexington (*which see*), 19 April, 1775.

CONCORDANCE. An index or alphabetical catalogue of all the words and also a chronological account of all the transactions in the Bible. The first concordance was made under the direction of Hugo de St. Caro, who employed as many as 500 monks upon it, 1247. *Abbé Lenglet*. It was based on one compiled by Anthony of Padua. Thomas Gibson's "Concordance of the New Testament" published, 1535. John Marbeck's "Concordance" (for the whole Bible), 1550. Two Concordances (with royal privileges), by Rob. F. Herrey, appeared in 1578. Cruden's Concordance was published in London in 1737. Dr. Robert Young's valuable "Analytical Concordance to the Bible," 1879-80. The Index to the Bible, published by the Queen's printers, prepared by B. Vincent, editor of this volume, was completed in May, 1848.

Verbal indexes accompany good editions of the ancient classics. An index to *Shakespeare*, by Ayscough, appeared in 1790; another by Twiss in 1805; and Mrs. Cowden Clarke's (late Mary Novello) concordance to *Shakespeare's Plays* (on which she spent 16 years' labour) in 1847. *Shakespeare-Lexicon* by Dr. A. Schmidt, 2 vols. 1874-5. Mrs. Horace Furness's concordance to *Shakespeare's Poems*, 1874. Todd's verbal index to *Milton*, 1809. Cleveland's concordance to *Milton*, 1867. Brightwell's concordance to *Tennyson*, 1869. Abbott's concordance to *Pope*, 1875. Dunbar's concordance to *Homer*, 1880.

CONCORDAT. An instrument of agreement between a prince and the pope, usually concerning benefices. The concordat between the emperor Henry V. of Germany and pope Calixtus II., in 1122, has been regarded as the fundamental law of the church in Germany. The concordat be-

tween Napoleon Bonaparte and Pius VII., signed at Paris, 15 July, 1801, re-established the Catholic church and the papal authority in France. Napoleon was made in effect the head of the Gallican church, as bishops were to have their appointments from him, and their investiture from the pope. Another concordat between the same persons was signed at Fontainebleau, 25 Jan. 1813. These were almost nullified by another, 22 Nov. 1817. A concordat, signed 18 Aug. 1855, between Austria and Rome, by which a great deal of the liberty of the Austrian church was given up to the papacy, caused much dissatisfaction. In 1863 it was virtually abolished by the legislatures of Hungary and Austria.

CONCUBINES were tolerated among the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, but strictly forbidden to Christians (*Mark* x., *1 Cor.* vii. 2). They are mentioned as having been allowed to the priests, *1132*; see *Morganatic Marriages*.

CONDENSATION, see *Gas, Beer, Milk*.

CONDOTTIERI, *conductors* or leaders of mercenaries, termed free companies or lances, which became so troublesome in Italy, that the cities formed a league to suppress them in 1342. Many ravaged France after the peace of Bretigny, in 1360.

CONDUITS. Two remarkable conduits, among a number of others in London, existed early in Cheapside. The "great conduit" was the first cistern of lead erected in the city, and was built in 1285. At the procession of Anna Boleyn, on the occasion of her marriage, it ran with white and claret wine all the afternoon, 1 June, 1533-*Stow*.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF NORTH AMERICA. The efforts of the Southern States for the extension of slavery, and the zeal of the Northern States for its abolition, with the consequent political dissensions, led to the great secession of 1860-1. On 4 Nov. 1860, Abraham Lincoln, the Republican or Abolitionist candidate, was elected president of the United States. Hitherto, a president in the interest of the South had been elected. On 20 Dec., South Carolina seceded from the Union; and soon after Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia (except West Virginia), Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina also. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated president of the Southern Confederacy at Montgomery in Alabama, 18 Feb. 1861. For the events of the war which ensued, and the restoration of the Southern States to the Union, see *United States*, 1861-5. Jefferson Davis's "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," 2 vols., published June, 1881.

CONFEDERATION AT PARIS, 14 July, 1790; see *Champ de Mars*, and *Bastille*.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE, the League of the Germanic States, formed by Napoleon Bonaparte, 12 July, 1806, when he abolished the Holy Roman Empire, and the emperor of Germany became emperor of Austria. In Dec. it consisted of France, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Westphalia; seven grand duchies; six duchies; and twenty principalities. The princes collectively engaged to raise 258,000 troops to serve in case of war, and established a diet at Frankfort. This league terminated with the career of Bonaparte in 1814; and in 1815 it was replaced by the *Germanic Confederation* (which see, and *Germany*).

CONFERENCES, ECCLESIASTICAL. One was held at Hampton Court palace, between the

prelates of the church of England and the puritan ministers, in order to effect a general union, at the instance of the king, James I., 14, 16, 18 Jan. 1604. It led to the new translation of the Bible, now in general use in England; executed in 1607-11. Some alterations in the church liturgy were agreed upon; but these not satisfying the dissenters, nothing more was done.—Another conference of the bishops and presbyterian ministers, with the same view, was held in the *Savoy*, 15 April to 25 July, 1661. The dissenters' objections were generally disallowed, but some alterations were recommended in the Prayer-book. See *Wesleyans* and *Congresses*.

CONFESSIONAL, see *Auricular Confession*.

CONFESSIONS OF FAITH, or CREEDS; see *Apostles'*, *Nicene* (325), and *Athanasian* (about 434) *Creeds*. J. R. Lumby's "History of the Creeds," published 1874.

The confession of faith of the Greek church was presented to Mahommed II. in 1453. This gave way in 1643 to one composed by Mogila, metropolitan of Kiev, which is the present standard of the Russo-Greek church.

The creed of Pius IV., composed of the Nicene creed, with additional articles which embody all the peculiar dogmas of the Roman Catholic church, published by the council of Trent.

The church of England retains the 'Apostles', *1564*
Nicene, and Athanasian creeds, with articles:—

42 in 1552: reduced to 39. *1563*

The confession of Augsburg (that of the Lutherans) was drawn up principally by Melancthon, in 1530, and has since undergone modifications, the last of which is called the "Form of Concord." *1579*

The Westminster confession was agreed to in 1643; and adopted by the presbyterian church of Scotland; see *Westminster* *1647*

The congregational dissenters published a declaration of faith *1833*

CONFIRMATION, or laying on hands, was practised by the Apostles in 34 and 56 (*Acts* viii. 17; xix. 6), and was general, according to some church authorities, in 190. In the church of England it is the public profession of the Christian religion by an adult person, who has been baptized in infancy. It is made a sacrament by the church of Rome.

CONFLANS (near Paris), **TREATY OF**, between Louis XI. of France and the dukes of Bourbon, Brittany, and Burgundy, 5 Oct. 1465. By its provisions Normandy was ceded to the duke of Berry, and an end was put to the "War of the Public Good." It was confirmed by the Treaty of Peronne, 1468.

CONFUCIANISM, the doctrines or system of morality taught by Confucius (B.C. 551-479), which has been long adopted in China as the basis of jurisprudence and education. It inculcates no worship of a god, and doubts a future state.

CONGÉ D'ÉLIRE (permission to elect), the licence given by the sovereign as head of the church, to chapters and other bodies, to elect dignitaries, particularly bishops; the right asserted by Henry VIII., 1535. After the interdict of the pope upon England had been removed in 1214, king John made an arrangement with the clergy for the election of bishops.

CONGELATION, the act of freezing. Ice was produced in summer by means of chemical mixtures, by Mr. Walker, in 1783. Quicksilver was frozen without snow or ice, in 1787. In 1810 Leslie froze water in an air-pump by placing a vessel of sulphuric acid under it. Numerous freezing mixtures have been discovered since. Intense cold is produced by the aëricification of liquefied

carbonic acid gas. Ice-making machines invented by Jacob Perkins 1834, John Gorrie 1848, and others. In 1857 Mr. Harrison patented a machine for manufacturing ice for commercial purposes, by means of ether and salt water, and made large blocks. In 1860, M. Carré devised a method of freezing to 60° below zero by making water in a close vessel absorb and give off the gas ammonia. Siebe's ice-making machine, exhibited at the International Exhibition of 1862, excited much admiration.

In R. Reece's ice-making machine (made known Dec. 1868), liquefied ammonia is vaporized in a close vessel surrounded by water to be frozen.

Mr. Harrison's method of freezing was applied to preservation of meat in Australia; a cargo of carcases was shipped from Norfolk, Australia, 13 July, 1873. Not successful. See *Ice, Provisions*.

CONGO RIVER, S.W. Africa. The mouths of the Congo were discovered by the Portuguese in 1481, and they have ever since claimed territories on its banks. The natives on its bank and on the creeks having rifled the *Geraldine*, and committed other acts of piracy, were chastised by an expedition under commodore sir Wm. Hewett, 3-11 Sept. 1875. Several villages and chiefs' houses were destroyed.

For Mr. H. M. Stanley's expeditions in connection with the Belgian government, and his settlements, see *Africa*, 1876, *et seq.*

M. de Brazza's expedition; his treaty with the king of Congo ratified by the French government 21 Nov. 1882

Colonies formed; national jealousies excited; regret of the disinterested king of the Belgians; the British government partly recognize the rights of the Portuguese, Jan., with certain modifications (afterwards set aside) March, 1883

Sir F. Goldsmid, chief of an expedition connected with the International African Association favoured by Belgium, starts summer "

The French seize fresh territories, 28 March, 1883; burn a village, March, *et seq.*

Mr. Stanley had peaceably founded 12 stations and opened up 4500 miles of rivers to trade and civilization, reported 12 July; he advocates a British protectorate, Sept.; M. de Brazza's settlements reported unsuccessful Sept. "

Circular from the Portuguese government asserting rights over the mouth of the Congo, published in *Times* 5 Nov. "

Sir F. Goldsmid ill; returns to England; reports; Gen. (Chinese) Gordon appointed by the king of Belgium to act on behalf of the International African Association on the Congo for the suppression of slavery, and support of commerce, Jan.; but is sent by the British government to the Soudan 18 Jan. 1884

Mr. Stanley returns to Stanley Pool 21 Jan. "

British agreement with Congo, announced 5 Feb. "

British interest secured by treaty with Portugal; signed Feb. "

The International African Association (captain Strauch, president), aiming at the suppression of slavery, has 30 stations, announced 9 April; its flag recognized by United States, 22 April; it formulates itself as a federal state, and is said to enter into engagements with France, regarded as presumptuous, but justified by the Association, May-June, "

Recognized by Great Britain, Italy, and other powers, Dec. 1884, *et seq.*

Colonel sir Francis de Winton appointed administrator-general of the Congo territories June, "

Free trade in the Congo valley declared by the West African conference (which see) Dec. "

The Mouth of the Congo occupied by the Portuguese 15 Jan. 1885

Treaty between the Association and France respecting the delimitation of territory, signed 5 Feb. "

King Leopold II. takes the title of Independent Sovereign of the State about 6 Aug. "

Mr. H. M. Stanley's book "Congo, and the Founding of its Free State" published May, "

Conference at Berlin ratifying the recognition of the Congo State by the Powers . . . 19 April, 1886
Stanley Falls Station evacuated . . . Dec. "
Leopoldville, at Stanley Pool, founded by Mr. H. M. Stanley in 1881 reported prosperous . . . 1887
Stanley Falls Station re-occupied . . . 4 June, 1883

CONGREGATION OF THE LORD, a name taken by the Scotch reformers, headed by John Knox, about 1546. Their leaders (the earls of Glencairn, Argyle, Morton, and others) called "lords of the congregation," signed the first bond or covenant which united the protestants under one association, 3 Dec. 1557. *Tytler*.

CONGREGATIONALISTS, see *Independents*.

CONGRESS. An assembly of princes or ministers for the settlement of the affairs of nations or of a people. The following are the most remarkable congresses of Europe:—

Münster	1643-8
Nimeguen	1676-8
Ryswick	1697
Utrecht	1713
Soissons	1728
Antwerp	8 April, 1793
Rastadt	9 Dec. 1797-9
Châtillon	5 Feb. 1814
Vienna	3 Nov. "
Aix-la-Chapelle	9 Oct. 1818
Carlsbad	1 Aug. 1819
Troppau	20 Oct. 1820
Laybach	6 May, 1821
Verona	25 Aug. 1822
Paris	16 Jan.—22 April, 1856
Frankfort (see <i>Germany</i>)	16-31 Aug. 1863
Constantinople	23 Dec. 1876—20 Jan. 1878
Berlin	13 June—13 July, "

See *Alliances, Church, Conventions, &c.*

The first general CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, preparatory to their declaration of independence, when strong resolutions were passed, also a petition to the king, and an address to the people of England, was held, 5 Sept. 1774. The second was held, 10 May, 1775; the third, when the independence was declared, 4 July, 1776

The first federal American congress, under the constitution, was held at New York; George Washington, president. March, 1789

The first congress of the seceding southern states was held at Montgomery, Alabama, 4 Feb.; it elected Jefferson Davis president of the confederate states on 9 Feb. For political reasons it adjourned on 24 May, to meet at Richmond, in Virginia, on 20 July, 1861

In 1863, the emperor Napoleon invited the sovereigns of Europe to a congress; which was declined by England 25 Nov., and only conditionally acceded to by other powers. He proposed a congress on the affairs of Italy and Rome in Nov. 1867, without effect.

CONGREVE ROCKETS, see *Rockets*.

CONIC SECTIONS. Their properties were probably known to the Greeks, four or five centuries before the Christian era, and their study was cultivated in the time of Plato, 390 B.C. The earliest treatise on them was written by Aristæus, about 330 B.C. Apollonius's eight books were written about 240 B.C. The parabola was applied to projectiles by Galileo, the ellipse to the orbit of planets by Kepler, and to comets by Newton.

CONJURATION, see *Witchcraft*.

CONJURERS, see under *Wizard*.

CONNAISSANCE DES TEMPS, the French nautical almanack, continuing Hecker's *Ephemerides*, was first published by Picard, 1679.

CONNAUGHT, W. Ireland; long a nominal kingdom, divided into counties, 1590. Prince

Arthur was created duke of Connaught, 23 May, 1874; being the first royal prince whose leading title was Irish.

The Duke of Connaught's Establishment Act, passed 8 Aug., 1873, made the same provision for the duke, as for his brother Alfred; see *Edinburgh*. The duke was married to the princess Louise Margaret of Prussia, 13 March, 1879.

CONNECTICUT a New England state of N. America. The settlements of 1635 and 1638 were united by charter in 1665. Capital Hartford. Population 1880, 622,700.

CONNOR, Ireland. The bishopric was united to that of Down, 1442. The first prelate, Angus Macneisius, died 507. The united sees were added to Down on the death of its last bishop, 1842, in accordance with the Irish Church Temporalities act, 1833.

CONQUEST, the era in British history, when William duke of Normandy overcame Harold II. at the battle of Hastings, 14 Oct. 1066, and obtained the crown which he asserted had been bequeathed to him by Edward the confessor (Edgar being the rightful heir). William has been erroneously styled the *Conqueror*, for he succeeded to the crown of England by *compact*. He defeated Harold, who was himself a usurper, but a large portion of the kingdom afterwards held out against him; and he, unlike a conqueror, took an oath to observe the laws and customs of the realm, in order to induce the submission of the people. Formerly our judges were accustomed to reprehend any gentleman at the bar who said casually William the conqueror, instead of William I. *Selden*. Maelise exhibited forty-two drawings on the events of the Norman conquest, in May, 1857. E. A. Freeman's "History of the Norman Conquest," 6 vols, 1870-9, is valued.

CONSCIENCE CLAUSE, see *Education*.

CONSCIENCE, COURTS OF, or OF REQUESTS for recovery of small debts, constituted by stat. of Hen. VII. 1493, and re-organised by stat. Hen. VIII. 1517. These courts were improved and amended by various acts; their jurisdiction in London reached to 5*l.* and (until superseded by county-courts) to 40*s.* in other towns. The practice was by summons, and if the party did not appear, the commissioners had power to apprehend and commit; see *County Courts*.

CONSCIENCE, LIBERTY OF, a principle of genuine Christianity (1 *Cor.* x. 29); repudiated by Romanism, proclaimed by James II. for political purposes, 1687.

CONSCIENCE MONEY. In the year ending 31 March, 1873, 9,847*l.* were sent to the exchequer for unpaid income tax; 74, 8,588*l.*; 1877, 14,835*l.*; 1878, 5,572*l.*; 1879, 32*l.*; 1880, 5,801*l.*

CONSCRIPT FATHERS (*patres concripti*) the designation given to the Roman senators, because their names were written in the registers of the senate.

CONSCRIPTION, a mode (derived from the Romans) adopted for recruiting armies on the continent. On 5 Sept. 1798, a military conscription was ordained in France, comprehending all the young men from 20 to 25 years of age: from whom selections were made. A conscription for 350,000 men took place in Jan. 1813, after the disastrous Russian campaign, and in Dec. same year, another of 300,000 after the battle of Leipsic. Estimated conscription, 1793-1813, 4,103,000. The law of 1818 modified in 1824, 1832, and 1868) required a certain annual contingent for each department. The conscription was enlarged and modified by the army

bill which was enacted in Feb. 1868. The re-organisation of the army began in 1871, after the fatal war with Germany. Substitutes were allowed under certain conditions. Conscription for Great Britain was advocated and strongly opposed in 1875.

CONSECRATION. Aaron and his sons were consecrated priests, 1490 B.C. (*Lev.* viii.). The Jewish tabernacle was dedicated, 1490 B.C., and Solomon's temple, 1004 B.C. (1 *Kings* viii.). The consecration of churches began in the 2nd century. Anciently the consecration of popes was deferred until the emperor had given his assent to their election. Gregory IV. desired to have his election confirmed by the emperor Louis, in 828. *Hénault*. The consecration of churches, places of burial, &c., is admitted in the reformed religion. An act relating to the consecration of churchyards, passed 20 Aug. 1867, was amended in 1868. A form of consecration was adopted by convocation, but not sanctioned by the crown, April, 1712. It is generally used but is not compulsory.—*Burn*. The form of consecrating bishops in the church of England is set forth in the prayer-book of 1549.—*Stow*.

CONSERVATION OF FORCE. The doctrine that no physical force can be created or destroyed, but may be transferred, is maintained by Faraday, Grove, Helmholtz, Tyndall, and other philosophers; see *Correlation*.

CONSERVATIVES, a name said to have been invented by John Wilson Croker,* an earnest Tory, in 1830, assumed by a party, whose leading principle is the preservation of our national institutions. It was termed a new cant word by T. B. Macaulay in *Edinburgh Review*, July, 1832. Sir Robert Peel acknowledged himself a conservative when reproached by the Irish party in parliament with being an Orangeman; but the party that afterwards separated from him called their principles conservative in contradistinction to his,—his policy and measures being changed.—The *Conservative Club* was founded in 1840; see *Protectionists and Clubs*. The party in the north of the United States which supported the president in his conciliatory efforts to re-establish the Union, Jan. 1866, were termed "Conservatives." A great meeting of the National Union of Conservative Associations was held at the Crystal Palace, 24 June, 1872. The party in the minority at the elections in 1868 obtained a majority at those in Feb. 1874, and came into office. They were again in a minority at the general election, and resigned 22 April, 1880. The marquis of Salisbury was elected leader of the party, 9 May, 1881, succeeding the earl of Beaconsfield, who died 19 April previous. Constitutional club (central) formed in London, President, marquis of Salisbury. House opened 8 Aug. 1883. *National Conservative Clubs*, established in 1866. See *Derby and Disraeli, Fourth Party, Liberals, National Union*.

CONSERVATOIRES, a name given to establishments for the cultivation of music and the arts on the continent. One was established at Naples in 1537. The singing school at Paris, founded in 1784, and closed in 1789, was re-opened in 1793 as the "Institut National de Musique," and after being reorganised, was re-named "Conservatoire de Musique" in 1795, and flourished under Cherubini (1822-42). "The Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers" was established in 1784. It includes a museum and library, and lectures are given to workmen there.

CONSERVATORS OF THE PUBLIC LIBERTIES. Officers chosen in England to inspect the

* Quarterly Review, vol. xlii. p. 276, Jan. 1830.

treasury and correct abuses in administration, 28 Hen. III. 1244.—*Rapin*. Conservators were appointed to see the king's peace kept.—*Pardon*. Conservators were formerly appointed in every seaport to take cognisance of all offences committed against the peace upon the main sea out of the liberty of the Cinque Ports.—*Bailey*.

CONSISTORIES for regulating ecclesiastical discipline and divine worship in the Lutheran church in Germany, were established at the reformation—the first at Wittenberg in 1542; other consistories were established after the peace of Augsburg in 1555.

CONSISTORY COURT, anciently joined with the hundred court; and its original, as divided therefrom, is found in a law of William I., 1079, quoted by lord justice Coke. The chief and most ancient consistory court of the kingdom belongs to the see of Canterbury, and is called the Court of Arches (*which see*).

CONSOLIDATED FUND was formed by combining the "aggregate," "general," and "South Sea funds," 1786. On 5 Jan. 1816, the exchequers of Great Britain and Ireland, previously separate, were amalgamated, forming "the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom."

CONSOLS, see *Stocks*.

CONSORZIO NAZIONALE, see *Italy*, 1866.

CONSPIRACIES. Among the recorded conspiracies, real or supposed, the following are the most remarkable: see *Rebellions*.

Of the duke of Gloucester against Richard II.	1397
Of the earl of Cambridge and others against Henry V.	1415
Of Anthony Babington and others against Elizabeth. (See <i>Babington</i>)	1586
Of Lopez, a Jew, and others	1594
Of Patrick York, an Irish fencing-master hired by the Spaniards to kill the queen	"
Of Walpole, a Jesuit, and Edward Squyer to poison the queen	1598
Tyrene's insurrection in Ireland	1599
The Gunpowder plot (<i>which see</i>)	1605
Tyrene's conspiracy to surprise the castle of Dublin.	1607
Of Penruddock (1655) and of Syndercombe and others to assassinate Oliver Cromwell	Jan. 1657
Insurrection of the Fifth-monarchy men against Charles II.	1661
Of Blood, who seized the duke of Ormond, wounded him, and would have hanged him, Dec. 1670; and who afterwards attempted to steal the regalia.	9 May, 1671
The pretended conspiracy of the French, Spanish, and English Jesuits to assassinate Charles II., revealed by the infamous Titus Oates, Dr. Tongue, and others	Aug. 1678
The Meal-tub plot (<i>which see</i>)	1679
The Rye-house plot to assassinate the king on his way to Newmarket. (See <i>Rye-house Plot</i>).	1683
Of lord Preston, the bishop of Ely, and others to restore James II.	Jan. 1691
Of Granville, a French chevalier, to murder king William in Flanders	1692
The Assassination plot (<i>which see</i>) frustrated	1696
Of Simon Fraser, lord Lovat, against queen Anne. (See <i>Rebellions</i>)	1703
Of the marquis Guiscard	March, 1711
Of James Sheppard, an enthusiast, to assassinate George I.	1718
Of counsellor Lyster and others, to bring in the Pretender	1722
Of the Corresponding Society, &c. (<i>which see</i>)	1796-8
Of colonel Despard	1802
Of Robert Emmett, in Dublin, when lord Kilwarden was killed	23 July, 1803
Of Thistlewood and others, to assassinate the king's ministers. (See <i>Cato-street</i>)	1820
Of the Sepoys in India. (See <i>India</i>)	10 May, 1857
Of the Fenians	1858-63

See *Rebellions*, *Chartists*, &c.

CONSPIRACY AND PROTECTION TO PROPERTY ACT, passed 13 Aug. 1875; relates to trade disputes, breaches of contract, &c.

CONSTABLE OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH. The seventh great officer of the crown, and, with the earl marshal, formerly a judge of the court of chivalry, called, in the time of Henry IV., *curia militaris*, and subsequently the court of honour. The power of this officer was so great, that in 1381 a statute was passed for abridging it, and also the power of the earl marshal (*which see*). The office existed before the conquest, after which it went by inheritance to the earls of Hereford and Essex, and next in the line of Stafford. In 1521 it was forfeited by Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, attainted for high treason, and has never since been granted to any person, otherwise than *pro hac vice* (for this occasion), to attend at a coronation or trial by combat. The only instance of a trial by combat being ordered since this office fell into the hands of the crown, was that commanded between lord Reay and Mr. David Ramsey, in Nov. 1631; but the king prevented it.

LORD HIGH CONSTABLES AT CORONATIONS.

Queen Anne, Wriothesley, duke of Bedford	1702
George I., John, Duke of Montague	1714
George II., Charles, duke of Richmond	1727
George III., John, duke of Bedford	1761
George IV.	1821
William IV. } Arthur, duke of Wellington	1831
Victoria	1838

CONSTABLE OF SCOTLAND, LORD HIGH. The office was instituted by David I. about 1147. The holder had the keeping of the king's sword, which the king, at his promotion, delivered to him naked (and hence the badge of the lord high constable is a naked sword); and the absolute command of the king's armies while in the field, in the absence of the king. The office was conferred heritably in 1321 on sir Gilbert Hay, created earl of Erroll, by Robert Bruce, and with his descendants it still remains, being expressly reserved by the treaty of union in 1707. The present earl of Erroll is the twenty-second lord high constable (1889).

CONSTABLES of Hundreds and Franchises, instituted in the reign of Edward I., 1285, are now called high constables. There are three kinds of constables, *high*, *petty*, and *special*; the high constable's jurisdiction extends to the whole hundred; the petty constable's to the parish or liberty for which he is chosen; and the special constable appointed for particular emergencies (as in April, 1848, on account of the Chartists). The general appointment of parish constables was made unnecessary by an act passed Aug. 1872. See *Special Constables* and *Tower*.

CONSTABULARY FORCE. For that of London, see *Police*. The Constabulary of Ireland act passed in 1823, when this species of force was embodied throughout the country. Several subsequent acts were consolidated in 1836.

CONSTANCE, a city in Baden (S. Germany). Here was held the seventeenth general council, 1414-18, which condemned John Huss; and here he was burnt, 6 July, 1415; see *Hussites*.

CONSTANTINA, the ancient capital of Numidia, was taken by the French, 13 Oct. 1837. During the assault on 12 Oct. the French general Damremont was killed. Achmet Bey retired with 12,000 men, as the victors entered Constantina.

CONSTANTINOPLE (formerly Byzantium) (*which see*), now *Stamboul*, derives its name from Constantine the Great, who removed the seat of the

Eastern Empire here, dedicating it 11 May, 330. See *Eastern Empire*.

General ecclesiastical councils against heresy were held here in 381, 553, 680, and 869.

Seized by Procopius 365

The city suffered much from religious dissensions, and was burnt during the "Nika" conflicts 532

Rebuilt by Justinian with great splendour "

St. Sophia dedicated 537

Resisted the Saracens successfully 675, 718

And the Russians 865, 904, 941, 1043

Taken by the Latins 1203, 1204

Recovered by the Greeks 1261

Mainly besieged by Amurath the Ottoman, June—

Aug. 1422

Taken by Mahomet II. after 53 days' siege, 29 May, 1453

CONFERENCE on Turkish Affairs; representatives:

Great Britain, marquiss of Salisbury; *Russia*,

general Ignatieff; *France*, Chaudordy; *Austria*,

Zichy; *Germany*, Von Werther; *Italy*, Corti; or-

inary meetings began 23 Dec. 1876

Turkey rejected the propositions and the conference

closed 20 Jan. 1877

Treaty of peace with Russia; 12 articles; Turkey ac-

cepted modifications of treaty of San Stefano

(which see); an indemnity of about 802,500,000

francs to be paid by Turkey (settlement deferred);

Russian troops to quit within 40 days, &c.; signed

8 Feb. 1879

By the falling down of a barracks at Beykoi about

200 soldiers said to be killed, about 9 Feb. 1880

Conference of European powers respecting Egypt

constituted (see *Egypt*) 23 June, 1882

Great fire, thousands homeless 5 Oct. 1883

See *Turkey*.

ERA OF CONSTANTINOPLE has the creation placed 5508

years B.C. It was used by the Russians until the time

of Peter the Great, and is still used in the Greek church.

The civil year begins 1 Sept., and the ecclesiastical year

in March; the day is not exactly determined. To

find it to our era, subtract 5508 years from January

to August, and 5509 from Sept. to the end. *Nicolas*.

CONSTELLATIONS. *Arcturus*, *Orion*, the

Pleiades, and *Mazzaroth* are mentioned in *Job* ix.

), and xxxviii. 31, about 1520 B.C. Homer and

Hesiod notice constellations; but our first direct

knowledge was derived from Claudius Ptolemæus,

about A.D. 140. Hipparchus (about 147 B.C.) made a

catalogue of forty-eight constellations, and others

were added by Tycho Brahe, Hevelius, Halley, and

others. The number at present acknowledged is 29

northern, 45 southern, and 12 zodiacal.

CONSTITUENCIES, see *Commons*, *House of*.

CONSTITUENT, see *National Assembly*.

CONSTITUTION OF ENGLAND. It com-

prehends the whole body of laws by which the British

people are governed, and to which it is presum-

ably held that every individual has assented.

Lord Somers. This assemblage of laws is distin-

guished from the term government in this respect—

that the constitution is the rule by which the sove-

reign ought to govern at all times; and government

that by which he does govern at any particular

me. *Lord Bolingbroke*. The king of England is

not seated on a solitary eminence of power: on the

contrary, he sees his equals in the co-existing

branches of the legislature, and he recognises his

superior in the law. *Sheridan*. Hallam's "Con-

stitutional History of England" was first published

1827; May's in 1861-3; Stubbs' in 1875.

CONSTITUTIONALIST PARTY, a name

assumed by a combination of Conservatives and

ceded Whigs, Aug. 1867, and used during the

verely contested elections, Nov. 1868. The *Con-*

stitutional Union held its first anniversary 20 June,

81.

Institutional Press Corporation.—An active conservative

body, autumn, 1881.

Constitutional Club.—President marquiss of Salisbury, established 1883.

CONSTITUTIONS OF FRANCE, enacted 1789-91, 1795, 1799, (charter) 1814, 1848, 1852, 1875.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, see *Transubstantiation*.

CONSULS (meaning colleagues), ROMAN: at the expulsion of the Tarquins, a republic was established, to be ruled by two consuls elected annually: the first being Lucius Junius Brutus and Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus, husband of the injured Lucretia, 509 B.C. The consular power was in emergencies superseded by dictators and tribunes.

Government of the Decemviri B.C. 451-449

Three Military Tribunes with consular power 444

A Plebeian elected consul 366

[In the reign of Tiberius the consuls were nominated by the senate, and the appointment became henceforth honorary.]

The French consulate established when the direc-

tory was abolished: Bonaparte, Sièyès, and Roger

Ducos made provisional consular commissioners,

10 Nov.: Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun

made consuls 13 Dec. 1799

Bonaparte was made first consul for 10 years, 6 May,

and for life, 2 Aug. 1802; emperor 18 May, 1804

Commercial agents were first distinguished by the

name of *consuls* in Italy. Lorenzo Strozzi was ap-

pointed by Richard III. 1485

A British consul first appointed in Portugal 1633

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT for naval and military stations passed June 1866; amended, 1869-71; repealed 1886. One for animals passed 1866; renewed 1867; amended 1869. Although the operation of the first act was reported to be successful, it has been much opposed. A royal commission appointed to inquire, reported, July, 1871; and alterations have been proposed. Its repeal negatived in the Commons (308-126), 23 June, 1875; (224-102), 19 July, 1876; 16 March, 1886. A new act for animals was passed 16 Aug. 1878; amended, 1884 and 1886. See *Cattle*.

CONTEMPORARY REVIEW, first appeared Jan. 1866; editor Dean Alford.

CONTINENTAL SYSTEM, the name given to Napoleon's plan to exclude the British merchandise from the entire continent. It began publicly with his *Berlin decree* in 1806, and occasioned the *Orders in Council* (which see).

CONTINUITY, Mr. (after sir) W. R. Grove, in his address as president of the British Association, on 22 Aug. 1866, at Nottingham, expounded the opinion held by many philosophers, that all the past changes in the world have been produced by the continuous action of the causes now in operation—that "continuity is a law of nature, the true expression of the action of Almighty Power."

Those who hold this opinion are termed Uniformitarians; their opponents are termed Cataclysmists, who attribute the changes to the violent action of fire and water.

CONTRABAND OF WAR, a term said to have been first employed in the treaty of Southampton between England and Spain in 1625. During the struggle between Spain and Holland, both powers acted with much rigour towards ships of neutrals conveying goods to the belligerents. This provoked the resistance of England. A milder policy was adopted by the treaty of Pyrenees, 1650; and by the declaration of Paris, 26 April, 1856. The subject was much discussed during the North American conflict, 1861-4.

CONTRACTORS with Government, disqualified from sitting in parliament, 1782.

CONTRE-DANSE (English, *country-dance*), a dance, so called from the dancers being opposite each other, was introduced into France (probably from England) about 1715, *et seq.*

CONTRIBUTIONS, VOLUNTARY, to a vast amount have been several times made by the British people in aid of the government. One, in 1798, to support the war against France, amounted to two millions and a half sterling. Several men of wealth, among others sir Robert Peel, of Bury, Lancashire, subscribed each 10,000*l.* and 200,000*l.* were transmitted from India in 1799; see *Patriotic Fund*. For *India, &c.*, see *Mansion House*.

CONTROL, BOARD OF. Mr. Pitt's bill, establishing this board for the purpose of aiding and controlling the executive government of India, and of superintending the territorial concerns of the company, was passed 18 May, 1784. Act amended and the board remodelled, 1793. The president of the board was a chief minister of the crown, and necessarily one of the members of the cabinet. This board was abolished in 1858, when the government of India was transferred from the company to the crown; see *India Bills*, and *India*.

CONTROL DEPARTMENT, in the British army, was divided into the commissariat and transport department, and the ordnance store department; the old title was abolished; order issued 11 Dec. 1875.

CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION (Metropolitan), at Walton-on-Thames, with children's branches at Hendon and Mitcham, was established in 1840; a branch at Bexhill, Sussex, was founded in 1880. A convalescent hospital for the east of London was founded at Snaresbrook in 1866, greatly due to the exertions of Mr. and Mrs. Charlesworth, Mrs. Gladstone, and Miss Catherine Marsh. Homes at Ramsgate, 1866; Waltham, 1867; Margate, 1875, &c. See *Bartholomew, St.*, 1881. Convalescent Home for Middle Classes proposed by Mr. Burdett and others, Feb. 1885. There were 42 such institutions in 1888.

CONVENTICLES, private assemblies for religious worship, held by Dissenters from the established church; but first applied to the schools of Wickliff. 35 Elizabeth, c. 1 (1593) passed "to prevent and suppress seditious conventicles," was re-enacted by 16 Charles II. c. 4 (1664) and by 22 Charles II. c. 1 (1670). Persons attending them were liable to severe punishment. The statutes were repealed by the toleration act, 24 May, 1689.

CONVENTION PARLIAMENTS, assembled without the king's writ upon extraordinary occasions. One on 25 April, 1660, voted the restoration of Charles II. A second met 22 Jan. 1689; offered the crown to William and Mary 13 Feb.; and dissolved in Feb. 1690; see *National Convention*.

CONVENTIONS, see *Treaties*.

CONVENTS were first founded, according to some authorities, 270. The first in England was erected at Folkestone, by Eadbald, in 630. *Camden*. The first in Scotland was at Coldingham, where Ethelreda took the veil in 670. They were founded earlier in Ireland. They were suppressed in England in various reigns, particularly in that of Henry VIII. A very great number have been suppressed in Europe in the present century. The king of Prussia secularised all the convents in the duchy of Posen. Dom Pedro put down 200 convents in Por-

Many were abolished in Italy and Sicily in 1860, 1861, and 1866, and many in Russia 31 July, 1832, and Nov. 1864.

In 1597 lady Mary Percy founded a convent at Brussels, which flourished there till 1794, when the nuns were compelled to remove to England. They were received by bishop Milner, and placed at Winchester, at which place they remained till their removal to East Bergholt, in Suffolk, June, 1857. This was the first English conventual establishment founded on the continent after the Reformation.

By the Emancipation act of 1829, 10 Geo. IV., the establishment of convents and other religious communities in the United Kingdom was prohibited, but this enactment has been a dead letter. 1829 There were in 1832, 16 convents in England; in 1870, 233; and 70 monasteries in Great Britain.

A select committee to investigate into the revenues of British convents appointed by the commons,

10 May, 1870; reappointed Feb. 1871

The committee reported the evidence heard. 1 June, "

Mr. Newdegate's motion for an inquiry respecting these institutions was negatived. 12 June, 1874

Large convent at Bournemouth, in connection with Church of England, opened 3 Oct. 1875

A Carmelite convent, specially patronised by the duke of Norfolk and family, at St. Charles's Square, Notting Hill, London, W., opened by Cardinal Manning 29 Sept. 1878

Many convents in France abolished, by decree 29 March, 1830

CONVERSION, see *National debt*, 1888.

CONVEYANCING ACT (Scotland) passed 7 Aug. 1874. The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act (England), 44 & 45 Vict. c. 41, passed 22 Aug. 1881.

CONVICTS, see *Transportation*.

CONVOCACTION, the ancient general assembly of the clergy of the nation, convened by the sovereign's writ, to consult on the affairs of the church; the writ is directed to the archbishop of each province, requiring him to summon all the bishops, archdeacons, &c. The convocation is divided into two houses, the upper, consisting of bishops; and lower, of deans, prebendaries, archdeacons, and members (termed proctors) elected from the inferior clergy. The clergy were summoned to meet the king by writ, 23 Edw. I. 1294. The power of the convocation was limited by a statute of Henry VIII., in whose reign the convocation was reorganised. The two houses of convocation were deprived of various privileges in 1718, and ceased to meet. The annual meetings of the clergy held during the sitting of parliament were revived in the province of Canterbury 1852, and York 1861, and fruitless attempts have been made to obtain the power of dealing summarily with ecclesiastical affairs; but in Feb. 1872, convocation was authorised to deliberate respecting alterations in the Liturgy; upon which it acted, 5 March; again in 1879. Petition to the queen for reform of convocation, Nov. 1882.

Convocation relieved from the jurisdiction of the secular courts by Richard III., 1484. The Archbishop of York's claim for this in regard to elections (in the case of Canon Tristram) confirmed by the Queen's Bench Division, Nov. 1837. See *Laymen, House of*, which it met 16 Feb. 1866.

CONVOLVULUS. The Canary *Convolvulus* (*Convolvulus canariensis*) came to England from the Canary Isles, 1690. The Many-flowered, 1779.

COOKERY, an art connected with civilised life. Animals were granted as food to Noah, 2318 B.C., the eating of blood being expressly forbidden (*Gen.* ix. 3, 4). In 1893 B.C. a calf was cooked by Abraham to entertain his guests (*Gen.* xviii. 7, 8).

An English cookery-book was printed 1498; see *Cottage's Store*.

The Cooks' Company, London, chartered 1432, celebrated the anniversary Aug. 1832. Since 1877 the company have given instruction to girls, and prizes for proficiency.

Military Cookery.—Capt. Grant devised a system of cooking for the camp at Aldershot, which has continued in successful operation for the service of between 12,000 and 14,000 men. From April to August, in 1857, the plan was subjected to the severe test of cooking for 92,000 men, who marched in and out of the encampment during that period. The consumption of fuel requisite for this system of cooking was one half-pound of coal per man per day, and the official report states the cost to be one halfpenny per man per week for the three daily meals.

Self-supporting *Cooking Depôts* for the working classes were set up at Glasgow (by Mr. Thomas Corbett), 21 Sept. 1860; and proved successful in Manchester, London, and other places soon after.

Three medals were awarded to the Norwegian self-acting cooking apparatus (Sorenson's patent) at the Paris Exhibition, 1867. Cooking is effected by boiling water, the heat of which is maintained by enclosing it in a non-conducting substance.

A *School of Cookery* was opened at the international exhibition, South Kensington, 14 April, 1873.

A *National Training School for Cookery*, proposed 17 July, 1873, was established in 1874.

COOK'S VOYAGES. James Cook, accompanied by Mr. (afterwards sir) Joseph Banks, sailed from England in the *Endeavour* on his first voyage, 30 July, 1768; and returned home after having circumnavigated the globe, arriving at Deal 12 June, 1771. The chief object of the expedition, at the request of the Royal Society, was the observation of the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, which was effected, 3 June, 1769. Captain Cook sailed to explore the southern hemisphere, 13 July, 1772, and returned 30 July, 1775. In his last expedition (began 12 July, 1776) he was killed by the savages of Owhyhee, 14 Feb. 1779. His ships, the *Resolution* and *Discovery*, arrived at Sheerness, 4 Oct. 1780.

COOLIES, the hill tribes of India, have been recently much employed as labourers in Australia and California, especially since 1861; and about 30,000 of them were conveyed by M. Kootmanschap, to assist in making the great Pacific railway. His proposal in 1869 to replace the negroes in the Southern States of North America for the cultivation of cotton, was not accepted. "The Coolie, his Rights and Wrongs," by E. Jenkins, was published 1871. Coolie emigration has been the subject of negotiation between the British and Chinese governments since 1855.

COOPERAGE, an ancient art, probably suggested for preserving wine. The coopers of London were incorporated in 1501.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES are composed of working men, having for their object the sale of articles of daily consumption to the members at low prices. The Rochdale Equitable Pioneers Society began in 1844, with a capital of 281. In 1860, the business done amounted to 152,063*l.*, the profits being 15,906*l.* These societies (332 in 1862) are registered pursuant to 13 & 14 Vict. c. 115 (1849). On 31 Dec. 1866, 749 industrial, provident, and co-operative societies were registered; 1153, May 1885; 1,281 in 1888. By an act passed in 1867 they are bound to make a return. The fourth congress met at Bolton, April 1, 1872; fifth at Newcastle, 2 April, 1873; sixth at Halifax, 6 April, 1874; seventh in London, 29 March, 1875; eighth at Glasgow, 17 April, 1876; ninth at Leicester, 2 April, 1877; twelfth, Newcastle, 17 May, 1880; thirteenth, at Leeds, 6 June, 1881; fourteenth, Oxford, 29

May, 1882; fifteenth, Edinburgh, 14 May, 1883; sixteenth, Derby (co-operation in production proposed), 2 June, 1884; seventeenth at Oldham, May, 1885; eighteenth at Plymouth, 14 June, 1886; nineteenth at Carlisle, 28 May, 1887; twentieth at Dewsbury, 21 May, 1888; twenty-first to be at Ipswich, 1889. A national trade society in opposition to co-operation was formed in 1872.

Co-OPERATIVE COTTON-MILLS in south Lancashire were reported successful in 1875.

OUSEBURN CO-OPERATIVE ENGINEERING WORKS, established 1871, failed through want of capital: wound up 1875.

Much discontent among London tradesmen on account of the numerous co-operative stores, 1873—80.

Co-operative farming begun in Northamptonshire, 1885.

Establishment of a Co-operative Dwellings Association in London, proposed, 1887.

The Tenant Co-operators (Limited) started Jan. 1883.

The International Co-operative Congress opened at Bologna, 1 Oct. 1883.

COORG, a province, S. India. War broke out between the rajah and the East India Company 1832, which ended by col. Lindsay defeating and deposing the rajah, 10 April, 1834, and his territories were soon after annexed by the British. In 1853 the rajah brought his daughter to be educated in England, where she was baptized. She married a col. Campbell, and died a few years after.

COPENHAGEN (Denmark), built by Walde-mar I., 1157, made the capital, 1443; the university founded 1479. In 1728, more than seventy of its streets and 3785 houses were burnt. Its palace, valued at four millions sterling, was wholly burnt, Feb. 1794, when 100 persons lost their lives. In a fire which lasted forty-eight hours, the arsenal, admiralty, and fifty streets were destroyed, June, 1795. A new national theatre was founded by the king, 18 Oct. 1872.—Copenhagen was bombarded by the English under lord Nelson and admiral Parker; and in their engagement with the Danish fleet of twenty-three ships of the line, eighteen were taken or destroyed by the British, 2 April, 1801. Again, after a bombardment of three days, the city and Danish fleet surrendered to admiral Gambier and lord Cathcart, 7 Sept. 1807. The capture consisted of eighteen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, six brigs, and twenty-five gun-boats, and immense naval stores. Population, with suburbs, 1880, 273,727; 1887, 286,900. See *Denmark*.

The czar and the kings of Denmark and Greece, and other royal persons, breakfast with Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Tennyson, and others on board the *Pembroke Castle*, 18 Sept. 1883.

The royal castle of Christiansborg, burnt; Thorwaldsen's works saved, 3, 4 Oct. 1834.

International Exhibition opened by the king, 18 May 1883.

COPENHAGEN FIELDS (N. London). Here the Corresponding Society met on 26 Oct. 1796; and the Trades' Union, 21 April, 1834. The fields are now chiefly occupied by the Metropolitan Cattle-market, opened 13 June, 1855.

COPERNICAN SYSTEM, so called from its author Nicolas Copernicus, born at Thorn, 19 Feb. 1473, died 24 May, 1543. A few days before his death, the printing of his book on the "Revolution of the Celestial Bodies" was completed. The system, which resembles that attributed to Pythagoras, was condemned by a decree of pope Paul V. in 1616; not revoked till 1818 by Pius VII.

COPLEY MEDAL, see *Royal Society*.

COPOPHONE, a musical instrument, consisting of a series of glass tumblers, connected with a sounding board. The sounds are produced by

moving wet fingers along the edge of the glasses. It was played on at parties in London in June, 1875, by Chevalier Furtado Coelho, the inventor.

COPPER. One of the six primitive metals, said to have been first discovered in Cyprus. *Pliny*. We read in the Scriptures of two vessels of fine copper (or brass), "precious as gold," 457 B.C. (*Ezra* viii. 27). The mines of Fahlun, in Sweden, are most surprising excavations. In England, copper-mines were discovered in 1561, and there are upwards of fifty mines in Cornwall, where mining has been increasing since the reign of William III. In 1857, 75,832 tons of copper ore were imported, and 25,241 tons extracted. In 1865, 198,298 tons of copper ore were extracted from British mines, and 11,888 tons smelted: 82,562 tons were imported. In 1856, 24,257 tons of pure copper (worth 2,983,611*l.*); in 1869, 8291 tons (worth 644,065*l.*); in 1875, 4593 tons (worth 413,284*l.*); in 1876, 4694 tons (worth 391,130*l.*); in 1879, 3462 tons (worth 222,507*l.*); 1883, 2,620 tons (worth 181,067*l.*); 1887, 889 tons (worth 42,850*l.*) were produced in the United Kingdom. The Burra-Burra copper-mines, in S. Australia, discovered 1842, brought great prosperity.

COPPER MONEY. The Romans, prior to the reign of Servius Tullius, used rude pieces of copper for money; see *Coin*.

In England copper money was made at the instance of sir Robert Cotton, in 1609; but was first really coined (when Miss Stewart sat for the figure of Britannia) 1665 Its regular coinage began in 1672, and it was largely issued in . . . 1689

In Ireland, copper was coined as early as 1339; in Scotland in 1406; in France in . . . 1580

Wood's coinage (*which see*) in Ireland commenced in 1723

The copper coinage was largely manufactured at Birmingham, by Boulton and Watt, in . . . 1792

Penny and two-penny pieces were extensively issued The half-farthing was coined, but disused (*see Farthing*) . . . 1797

10,000*l.* voted towards replacing the copper coinage, July, 1855

Bronze coinage (*which see*) issued . . . Dec. 1860

A French Syndicate formed to raise the price of copper by a monopoly. Price of copper recently very low . . . Feb. 1888; continued March 1889

Collapse and financial panic (*see France*) . . . March "

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING was first invented in Germany, about 1450; and rolling-presses for working the plates, about . . . 1545

Messrs. Perkins, of Philadelphia, invented a mode of engraving on soft steel, which, when hardened, will multiply copper-plates and fine impressions indefinitely (*see Engraving*) . . . 1819

COPPER SHEATHING first applied to the bottom of H.M.S. *Alarm*, at Woolwich, 1761; all the navy copper-bottomed by . . . 1780

Electrotyping with copper printing types and casts from woodcuts, began about 1850

COPPER-ZINC COUPLE, a Voltaic arrangement made by Dr. J. H. Gladstone and Mr. A. Tribe in 1872, in which a mixture of the two metals is finely subdivided, with the points of junction exposed, so as to promote the decomposition of any binary liquid into which small pieces are immersed; the resistance of the liquid being greatly reduced. The couple is formed by immersing zinc foil in a solution of sulphate of copper; the copper being deposited on the zinc in minute particles. By this couple impurities in water are readily detected, many peculiar analyses have been made, and new organic bodies formed.

COPPERAS, a mineral composed of copper or iron combined with sulphuric acid (vitriol), found in copper-mines, commonly of a green or blue colour; said to have been first produced in England by Cornelius de Vos, a merchant, in 1587.

COPPERHEADS, a name given about 1863 to such members of the Democrat party in the United States as were in favour of peace with the South on any terms.—Copperhead is a poison-

ous serpent, also named dumb-rattle snake, red viper, &c.

COPTIC CALENDAR, *see* *Diocletian*.

COPTS, in Egypt, the supposed descendants of the ancient Egyptians, mingled with Greeks and Persians. Their religion is a form of Christianity derived from the Eutychiens.

COPYHOLDERS, who hold an estate by a copy of the rolls of a manor made by a steward of the lord's court. They were enfranchised by 5 Vict. c. 35, 1841. By the Reform act in 1832, copyholders to the amount of 10*l.* became entitled to a vote for the county. The copyhold acts were amended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 94 (1858) and by another act, 1887.

COPYING-MACHINES (for letters, &c.) were invented by James Watt in 1778; patented in May, 1780; and 150 machines were sold before the end of the year. Wedgwood's "manifold writer" was patented in 1806; and in 1855 Terry patented a copying machine to be combined with the cover of a book. Other inventions patented since. Zuccato's papyrograph is much esteemed.

COPYRIGHT. Decree of the Star-chamber regarding it, 1556. Every book and publication ordered to be licensed, 1585.

Ordinance forbidding the printing of any work without the consent of the owner . . . 1649

The first *copyright act* (for 14 years, and for the author's life if then living), 8 Anne . . . 1709

This act confirmed by a decision of the house of lords, and the claim of perpetual copyright overruled . . . 22 Feb. 1724

Later acts extended the author's right to 28 years, and if living at the end of that time, then to the remainder of his life.

Protection of copyright in prints and engravings, 17 Geo. III. . . 1777

Copyright protection act (for 28 years, and the remainder of the author's life if then living), 54 Geo. III. . . 1814

Dramatic authors' protection act, 3 Will. IV. c. 15. . . 1833

Act for preventing the publication of lectures without consent, 6 Will. IV. c. 65 . . . 1835

International copyright bill, 1 Vict. c. 59 . . . 1838

5 & 6 Vict. c. 45 (Talfourd's or lord Mahon's act), to amend the copyright act passed . . . 1842

(By this act, the right is to endure for the life of the author, and for seven years after his death; but if that time expire earlier than 42 years, the right is still to endure for 42 years, for which term also any work published after the author's death is to continue the property of the owners of the manuscript)

The colonies' copyright act, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 95, passed . . . 1847

Canada copyright act, passed . . . 2 Aug. 1871

Royal commission on copyright nominated: earl Stanhope, chairman, 22 Sept., 1875; report (signed 24 May) issued . . . autumn, 1876

Warne & Co. v. Seebohm; verdict for the plaintiffs prohibiting printing and virtually the representation of a dramatised form of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," a story by Mrs. F. Hodgson Burnett, 10 May 1877

Copyright (Musical Compositions) act passed 5 July "

COPYRIGHT FOR DESIGNS.

Protection granting security for two months to new designs applied by printing to linens, calicoes, and muslins . . . 1791

Extended to three months . . . 1799

A copyright of 14 years conferred on sculpture, and 1811

The designs act of Geo. III. made to embrace printed designs on wool, silk, and hair; and 12 months' copyright granted to designs applied to all tissues except lace and those already provided for; for the modelling, embossing, and engraving of any

manufacture not being a tissue; and for the shape or configuration of any article . . . 1839
 By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 100, all existing designs acts repealed (except that for sculpture), and provision made for including all ornamental designs under 13 classes, and conferring upon them terms of protection, varying from nine months to three years . . . 1842
 [Fees on registration vary from 1s. to 17.]
 The "non-ornamental designs act," securing the configuration of articles of utility (see 104.), passed in . . . 1843
 By the "designs act," the Board of Trade is empowered to extend the copyright for an additional term of three years . . . 1850
 Copyright of photographs secured by the act protecting works of art, passed in . . . July, 1862
 Another copyright of designs act passed . . . 13 Aug. 1875
 Registration of designs and trade marks, amalgamated with the patent office . . . Sept. "

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Acts passed to secure to authors, in certain cases, the benefits of international copyright (1 & 2 Vict. c. 59, and 15 Vict. c. 12), and conventions have, in consequence, been entered into with France, Prussia, &c. . . 1838 and 1852
 The question of a foreigner possessing a copyright in this country was finally decided in the negative by the house of lords, who reversed the decision of the court of exchequer, on an appeal by the defendant in the case of Boosey v. Jeffrey. (In 1831, Mr. Boosey purchased the copyright of Bellini's opera, *La Sonnambula*, from which Mr. Jeffrey published a cavatina. Six of the judges were for protecting foreign copyrights, and seven of a contrary opinion.) . . . Aug. 1854
 International copyright bill introduced into American house of representatives . . . 21 Feb. 1868
 In the case of Rontledge v. Low, the house of lords on appeal decided in favour of the copyright of a foreign author . . . 29 May, "
 Copyright Association of England, founded by eminent London booksellers . . . 19 March, 1872
 The subject discussed at the Literary Congress, Paris, opened . . . 18 June, 1878
 International copyright congress at Berne opened, . . . 8 Sept. 1884
 Another (artistic) Brussels 29 Sept. 1884; again at Berne. . . 1886
 International Copyright Act passed . . . 1886
 International Copyright Convention signed at Berne 9 Sept., 1886; ratified at Berne 5 Sept., 1887; by Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Belgium and Switzerland (not Austria), Holland, United States.
 International Copyright Bill passed by the United States Chamber . . . 10 May, 1888

CORBIESDALE, Caithness (N. Scotland).

Here, on 27 April, 1650, the gallant marquis of Montrose was defeated by the Covenanters. He was taken soon after, treated with great contumely, and hanged at Edinburgh, on 21 May.

CORCYRA (now Corfu, chief of the Ionian

Isles), a colony founded by the Corinthians about 734 B.C. It had frequent wars with the mother country; one about the possession of Epidamnus (431 B.C.) led to the Peloponnesian war. It was subdued by the Spartans in 373, and by the Romans, 230. At the decline of the eastern empire it fell into the hands of the Venetians about A.D. 1149. The Turks attacked Corfu in 1716, but were gallantly repulsed. It was taken from the French by the allied Russian and Turkish fleets 3 March, 1797, and formed (with the other isles) into the Ionian republic; see *Ionian Isles*.

CORDELIERS, friars of the order of St.

Francis d'Assisi (the Minorites) instituted about 1223. They are clothed in coarse grey cloth, having a girdle of cord, hence the name, first given to them by St. Louis of France, about 1227. Several members of the French revolutionary party, termed

"Cordeliers," established at Paris Dec. 1790 (Hébert, Cloots, &c.), were executed 24 March, 1794.

CORDOVA, the Roman Corduba (S. Spain), founded about 152 B.C., taken by the Goths A.D. 572, and made the capital of an Arab kingdom by Abderrahman in 756, who founded the great mosque (now the cathedral) 786. It was the birthplace of Seneca and Lucan, and of the Arabian physician Averrhoës. It was rescued from the Arabs by Ferdinand III. of Castile in 1236, was taken by the French under Dupont and disgracefully ravaged 7-9 June, 1808; surrendered to Joseph Bonaparte Jan. 1810; abandoned by the French in 1813; plundered by the Carlists, Oct. 1836.

COREA, a peninsula, E. Asia, tributary to China, and from which foreigners were rigidly excluded, till June, 1882, when four ports were opened to commerce by the agency of the United States of America and China by treaty. For the dispute with Americans see *United States*, June, 1871.

Anti-foreign insurrection; outrages, 11 of the Japanese legation killed, 23 July; Japanese preparations for war with Corea on account of injuries, announced . . . Aug. 1882
 War averted by compensations, reparation, and peace . . . Sept. "
 The king reinstated, announced . . . 5 Sept. "
 Treaty with Great Britain signed, 26 Nov. 1883; ratified . . . 1884
 Another insurrection; the king attacked in his palace, and his ministers massacred by Coreans and Chinese, 4-6 Dec.; peace restored by intervention of Japanese . . . about 13 Dec. "
 Difficulty between Japan and China settled by European mediation, Jan.; Japan predominant . . . Feb. 1885
 British flag set up at Port Hamilton, as a station, announced 13 May 1885; decided to be kept, . . . Nov. 1886
 Port Hamilton restored to Corea, subject to China . . . Jan. 1887
 China reasserts by proclamation her suzerainty over Corea, . . . Dec. "
 Corea endeavours to enter into independent diplomatic relations with United States and European Powers . . . May, 1883
 Treaty with Russia . . . 8 Aug. "

CORFU, see *Coreyra*.

CORINTH (Greece), a city said to have been built 1520 B.C. and named Ephyræ. It was defended by an elevated fortress called Acrocorinth, surrounded with strong walls, and Cicero named it the *Eye of Greece*.—For *Corinth*, in North America, see *United States*, 1862, 1863.

The Isthmian games instituted, it is stated, by Sisyphus, who founded a kingdom . . . B.C. 1326
 Return of the Heraclidae, or Dorians . . . 1107
 Their dynasty established by Aletes . . . 1074
 The Corinthians invent ships called *triremes* (with three benches of oars) . . . 786 or 757
 Reign of Bacchis, 925; oligarchy of Bacchidae . . . 747-657
 Thelestes deposed; the government of Prytanês instituted; Automenes, the first, . . . about 745
 The Corinthian colonies of Syracuse and Coreyra founded . . . about 734
 Revolt of the Coreyreans: they defeat the Corinthians at sea . . . 664
 Cypselus, a despot, sets aside the Prytanês . . . 655
 His son Periander rules, and favours learning . . . 627-585
 Psammetichus deposed, and a republic formed . . . 580
 The Corinthians engaged in the Persian war . . . 480
 Defeated in war with the Coreyreans . . . 435
 The Corinthian war (which see) . . . 395
 Timoleon kills his usurping brother Timophanes . . . 344
 Acrocorinth (citadel) taken by Aratus, and annexed to the Achaean League . . . 243
 The Roman ambassadors first appear at Corinth . . . 228
 Greeks defeated at Cynoscephalæ . . . 197

Corinth sacked by Lucius Mummius, who sends to Italy the first fine paintings there seen (*Livy*) B.C. 146
 Rebuilt by Julius Caesar 46
 Visited by St. Paul (*Acts xviii.*) A.D. 54
 His two *Epistles to the Corinthians* about 59, 60
 Ravaged by Alaric 396
 Plundered by Normans from Sicily 1146
 Taken by Turks, 1446; by Venetians, 1687; by Turks, June, 1714; from whom it was finally taken by the Greeks in 1823
 Nearly destroyed by an earthquake 21 Feb. 1858
 A concession granted for 99 years to a French company to cut the isthmus for a canal; to be completed in six years, by MM. E. G. Piat and Chollet, April, 1870; concession transferred to baron de Lesseps and gen. Turr 28 May, 1881
 Cutting begun in presence of the king and queen 5 May, 1882
 Work actively proceeding; stopped through claims of a Paris company 1 April 1889

CORINTHIAN ORDER, the richest of the orders of ancient architecture, called by Scamozzi the virginal order, is attributed to Callimachus, 540 B.C.; see *Abacus*.

CORINTHIAN WAR, began 395 B.C.; received this name because mostly in the neighbourhood of Corinth; waged by a confederacy of the Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians, and Argives, against the Lacedæmonians. It was closed by the peace of Antalcidas, 387 B.C. The most famous battles were at Coronea and Leuctra (*which see*).

CORIOLI, a Latin city, capital of the Volscians, taken by the Romans, 493 B.C. The exploits of Caius Marius or Coriolanus against it are deemed mythical.

CORK (S. Ireland), built in the 6th century. The principality of the McCarlys was converted into a shire by king John, as lord of Ireland. The foundation of the *see* is ascribed to St. Barr, or Finbarr, early in the 7th century. About 1431, this *see* and Cloyne were united; but in 1678 they were separated, Ross having been added to Cork 1582. Cork and Cloyne were reunited (by the act of 1833) 1835.

Garrisoned by Henry II. 1172
 First charter, from Henry II. 1185
 Supported Perkin Warbeck, who landed here 1492
 A large part of the town burnt 1621
 Taken by Cromwell 1649
 Marlborough besieged and took Cork from king James, when the duke of Grafton, a son of Charles II., was slain 1690
 The cathedral was rebuilt by the produce of a coal duty, between the years 1725 & 1735
 Explosion of gunpowder here 10 Nov. 1810
 One of the three colleges, endowed by government pursuant to act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66, passed 31 July, 1845, was inaugurated in this city (see *Queen's Colleges*) 7 Nov. 1849
 Railway to Dublin finished 1850
 Cork industrial exhibition opened, 10 June, and closed 11 Sept. 1852
 For a seditious speech in favour of the Fenians (*which see*), on 27 April, 1869, the mayor was compelled to resign (an act for his disability having been introduced into parliament) 11 May, 1870
 Riots, partially connected with a strike, suppressed 26, 28 June, "
 New protestant cathedral consecrated 30 Nov. "
 Industrial exhibition opened, 3 July; closed 13 Oct. 1883
 Cork Defence Union, against National League formed Oct. 1885

CORK-TREE, *Quercus suber*, a species of the oak; part of its bark used for stopping bottles. The Egyptians made coffins of cork. The tree grows in great abundance on the Pyrenean mountains, and in other parts of Spain, in France, and in the north of New England. It was brought to

England about 1690. A cork carpet company was formed in 1862.

Life-preserving clothes made of cloth into which cork is interwoven, invented by Wm. Jackson, tried successfully on the Thames 3 Sept. 1836

CORN. The origin of its cultivation is attributed to Ceres, who, having taught the art to the Egyptians, was deified by them, 2409 B.C. *Arun-delian Marbles*. The art of husbandry, and the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice, is attributed by the Chinese to Ching Nong, the successor of Fohi, and second monarch of China, 1998 B.C. *Univ. Hist.* Corn provided a common article of food from the earliest ages of the world, and baking bread was known in the patriarchal ages; see *Exodus* xii. 15. The first importation of corn, of which we have a note, was in 1347. A law restricting it was made in 1361, and similar legislation followed. Bounties were granted on its importation into England in 1689. See *Wheat*.

CORN LAWS.

The restrictions on the importation of corn felt, in consequence of the increase of manufactures, about 1770; relaxed 1773
 Mr. Robinson's act passed, permitting importation when wheat is 8os. a quarter 1815
 During the discussions on this bill, mobs assembled in London, and many of the houses of its supporters were damaged, 28 Jan.; and a riot in Westminster continued 6-9 March, "
 A corn bill, after passing in the commons, defeated in the lords, by a clause proposed by the duke of Wellington, carried by a majority of 4 1 June, 1827
 The act (called the *sliding scale*) whereby wheat was allowed to be imported on payment of a duty of 1l. 8s. 8d. per quarter, whenever the average price of all England was under 62s.; from 62s. to 63s., 1l. 4s. 8d.; and so gradually reduced to 1s., when the average price was 73s. and upwards, passed 15 July, 1828
 The act 5 Vict. c. 14, the second "sliding scale act," regulating the duty on wheat as follows, with sliding duties, also, on other articles of corn, passed 29 April, 1842

Average per quarter.		Duty.	
Shillings.	Shillings.	£	s. d.
—	under 51	1	0 0
51	and under 52	0	19 0
52	and under 55	0	18 0
55	and under 56	0	17 0
56	and under 57	0	16 0
57	and under 58	0	15 0
58	and under 59	0	14 0
59	and under 60	0	13 0
60	and under 61	0	12 0
61	and under 62	0	11 0
62	and under 63	0	10 0
63	and under 64	0	9 0
64	and under 65	0	8 0
65	and under 66	0	7 0
66	and under 69	0	6 0
69	and under 70	0	5 0
70	and under 71	0	4 0
71	and under 72	0	3 0
72	and under 73	0	2 0
73	and upwards	0	1 0

See *Anti-Corn Law League*.

The CORN IMPORTATION Bill (introduced by sir Robert Peel), 9 & 10 Vict. c. 22 (by which the duty on wheat was reduced to 4s. when imported at or above 53s., until 1st Feb. 1849; after which day the duty became 1s. per quarter only, on all kinds of grain imported into the United kingdom, at any prices), received the royal assent 26 June, 1846
 The 1s. duty repealed by act passed 24 June, 1869
 CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, London, erected at an expense of 90,000l. (replacing one established in 1747), was opened 24 June, 1828
 Corn Exchange Benevolent Society, founded 1864
 The Society of Arts gave a prize to Mr. W. A. Gibbs for his essay on harvesting corn in wet weather 23 Nov. 1868

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York: for the study of the applied sciences, agriculture, engineering, &c.; partially on a self-supporting system; founded by Ezra Cornell in 1863, that "any person may find instruction in any study." He had risen from poverty to wealth by patenting his inventions.

CORNER, a term applied in America to the paralysis of trade and manufactures, produced by speculators purchasing in anticipation grain, petroleum, cotton, &c. (termed *futures*). The *cotton corner* at Liverpool in Sept. 1881 led to the stopping of looms in Lancashire, &c., by way of counteraction. The corner ended 30 Sept. 1881. Mr. Morris Ranger, a great cotton speculator, failed 31 Oct. 1883, causing much disaster.

Another "cotton corner" proposed in June 1887 was resisted by the joint action of the manufacturers and operatives. See *Trusts*.

CORNWALL, S. W. extremity of England, originally called *Kernou*, a term connected with the Latin *cornu*, a horn, probably in allusion to its numerous promontories. On the retreat of the ancient Britons, Cornwall is said to have been formed into a kingdom, and to have existed many years under different princes, among whom were Ambrosius Aurelius, and the celebrated Arthur. Cornwall is said to have been made an earldom by Alfred. The eldest son of the British sovereign is born duke of Cornwall. See *Stannary Courts*.

Bishopric of Cornwall, founded, 909; united to Devonshire, 1040; removed to Exeter . . . 1046

Cornwall given by the conqueror to Robert de Mortain, his half-brother, 1068; killed . . . 1087

William, his son, dispossessed by Henry I. . . 1104

Reginald de Dunstanville, natural son of Henry I., earl . . . 1140

John Plantagenet, son of Henry II., earl, about . . . 1189

Richard Fitz-Count, son of Reginald, earl, 1215; resigned . . . 1220

Richard, son of king John, 1225; elected king of the Romans, 1256; died . . . 2 April, 1272

Edmund, son, earl, 1272; died without issue . . . 1300

Piers de Gaveston, earl, 1308; beheaded, 19 June, 1312

John, son of Edward II., earl, 1330; died with issue 1336

Cornwall made a *duchy*, by Edward III., for Edward his eldest son, afterwards created prince of Wales 17 March, 1337

Insurrection of Cornishmen under lord Audley, Thomas Flambeck, and others, against taxes; they march to London; defeated at Blackheath 22 June, 1497

Insurrection in Devon and Cornwall against the Protestant liturgy, defeated by lord Russell, Aug. 1549

Dolly Pentreath, said to have been the last person who spoke Cornish, died aged 102 [contradicted] 1778

Rev. R. Polwhele's "History of Cornwall" published 1803-8

Prince and princess of Wales visit Cornwall, July, 1865

Stoppage of the Cornish Bank (Tweedy & Co.) established 1771 . . . 4 Jan. 1879

Receipts from the duchy, 1866, 77,755*l.*; 1877, 87,895*l.*; 1887, 99,315*l.*—paid to the prince of Wales, 1866, 53,403*l.*; 1877, 69,339*l.*; 1887, 60,290*l.*

CORONATION. Leo I., emperor of the East, was crowned by Anatolius, patriarch of Constantinople, being the first instance of a Christian sovereign receiving his crown from the hands of a priest, 457. Majorian, emperor of the West, is said to have been crowned in the same year in a similar manner.

Charlemagne crowned emperor of the west by the pope Leo III. (using the words "*coronatio a Ieo*," "crowned by God") . . . 25 Dec. 800

Edward I., son of Alfred, crowned . . . 16 May, 902

William I. crowned at Westminster . . . 25 Dec. 1066

Anointing at coronations introduced into England 872, and Scotland

Coronation of Henry III., in the first instance 1097

without a crown, at Gloucester. A plain circle was used on this occasion in lieu of the crown, which had been lost with the other jewels and baggage of king John, in passing the marshes of Lynn, or the Wash, near Wisbeach . . . 28 Oct. 1216

William and Mary crowned by Compton, bishop of London, as Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, would not take the oaths . . . 11 April, 1689

George IV. crowned . . . 19 July, 1821

William IV. crowned, with his queen . . . 8 Sept. 1831

Victoria crowned . . . 28 June, 1838

CORONATION CHAIR. In the cathedral of Cashel, formerly the metropolis of the kings of Munster, was deposited the *Lia Fail*, or Fatal Stone, on which they were crowned. Tradition says, that in 513 Fergus, a prince of the royal line, having obtained the Scottish throne, procured the use of this stone for his coronation at Dunstaffnage, where it continued until the time of Kenneth II., who removed it to Scone; and in 1296 it was removed by Edward I. from Scone to Westminster; the present chair being made to receive it.

A **CORONATION OATH** was administered by Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, to Ethelred II., in 978. An oath, nearly corresponding with that now in use, was administered in 1377. The oath prescribed by Will & Mary, c. 6 (1689) was modified in 1706, and again in 1821 on account of the union of the Churches of England and Ireland.

CORONEA, BATTLES OF. I. (or Chæronea). The Athenians were defeated and their general Tolmides slain in a battle with the Boeotians at Coronea near Chæronea, 447 B.C. II. The Athenians, Thebans, Argives, and Corinthians having entered into a league, offensive and defensive, against Sparta, Agesilaus, after diffusing the terror of his arms, from his many victories, even unto Upper Asia, engaged the allies at Coronea, a town of Boeotia, and achieved a great victory over them, 394 B.C.

CORONERS, officers of the realm, mentioned in a charter, 925. Coroners for every county in England were first appointed by statute of Westminster, 3 Edw. I. 1275. *Stow*. They are chosen for life by the freeholders, and their duty is to inquire into the cause of unnatural death, upon view of the body. By an act passed in 1843, coroners are enabled to appoint deputies to act for them in case of illness. The act amended 1887. Laws respecting coroners amended 1860.—20,315 coroners' inquests were held in England and Wales in 1859:—

1860 . . . 21,178	1872 . . . 25,705	(18,548 males.)
1861 . . . 21,038	1873 . . . 26,427	1882 . . . 27,502
1862 . . . 20,591	1874 . . . 27,184	(18,673 males.)
1863 . . . 22,757	(18,875 males.)	1883 . . . 28,725
1864 . . . 24,757	1875 . . . 28,587	1884 . . . 28,603
1865 . . . 25,011	1876 . . . 26,845	(19,280 males.)
1866 . . . 24,926	1877 . . . 26,287	1885 . . . 28,181
1867 . . . 24,648	1878 . . . 27,623	(18,863 males.)
1868 . . . 24,774	1879 . . . 27,039	1886 . . . 28,940
1869 . . . 24,709	(18,233 males.)	(19,329 males.)
(17,191 males.)	1880 . . . 26,599	1887 . . . 30,030
1870 . . . 25,376	(18,131 males.)	(19,814 males.)
1871 . . . 25,898	1881 . . . 27,451	

CORONETS, caps or inferior crowns of the nobility. The coronets for earls were first allowed by Henry III.; for viscounts by Henry VIII.; and for barons by Charles II. *Baker*. But authorities conflict. Sir Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, was the first of the degree of earl who wore a coronet, 1604. It is uncertain when the coronets of dukes and marquises were settled. *Beaton*.

CORPORATE REUNION. See *Order*.

CORPORATIONS. Numa, in order to break the force of the two rival factions of Sabines and Romans, is said to have instituted separate societies of manual trades. *Plutarch*.—**MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS IN ENGLAND**. Bodies politic,

authorised by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer, or more, and members, who are able, by their common consent, to grant or receive in law any matter within the compass of their charter. *Cowell*. Charters of rights were granted by the kings of England to various towns, first by Edward the Confessor. Henry I. granted charters, 1100: and succeeding monarchs gave corporate powers to numerous communities throughout the realm, subject to tests, oaths, and conditions. *Blackstone*. The Corporation and Test act, passed in 1661, was repealed in May, 1828. The Corporation Reform act, for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76 (1835), was amended in 1869. The Irish Municipal Corporation act, 4 Vict. c. 108, passed in 1840, was amended in 1861. The Corrupt Practices (Municipal Elections) act, was passed 6 Aug. 1872. The law relating to municipal elections amended by act passed 19 July, 1875. Municipal Elections, Corrupt and Illegal Practices Act passed 14 Aug. 1884. Royal commission on 110 unreformed municipal corporations appointed in 1876; report issued 17 Feb. 1880. Bill for their reform introduced by Sir Charles Dilke, 21 Feb. 1883. A consolidation act passed 1882. An association of municipal corporations met 5 Dec. 1884. Property qualification bill rejected in commons (173—167), 2 April, 1879. Jubilee of the passing of the Act of 1835 celebrated 9 Oct. 1885

CORPULENCE.

Mr. Edward Bright, a tallow-chandler and grocer, of Maldon, in Essex, who died in his 29th year, is said to have weighed 616 pounds. Seven persons of the common size were with ease enclosed in his waistcoat; buried at All Saints, Maldon 12 Nov. 1750

Daniel Lambert, supposed to have been the heaviest man that ever lived, died in his 40th year, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, weighing 52 stone 11 pounds; (10 stone 4 pounds more than Mr. Bright) 21 June, 1809

James Mansfield, died at Debden, aged 82, weighing 34 stone 9 Nov. 1856

Mr. Wm. Banting published a letter on corpulence, recommending, from his own experience, as a remedy, great moderation in the use of sugar and starch in diet. 50,000 copies of this letter were speedily sold or given away 1863

CORPUS CHRISTI (*Fête Dieu* in France), a festival in the Roman church, in honour of the Lord's supper, kept on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday (*which see*). It was instituted by pope Urban IV. between 1262 and 1264, and confirmed by the council of Vienne in 1311.

CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS, see *Justinian Code*.

"CORRELATION OF THE PHYSICAL FORCES," a book by Mr. (afterwards Sir) W. R. Grove, F.R.S., who in 1842 enunciated the theory of the correlation or mutual dependence and convertibility into each other of all the forces of nature (viz. heat, light, electricity, magnetism, chemical affinity, and motion).

CORRESPONDING SOCIETY OF LONDON, was formed about 1791, to spread liberal opinions and check the severity of the British government, then much alarmed by the French revolution. Horne Tooke and other members were tried for treason and acquitted, Oct. 1794; see *Trials*, 1794. The meetings of the society at Copenhagen-fields and elsewhere, in 1795 and 1796, were termed treasonable.—On 21 April, 1798, Messrs. O'Connor, O'Coigley, and others, were tried for corresponding with the French directory; and James

O'Coigley was executed as a traitor (protesting his innocence) on 7 June.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, see *Mercury*.

CORRUPT PRACTICES ACTS, respecting elections for members of parliament, were passed in 1854, and continued in following years. See *Bribery at Elections and Corporations*.

By an act passed in 1881 elections at Boston, Canterbury, Chester, Gloucester, Macclesfield, and Oxford, were temporarily suspended; and Messrs. May and Main (Macclesfield), Mr. Edwards (Deal), Mr. Olds (Sandwich), and others were sentenced to imprisonment varying from 2 to 9 months 29 Nov. 1881

Petition for their release signed (in vain) by 43,841 persons about 23 Dec. "

The act 46 & 47 Vict. c. 51, passed 25 Aug. 1883, strictly prohibits hiring carriages and illegal payments. It proved very effectual. In 1880 the election by about 3,000,000 electors cost about 3,000,000l. In 1885 the election by 5,670,000 electors cost 780,000l.

CORSICA, an island in the Mediterranean Sea (called by the Greeks *Cyrrnos*), held by the French. The ancient inhabitants had the character of robbers, liars, and atheists, according to Seneca. Corsica was colonised by Phœceans 564 B.C., and afterwards held by the Carthaginians, from whom it was taken by the Romans, 231 B.C. It has been held by Vandals, A.D. 456; by Saracens 852; by Pisans, 1077. It was dependent upon Genoa from 1559 till 1768, when it was ceded to France.

During a revolt erected into a kingdom under Theodore Neuhoff, its first and only king 1736

He came to England, was imprisoned in the King's Bench prison for debt, and long subsisted on private friends, but released; he gave in his schedule the kingdom of Corsica to his creditors, and died in Soho 1756

The earl of Orford wrote the following epitaph, for a tablet near his grave in St. Anne's church, Dean-street:—

"The grave, great teacher! to a level brings
Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings.
But Theodore this moral learn'd ere dead;
Fate pour'd its lesson on his living head,
Bestow'd a kingdom and denied him bread."

Fascal Paoli chosen for their general by the Corsicans 1753

Defeated by the count de Vaux, he fled to England 1769

Napoleon Bonaparte born at Ajaccio (5 Feb. 1768, baptismal register; doubtful) 15 Aug. "

The people acknowledge George III. of England for king. 17 June, 1794

Sir Gilbert Elliott made viceroy, and opened a parliament 1795

A revolt suppressed, June; the island relinquished by the British, 22 Oct.; the people declare for the French 1796

A statue to Napoleon I. inaugurated by prince Napoleon Jerome 15 May, 1865

Visit by the empress and Imperial prince 4 Sept. 1869

CORTE NUOVA, near Milan, N. Italy. Here the emperor Frederic II. defeated the Milanese after a severe conflict, 27 Nov. 1237.

CORTES, the Spanish parliament, originating in the old Gothic councils. The cortes were assembled after a long interval of years, 24 Sept. 1810; and settled the new constitution, 16 March, 1812, which was set aside by Ferdinand VII., who banished many members of the assembly in May, 1814. The cortes were reopened by him March, 1820, dissolved Oct. 1823; again assembled April, 1834, and have since been regularly convened. The cortes of Portugal assembled by virtue of dom Pedro's charter, 30 Oct. 1826; they were suppressed by dom Miguel in 1828, and restored in 1833.

CORUNNA (N. W. Spain). The British army, about 15,000 men, under the command of sir John Moore, had just accomplished their retreat when they were attacked by the French, whose force exceeded 20,000: the enemy were completely repulsed, but the loss of the British in the battle was immense, 16 Jan. 1809. Sir John was struck by a cannon-ball, which carried away his left shoulder and part of the collar-bone, and he died universally lamented. The remains of the army embarked at Corunna, under sir David Baird, 17 Jan.

CORUS (Corupedion, or Cyropedium), a plain in Phrygia, Asia Minor, where the aged Lysimachus was defeated by Seleucus, and slain, 281 B.C. These two were the only survivors of Alexander the Great's generals.

CORVÉE, forced labour and service under the feudal system in France, was partially reduced by Louis XVI., at the instigation of Turgot, 27 June, 1787; by the constituent assembly, 18 March, 1790; and totally abolished by the convention, 17 July, 1792.

CORYPHEUS, the principal person of the chorus in ancient tragedy. The name was given to Tysias, or Stesichorus, who first instructed the chorus to dance to the lyre, 556 B.C.

COSMOGRAPHY, see *Astronomy* and *Geography*.

COSPATRICK, emigrant vessel, burnt, see *Wrecks*, 1874.

COSSACKS, warlike people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They at first lived by plundering the Turkish galleys and the people of Anatolia; but were formed into a regular army by Stephen Bathori, about 1576, to defend the frontiers of Russia from the Tartars. They joined the Russians in 1654, and in the great war against France (1813-15) formed a valuable portion of the Russian army.

COSSOVA, a plain in Servia. Here Amurath I. totally defeated the Christian army (Servians, Hungarians, &c.), 15 June, 1389; but was himself killed by an expiring soldier. Here John Huniades was defeated by a Turkish army four times larger than his own, 17 Oct. 1448.

COSTA RICA, a republic in Central America, part of Guatemala, declared independent 15 Sept. 1821. With the other republics of Central America formed a single state 1 July, 1823; compact dissolved 1840; constitution of 22 Dec. 1871 adopted 26 April, 1882. It has been much disturbed by the American filibusters, see *Nicaragua and America, Central*. Constitution, 27 Dec. 1859. On 14 Aug. 1859, the president Juan Mora was suddenly deposed, and Dr. José Monteleagre made president; Dr. J. Ximenes president 3 April, 1863, was succeeded by Dr. Joseph Castro, 8 May, 1866; deposed; J. Jimenez, governor, Nov. 1868; Vicente Quadra proclaimed president 12 March, 1871; J. M. Guardia, 1871 for 1872-6; Aniceto Esquivel, 8 May 1876; Vicente Herrera, 31 July, 1876, resigned; succeeded by Thomas Guardia, Oct. 1877; died July, 1882, succeeded by Prospero Fernandez; died March, 1885, succeeded by Bernardo Soto 12 March, 1885. Population 1885, estimated, 213,785.

COSTERMONGERS, itinerant dealers in fruit, vegetables, fish, &c., deriving their name, it is said, from *costard*, a favourite apple. The London costermongers are useful in relieving the markets when glutted; and it was said in 1860, that 3,000,000. passed through their hands annually. Previous to fasting and thanksgiving days, they sell the appointed forms of prayers in great

numbers. On 22 Nov. 1860, they held a meeting in order to represent to the city authorities the hardships they felt by the police restricting their means of livelihood; and the Metropolitan Streets Act was modified, 7 Dec. 1867.

Their moral and physical condition has been much improved of late years, greatly through the instrumentality of the earl of Shaftesbury, who constituted himself a costermonger, and owned a barrow in 1874.

COSTUME, see *Dress*.

COTOPAXI, see *Andes*.

COTTAGE. The term was originally applied to a small house without land, 4 Edw. I. 1275. "No man may build a cottage, except in towns, unless he lay four acres of land thereto," &c., 31 Eliz. 1589. This statute was repealed, 15 Geo. III. 1775. By returns to the tax office, in 1786, the number of cottages was 284,459. The number in 1800 was 428,214; the number in 1840 was about 770,000. In 1860 the public attention was much drawn to the deplorable state of cottages in many parts of the country, and the law of settlement was altered in 1865. Mr. Disraeli (afterwards lord Beaconsfield) said that "every cottage should have a tank, an oven, and a porch."

Cottage Improvement Society, founded 12 April, 1861, 7, Adam-street, Strand. Some of the society's models appeared in the International Exhibitions—in London, 1862; in Paris 1867. See *Shaftesbury Park*.

The Cottage's Store, designed by captain John Grant, registered and presented by him to the metropolitan association for improving the dwellings of the industrious classes Dec. 1849

A *Cottage Garden Society* established about 1846 still exists 1886

COTTAGE HOSPITALS: much advocated by Dr. Horace Swete in 1870. Many since then have been established: one by the baroness Burdett Coutts, 1873.

COTTON, a vegetable wool, the produce of the *Gossypium*, a shrub indigenous to the tropical regions of India and America. Indian cotton cloth is mentioned by Herodotus, was known in Arabia in the time of Mahomet, 627, and was brought into Europe by his followers. It does not appear to have been in use among the Chinese till the 13th century; to them we are indebted for the cotton fabric termed nankeen. Cotton was the material of the principal articles of clothing among the Americans when visited by Columbus. It was grown and manufactured in Spain in the 10th century; and in the 14th century was introduced into Italy. Indian muslins, chintzes, and cottons, were so largely imported into England in the 17th century, that in 1700 an act of parliament was passed, prohibiting their introduction. Cotton became the staple commodity of England in the present century. About 1841 the "cotton" or "Manchester" interest began to obtain political influence, which led to the repeal of the corn laws in 1846. Failure of Mr. Morris Ranger, a great cotton speculator, and others at Liverpool announced 31 Oct. 1883. Cotton manufacture introduced into Bombay about 1868 gradually becomes very successful, reported Dec. 1888. See *Calico, Muslin, Corner, Strikes*.

Fustian and Velveteen made of cotton, about 1641.

Calico sheeting, &c. The fly-shuttle was invented by John Kay, of Bury, 1738; the drop-box by Robert Kay, 1760; spinning by rollers (also attributed to John Wyatt) patented by Louis Paul, 1738; the spinning-jenny, by Hargreaves, 1767; the water-frame, by Arkwright, 1769; the power-loom, by Rev. Dr. Edmund Cartwright, 1785; the dressing machine, by Johnson and Radeliffe, 1802-4; another power-loom, by Horrocks,

1803-13. A combing machine was patented by Joshua Heilmann, in 1845.

British muslin (totally superseding that of India) is due mainly to the invention of the MULE (which see) by Samuel Crompton, 1774-9; and to the self-acting mule of Mr. Roberts, 1825.

Calico Printing commenced 1764.

The Steam-Engine first applied to the cotton manufacture (by Boulton and Watt), 1785.

Bleaching by means of chloride of lime introduced by Mr. Tennant, of Glasgow, 1798.

Stockings. The stocking-frame was invented by William Lee, in 1589. Cotton stockings were first made by hand about 1730; Jedediah Strutt obtained a patent for Derby ribbed stockings in 1759; and Horton patented his knotted frame in 1776; Crompton's mule was employed in making thread for the stocking manufacture about 1770.

Cotton-Lace—Bobbin-net. The stocking-frame of Lee was applied to lace-making by Hammond, about 1768; the process perfected by John Heathcoat, 1809.

COTTON FIBRE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

lb.	lb.
1697. 1,976,359	1864. 894,102,384
1710. 715,008	1865. 978,502,000
1730. 1,545,472	1866. 1,377,514,006
1765. 3,870,392	1868. 1,328,761,616
1782. 11,828,039	1870. 1,339,367,120
1799. 31,500,000	1872. 1,408,837,472
1800. 56,000,000	1874. 1,566,864,432
1810. 132,500,000	1875. 1,492,351,168
1820. 151,500,000	1876. 1,487,858,843
1830. 264,000,000	1877. 1,355,281,203
1840. 592,500,000	1879. 1,469,358,464
1860. 1,390,938,752	1881. 1,679,068,384
1861. 1,256,934,736	1883. 1,734,333,552
1862. 523,973,206	1885. 1,425,816,336
1863. 670,034,128	1887. 1,791,437,312

American Cotton. Previous to 1795, our cotton fibre came from the East and West Indies, the Levant, and a little from the United States. About 1786, the growth of cotton began in Georgia. In 1793, Eli Whitney, an American, invented the *saw-gin*, a machine by which cotton wool is separated from the pod and cleaned with great ease and expedition.* This led to such increased cultivation that the United States soon exported 1,500,000 lb. of cotton:—

From the United States, N.A.

1795 5,250,000 lb.	1872 625,600,080 lb.
1820 89,999,174	1873 832,573,616
1830 210,885,358	1874 874,926,864
1840 487,856,504	1875 841,333,472
1847 364,599,291	1876 932,800,176
1859 961,707,264	1877 912,244,592
1860 1,115,890,608	1879 1,082,462,080
1861 819,500,528	1881 1,210,980,288
1866 520,057,440	1883 1,239,410,523
1870 716,248,848	1885 1,050,546,000
1871 1,038,677,920	1887 1,256,894,464

Cotton imported from India: 1856, 463,000 bales; official value, 3,572,329l.; in 1865, 1,266,520 bales; value, 25,025,856l.; in 1866, 1,847,770 bales; value, 25,270,547l.; in 1874, 412,025,040 lb.; in 1876, 275,856,336 lb.; in 1877, 193,856,320 lb.; in 1879, 181,347,601 lb.; 1881, 198,577,680 lb.; 1883, 260,698,480 lb.; 1885, 145,130,048 lb.; 1887, 276,506,720 lb.

Australian Cotton said by Manchester manufacturers to be superior to the best American cotton, Jan. 1861.

A company formed at Manchester to obtain cotton from India, Africa, and other places (arose out of the *Cotton Supply Association*, formed in 1857), Sept. 1860.

Since 1861, the cultivation of cotton in India, Egypt, Italy, &c. has greatly increased.

Cotton imported from Egypt in 1856, 34,399,008 lb.; in 1870, 143,710,448 lb.; in 1876, 199,245,312 lb.; in 1877, 176,558,256 lb.; in 1879, 158,232,032 lb.; 1881, 175,317,072 lb.; 1883, 170,685,200 lb.; 1885, 177,515,520 lb.; 1887, 176,608,096 lb.

Act for collection of cotton statistics passed 25 June, 1868.

John Rylands, the head of the company of Rylands

& Sons which employs 12,000 hands died aged 87

11 Dec. 1828

* A trial of various kinds of cotton gins, under the direction of Dr. Forbes Watson, took place at Manchester, 28 Nov.-23 Dec. 1871.

EXPORTS OF COTTON GOODS, YARN, &C., FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

	Official Value.		Official Value.
1697	£5,915	1864	£54,882,329
1701	23,253	1866	74,565,426
1751	45,986	1870	71,416,345
1780	355,000	1874	73,247,625
1790	1,662,369	1876	67,641,286
1800	5,406,501	1877	69,228,073
1820	20,509,926	1879	63,974,053
1847	23,333,225	1881	72,744,531
1860	52,012,430	1883	76,445,757
1861	46,872,489	1885	66,976,887
1862	36,759,971	1887	70,959,766

COTTON FAMINE.

The supply of cotton from North America nearly ceased, in consequence of the secession of the southern states from the union in 1860-61. In 1852, Mr. T. Bazley warned the country on the danger of trusting to this source. In May, 1862, he stated that through its failure the loss of the labouring classes was 12,000,000l. sterling a year, and estimated the loss, including the employing classes, at nearly 40,000,000l. a year.

At a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen, connected with the cotton manufacturing districts, at Bridgewater-house, St. James's, on 19 July, 1862, the earl of Derby in the chair, 10,000l. were subscribed to the *Cotton District Relief Fund*. The viceroy of Egypt, in London at the time, gave 1000l., and the queen gave 2000l. on 24 July. Liberal subscriptions flowed in from all parts. On 28 Aug., the lord mayor had received 41,000l.

In the Lancashire district (population about 4,000,000) there were receiving parish relief, Sept. 1861, 43,500 persons; in Sept. 1862, 163,498. *Earl of Derby*, 2 Dec. 1862.

In July, 1863, about the value of 700,000l. remained of the donations which had been received in money and goods, amounting to about 1,900,000l.

On 9 Feb., 1863, the "George Griswold" arrived, containing contributions of provisions, &c., from North America, for the relief of the sufferers in Lancashire.

The Union Relief Act (passed Aug. 1862, and continued in 1863) gave much relief by enabling overseers to borrow money to be expended in public works to be executed by the unemployed workmen.

In Oct. 1864, much distress still existed, and fears were entertained for the approaching winter—90,000 more paupers than ordinary in cotton districts. *Times*, 18 Jan. 1865.

In June, 1865, Mr. Farnall, the special commissioner, (appointed in May, 1862) was recalled by the poor-law board and the famine was declared to be ended. 1,000,000l. had been expended in two years. The executive of the Central Relief Fund held their last meeting, 4 Dec. 1865.

The account of the fund was made up in 1873. The balance, above 130,000l., was proposed to be appropriated to the foundation of a convalescent hospital for Lancashire.

A memorial window (the gift of the cotton operatives of Lancashire, who subscribed to commemorate the munificence of the metropolis to them during the cotton famine, 1861-4) placed in Guildhall and uncovered, 15 July, 1868.

COTTON FACTORIES regulated by acts of parliament passed in 1825, 1831, 1833, and 1844. The hours of labour were limited, and the employment of children under nine years of age prohibited. In 1846, 1724 cotton mills employed 197,500 persons. In 1862, the persons employed were stated to be 451,000; 315,000 in Lancashire. Excitement through 5 per cent. reduction of wages in Lancashire, &c., Sept. 1883; strike; dispute settled, 27 Sept. 1883.

COTTONIAN LIBRARY, formed by sir Robert Bruce Cotton, 1600, *et seq.* He died 6 May, 1631. It was rescued from the republicans during the protectorate, 1649-60, and was secured to the public by a statute in 1700. It was removed to Essex-house in 1712; in 1730 to Dean's-yard, Westminster (where on 23 Oct. 1731, a part of the books sustained damage by fire); to the British Museum in 1757.

COTTON OIL, largely manufactured from

the seeds in the south of the United States; year 1876-7, 3,316,000 gallons; 1878-9, 8,175,000 gallons.

COTTON WOOL, see *Respiration*. Dr. Percy, in 1874, applied cotton-wool to purify the air for ventilating the houses of parliament.

COULMIERS, a village ten miles west of Orleans, central France. Here the Bavarians, under general Von der Tann, were defeated by the French army of the Loire, under general d'Aurelle de Paladines, who took about 2000 prisoners, 9 Nov. 1870, and regained Orleans.

COULOMB. See *Electricity*.

COUNANI, a territory between Brazil and French Guiana. The ridiculous attempt to found an independent Republic failed here (M. Jules Gros, president), Aug.-Sept. 1887. An arrangement respecting this territory was made between France and Brazil in 1862, for police purposes.

COUNCILS. King Alfred, in about 886, is said to have so arranged the business of the nation, that all resolutions passed through three councils. The first was a select council which considered all affairs to be laid before the second council, bishops and nobles appointed by the king, like the present privy council. The third was a general assembly of the nation, called, in Saxon, Wittenagemot, in which quality and offices gave a right to sit. In these three councils we behold the origin of the cabinet, privy councils, and parliaments; see *Cabinet*, *Common* and *Privy Councils*, &c.

COUNCILS OF THE CHURCH. The following are among the most memorable. Those numbered are the *Œcumenical* or *General Councils*. Sir Harris Nicolas in his "Chronology of History," enumerates 1604 councils, and gives an alphabetical list.

- Of the church at Jerusalem (*Acts xv.*) 50
- Of the western bishops at Arles, in France, to suppress the Donatists; three fathers of the English church attended 314
- I. First Œcumenical or General, at Nice (Constantine the Great presided), decreed the constancy of the Son of God, condemned Arianism, and composed the Nicene creed 325
- At Tyre, against Athanasius 335
- The first at Constantinople, when the Arian heresy gained ground 337
- At Rome, in favour of Athanasius 342
- At Sardis: 370 bishops attended; Arians condemned 347
- At Rimini: 400 bishops attended; Constantine obliged them to sign a new confession 359
- II. Constantinople: oriental council; 150 orthodox bishops present when it met; presided over 1st by Meletius, 2nd by Gregory Nazianzen, 3rd by Nectarius; added to the Nicene creed; declared the bishop of Constantinople next in rank to Rome; Constantinople being New Rome 381
- III. Ephesus: Cyril of Alexandria presided; anathematised and deposed Nestorius; protested against any addition to the original Nicene creed 431
- IV. Chalcedon: 520 bishops present; declared the two natures of Christ, Divine and Human, as defined by Leo of Rome; accepted and decreed the Constantinopolitan addition to the Nicene creed 451
- V. Constantinople: Eutyches, patriarch of Constantinople, presided; condemned the three chapters (written by Theodore of Mopsuestia, Theodoret, and others); Vigilus, bishop of Rome, protested, but afterwards assented 553
- VI. Constantinople: pope Agatho presided; against Monothelites 631
- Authority of the six general councils re-established by Theodosius 715
- VII. Second Nicene: 350 bishops attended; against Iconoclasts 787

- VIII. Constantinople: the emperor Basil attended; against Iconoclasts and heresies 870
- At Clermont, convened by Urban II. to authorise the crusades: 310 bishops attended 1095
- IX. First Lateran: right of investiture settled by treaty between pope Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V. 1123
- X. Second Lateran: Innocent II. presided; preservation of temporalities of ecclesiastics, the principal subject; 1000 fathers of the church attended 1139
- XI. Third Lateran, against schismatics 1179
- XII. Fourth Lateran: 400 bishops and 1000 abbots attended; Innocent III. presided; against Albigenses, &c. 1215
- XIII. Lyons: under pope Innocent IV.: emperor Frederick II. deposed 1245
- XIV. Lyons: under Gregory X.: temporary union of Greek and Latin churches 1274
- XV. Vienne in Dauphiné: Clement V. presided, and the kings of France and Aragon attended; order of Knights Templars suppressed 1312
- XVI. Pisa: Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII. deposed; Alexander elected 1409
- XVII. Constance: Martin V. elected pope; and John Huss and Jerome of Prague condemned to be burnt 1414-1418
- XVIII. Basel 1431-1443
- XIX. Fifth Lateran: begun by Julius II. 1512
- Continued under Leo X. for the suppression of the pragmatic sanction of France, against the council of Pisa, &c., till 1517
- XX. Trent: held to condemn the doctrines of the reformers, Luther, Zuinglius, and Calvin. (See *Trent*.) 1563
- XXI. Rome: summoned by an encyclical letter, 8 Sept. 1868; met 8 Dec. 1869
- Present: 6 archbishop-princes, 49 cardinals, 11 patriarchs, 680 archbishops and bishops, 28 abbots, 29 generals of orders—803 in all "
- There were held four public sessions, and between 90 and 100 congregations. New canons were issued 24 April, 1870, and after much discussion and opposition, the infallibility of the pope as head of the Church was affirmed by 547 placets against 2 non-placets, and promulgated, 18 July, 1870
- Many bishops withdrew from the discussion. The council then adjourned to 11 Nov. (see *Rome*.)
- COUNCILS, FRENCH**. The Council of Ancients, consisting of 250 members, together with the council of Five Hundred, instituted at Paris, 1 Nov. 1795; the executive was a Directory of Five. Bonaparte dispersed the council of Five hundred at St. Cloud, 9 Nov. 1799, declaring himself, Roger Ducos, and Siéyès, consuls *provisaires*; see *France*.
- COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION**, to adjust differences between masters and workmen, may be established by licence of the secretary of state, by virtue of an act passed 15 Aug. 1867.
- COUNCIL OF OFFICERS**, of the army, constituted by Cromwell and termed "New Model" 1642, abolished by Charles II. 1660.
- COUNSEL** are supposed to be coeval with the *curia regis*. Advocates are referred to the time of Edward I., but are mentioned earlier. Counsel who were guilty of deceit or collusion were punishable by the statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I. 1285. Counsel were allowed to persons charged with treason by act 8 Will. III. 1696. An act to enable persons indicted for felony to make their defence by counsel, passed Aug. 1836; see *Barristers* and *King's Counsel*.
- COUNT**, Latin *comes*, a companion; French *comte*; equivalent to the English earl (whose wife is still termed a countess), and to the German *graf*; see *Champagne* and *Toulouse*.

COUNTERPOINT (in music), writing the chords to a melody. The earliest known specimen of contrapuntal writing is by Adam de la Halle in the 12th century.

COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S CONNEXION; see *Whitefieldites*.

COUNTIES or **SHIRES**. The division of this kingdom into counties began, it is said, with king Alfred; but some counties bore their present names above a century before. The division of Ireland into counties took place in 1562. Lord-lieutenants were appointed in 1549 in England, and in 1831 in Ireland. Counties first sent members to parliament, before which period knights met in their own counties, 1285. **CHANDOS CLAUSE**, Sect. 20 of the Reform act, 2 Will. IV. c. 45 (1832), inserted by the motion of the marquis of Chandos. By it occupiers as tenants of land not situate in a borough, paying an annual rent of 50*l.*, became entitled to a vote for the knight of the shire. It increased the number of tory voters, and in consequence several attempts were made to repeal it. It was superseded by the Reform act of 15 Aug. 1867.

By the Winter Assizes Act, 1876, certain counties were united (by order in council, first time, 23 Oct. 1876) to facilitate more speedy trials of prisoners.

COUNTRY DANCE, see *Contre-Danse*.

COUNTRY PARTY, see *Court Party*.

COUNTRY CONVENTIONS, see *Ireland* 1885.

COUNTY COUNCILS, see *Local Government Act*. At the first elections in Jan. 1889, a large number of the nobility, gentry, and justices, were elected.

The Councils assume their powers 1 April 1889;

see *London County Councils*.

County Council Magazine started . . . Feb. 1889

COUNTY-COURTS or *schyremotes*, in the time of the Saxons, were important tribunals. Alfred is said to have divided England into counties, and counties into hundreds; but county-courts seem to have existed much earlier.

County-Courts, for the recovery of debts under 20*l.*, superseding courts of requests, instituted by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95 . . . 26 Aug. 1846

The counties of England and Wales are divided into sixty districts, each district having a county-court, with a barrister as judge, and juries when necessary. Their jurisdiction extended by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 61, to sums not exceeding 50*l.* . . . 1850

Their proceedings facilitated in 1852 and 1854; 60 county-courts in England and Wales . . . 1868-72

In 1850 plaintiffs entered at the courts of the sixty circuits were 306,793, for 1,265,115*l.*; in 1857, 744,652 plaintiffs for 1,937,745*l.*; of the 217,173 causes tried, 4297 were for sums between 20*l.* and 50*l.*

From 1847 to 1858 judgment was obtained in these courts for 8,309,236*l.*

Equity powers, like those of the court of chancery, in cases relating to sums under 500*l.*, conferred on these courts, to begin . . . 1 Oct. 1865

Their jurisdiction still further enlarged . . . 20 Aug. 1867

Admiralty jurisdiction conferred on them by act passed July, 1868, amended . . . Aug. 1869

County Court Acts amended by acts passed 2 Aug. 1875 and . . . 1887

A County Boards Bill, withdrawn . . . July, 1879

New regulations, respecting procedure, &c., came into operation . . . 28 April 1886

Amendment Act passed . . . 13 Aug. 1888

COUNTY FRANCHISE, a bill for giving votes to labourers and others, annually brought in by Mr. G. O. Trevelyan. See *Household Suffrage*.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND COURTS,

Ireland: an act to amend the law respecting them passed 14 Aug. 1877.

COUP D'ÉTAT, in France (see *France*, 2 Dec. 1851); *Pronunciamento* in Spain; changes in the government effected by force, either by the ruler, the army, or the populace. The Speaker's *Coup d'état*, see *Parliament*, 2 Feb., 1881.

COURIERS. Xenophon attributes the first to Cyrus; and Herodotus says that they were common among the Persians; see *Esther* iii. 15, about 510 B.C. The Greeks and Romans had no regular couriers till the time of Augustus, when they travelled in cars, about 24 B.C. Couriers or posts are said to have been instituted in France by Charlemagne about A.D. 800. Couriers for letters were employed by Louis XI. of France, 1463. *Henault*. See *Post-office*.

COURLAND, a duchy of Livonia, conquered by Danes, 1218; by Teutonic knights, 1239; subjected to Poland in 1561, conquered by Charles XII. of Sweden in 1701; Ernest Biren, duke, 1737; his son, Peter, 1769; annexed to Russia, March, 1795.

COURT BARON, an ancient court which every lord of a manor may hold by prescription. In it duties, heriots, and customs are received, and estates and surrenders are passed. Its jurisdiction was restricted in 1747 and 1833. By the Small Debts Act, 1856, lords of the manor may give up holding these courts.

COURT CIRCULAR, conservative weekly paper; established 26 April, 1856.

COURT DRESS, see *Dress*.

COURT JOURNAL, fashionable journal, established 1829.

COURT LEET, an ancient court of record, belonging to a hundred, instituted for punishing encroachments, nuisances, fraudulent weights and measures, &c. The steward is judge, and all persons residing within the hundred (peers, clergymen, &c., excepted) are obliged to do suit within this court.

COURT PARTY—COUNTRY PARTY, politicians in the parliaments of England, beginning about 1620. At the end of the 17th century the latter embodied toryism and high church principles, maintained the rights of "the land," as opposed to whiggism and the trading interests. Its most distinguished statesman was sir Thomas Hanmer (the *Montalto* of Pope's *Satires*), who died in 1746. *Ashe*.

COURT OF HONOUR. In England the court of chivalry, of which the lord high constable was a judge, was called *Curia Militaris*, in the time of Henry IV., and subsequently the Court of Honour. In Bavaria, to prevent duelling, a court of honour was instituted in April, 1819. Mr. Joseph Hamilton for many years ardently laboured to establish a similar institution in Britain.

COURT OF JUSTICIARY, HIGH, in Scotland, constituted by a commission under the great seal, 1671, ratified 1672. The present lord-justice-general, the right hon. John Inglis, was appointed, Feb. 1867, and the lord justice-clerk the right hon. James Moncrieff, Nov. 1869; made lord Moncrieff, Dec. 1873. The procedure in this court was amended by an act passed in 1868.

COURT OF REQUESTS (or Court of Conscience), first instituted in the reign of Henry VII. 1493, and remodelled by Henry VIII. in 1517. *Stow*. Established for the summary recovery of small debts

under forty shillings; but in the city of London the jurisdiction extended to debts of five pounds. *Ashe*. The courts of *requests* superseded in 1847 by the County Courts (*which see*).

COURT OF REVIEW, see *Bankruptcy*.

COURT OF SESSION, the highest civil tribunal in Scotland, was instituted by James V. by statute, 17 May, 1532. It consisted of 14 judges and a president, and replaced a committee of parliament. In 1830 the number of judges was reduced; and the court now consists of the lord president, the lord justice-clerk, and 11 ordinary judges. In 1867 the necessity of renovating this court was asserted by high legal authority; and an act to amend its procedure was passed 31 July, 1868. The present lord president, the right hon. John Inglis, was appointed, Feb. 1867.

COURT THEATRE, Sloane-square, Chelsea, opened 25 Jan. 1871; Miss Litton first manager.

COUTRAI (Belgium). Here Robert, count of Artois, who had defeated the Flemings in 1297, was defeated and slain by them, 11 July, 1302. The conflict was named the "Battle of Spurs," from the number of gilt spurs collected.

COURTS MARTIAL are regulated by the Mutiny act, first passed in 1690. The powers of these courts were much discussed in 1867, in consequence of the measures used to suppress the negro insurrection in Jamaica, Oct. 1866.

COURTS OF JUSTICE were instituted at Athens, 1507 B.C. (see *Arciopagus*); by Moses, 1491 B.C. (*Exod. xviii. 25*), and in Rome. For these realms, see *Chancery*, *Common Pleas*, *Exchequer*, *King's Bench*, &c. The citizens of London were privileged to plead their own cause in the courts of judicature, without employing lawyers, except in pleas of the crown, 41 Hen. III. 1257. *Stow*. The rights of the Irish courts were established by the British parliament in April, 1783.

COURTS OF LAW FEES ACT, passed 20 Aug. 1867, directs the application of surplus fees towards providing new courts of justice. Acts for building these courts were passed in 1865 and 1866. See *Law Courts*.

COURTS OF SURVEY, consisting of a judge and two assistants, for appeals respecting unseaworthy ships, were directed to be appointed in certain ports and districts by the Merchant Shipping Act, 39 & 40 Vict. c. 80 (15 Aug. 1876). They sat in 1877.

COUTRAS (S. W. France). Here Henry of Navarre totally defeated the due de Joyeuse and the royalists, 20 Oct. 1587.

COVENANTERS, those persons who in the reign of Charles I. having signed the solemn league and *covenant*, engaged to stand by each other in opposition to the projects of the king in 1638. The *COVENANT* or league between England and Scotland (the preceding one modified), solemnly adopted by the parliament, 25 Sept. 1643; was accepted by Charles II. 16 Aug. 1650, but repudiated by him on his restoration in 1661, when it was declared to be illegal by parliament, and copies of it ordered to be burnt. See *Cameronians* and *Bothwell Bridge*.

The covenant consisted of six articles:

1. The preservation of the reformed church in Scotland and the reformation of religion in England and Ireland.
2. The extirpation of popery, prelacy, schism, &c.
3. The preservation of the liberties of parliament and the king's person and authority.
4. The discovery and punishment of all malignants, &c.

5. The preservation of "a blessed peace between these kingdoms."

6. The assisting all who enter into the covenant: "This will we do as in the sight of God."

COVENT GARDEN (London), corrupted from "Convent Garden," having been the garden of St. Peter's convent. The square was built about 1633, and the piazza on the north side and the church were designed by Inigo Jones. The fruit and vegetable markets were rebuilt in 1829-30, from designs by Mr. Fowler (the ground belonging to the duke of Bedford).

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE sprang out of one in Lincoln's-inn-fields, through a patent granted 14 Chas. II. 1662, to sir William Davenant, whose company was denominated the "duke's servants," as a compliment to the duke of York, afterwards James II.; see under *Theatres*.—The theatre was burnt down 5 March, 1856, during a *bal masqué* held by Mr. Anderson, the wizard of the north. The present theatre by E. Barry was opened 15 May, 1858. The *Floral Hall* adjoining it was opened 7 March, 1860, with the volunteers' ball.

COVENTRY ACT passed, to prevent malicious maiming and wounding, 6 March, 1671, in consequence of sir John Coventry, K.B., M.P., being maimed in the streets of London, by sir Thomas Sandys and others, adherents of the duke of Monmouth, 21 Dec. 1670. Repealed 1828.

COVENTRY (Warwickshire). Leofric, earl of Mercia, lord of Coventry, is said to have relieved it from heavy taxes, at the intercession of his wife Godiva, on condition of her riding naked through the streets, about 1057. Processions in her memory took place in 1851; 23 June, 1862; 4 June, 1866; 20 June, 1870; and 4 June, 1877; 6 Aug. 1883. The legend is probably fabulous. A parliament was held here in the reign of Henry IV. called *parliamentum indoctum*, or the unlearned parliament, because lawyers were excluded, 1404; and in the reign of Henry VI. another met, called *parliamentum diabolicum*, from the acts of attainder passed against the duke of York and others, 20 Nov. 1459. The town was surrounded with strong walls, three miles in circumference, and twenty-six towers, which were demolished by order of Charles II. in 1662. The ribbon makers here suffered much from want of work in the winter of 1810-6. An industrial exhibition here was opened by earl Granville, 19 June; closed by the earl of Clarendon, 21 Oct. 1867. The prince and princess of Wales were warmly received 7 Nov. 1874. The *BISHOPRIC* was founded by Oswy, king of Mercia, 656, and had the double name of Coventry and Lichfield, which was reversed by later bishops. It was so wealthy, that king Offa, by the favour of pope Adrian, made it archiepiscopal; but this title was laid aside on the death of that king. In 1075 the see was removed to Chester; in 1102 to Coventry; and afterwards to its original foundation, Lichfield, but with great opposition from the monks of Coventry. Coventry merged into the bishopric of Lichfield (*which see*).

Rioting on the levying of the "vicar's rate" 11 Sept. 1882
New park, gift of Mr. D. Spencer, opened 11 Oct. 1883

COW-POCK INOCULATION; see *Small-Pox* and *Vaccination*.

CRABS. The size at which they are to be sold is determined by the Fisheries Act, 1877.

CRACOW, a city in Austrian Poland. The Poles elected Cracus for their duke, who built Cra-

cow with the spoils taken from the Franks about 700. It was their capital, 1320-1609. Cracow was taken by Charles XII. in 1702, and taken and retaken several times by the Russians and other confederates. The sovereign was crowned at Cracow until 1764. The Russians, who had taken it 1768, were expelled by Kosciusko, 24 March, 1794; but it surrendered to the Prussians, 15 June same year, and in 1795 was awarded to Austria. Cracow was formed into a republic, June, 1815. Occupied by 10,000 Russians, who followed here the defeated Poles, Sept. 1831. Its independence was extinguished: and it was seized by the emperor of Austria, and incorporated with his empire, 16 Nov. 1846, which was protested against by England, France, Sweden, and Turkey; see *Poland*. A dreadful fire laid the greater part of the city in ashes, 18 July, 1850. The discovery on 22 July, 1869, of Barbare Abryk, a nun, secluded for 21 years in a convent cell, led to violent rioting.

The Bishop Albin Dnnajewski, made a prince of the Empire, and primate of Poland . . . Jan. 1889

CRANES are of very early date, for the engines of Archimedes may be so called. In 1857 a crane had been erected at Glasgow capable of lifting 50 tons. One in Woolwich arsenal in 1881 lifted 400 tons. See *Derrieks*.

CRANIOLOGY (or PHRENOLOGY), the study of the external form of the human skull, as indicative of mental powers and moral qualities. Dr. Gall, the propounder, was a German physician, born March, 1758, and his first observations were among his schoolfellows. Afterwards he studied the heads of criminals and others, and eventually reduced his ideas to a system, marking out the skull like a map. His first lecture was given at Vienna in 1796; but in 1802 the Austrian government prohibited his teaching. In 1800 he was joined by Dr. Spurzheim; and in 1810-12 they published at Paris their work on the "Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System, and of the Brain in particular." Gall died in 1828. The researches of Gall and Spurzheim led to increased study of the brain. Combe's "Phrenology," first published in 1819, is the popular English work on this subject. Phrenological societies were formed early in London and Edinburgh.

Phrenology was refuted by Lord Jeffrey in the *Edinburgh Review*, in 1826, and more recently by Dr. W. B. Carpenter. Professor David Ferrier reported the results of researches tending to prove localisation of certain faculties in the brain to the British Association, Sept. 1873. He published his work "The Functions of the Brain," 1876; 2nd edition 1887. "Brain," a quarterly journal, began in 1878.

CRANMER, LATIMER, AND RIDLEY, martyrdom of, see *Protestants*, note.

CRANNOGES, see *Lake-dwellings*.

CRANNON or CRANON, Thessaly, N. Greece. Near here the Macedonians under Antipater and Craterus defeated the confederated Greeks, twice by sea, and once by land, 322 B.C. The Athenians demanded peace, and Antipater put their orators to death, among whom was Hyperides, who, that he might not betray the secrets of his country when under torture, cut out his tongue, and Demosthenes is said to have taken poison shortly after.

CRANWORTH'S ACT, LORD, to simplify the practice of conveyancers, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 145 (1860).

CRAONNE (N. France). Here Victor and

Ney defeated the Prussians under Blücher after a severe contest, 7 March, 1814.

CRAPE. It is said some crape was made by Ste. Badour, when queen of France, about 680. It is said to have been first made at Bologna.

CRAVANT, see *Crevant*.

CRAYFORD (Kent). Hengist the Saxon is said to have defeated the Britons here, 457.

CRAYONS, coloured substances made into paste, and dried into pencils, were known in France about 1422; and improved by L'Oriol, 1748.

CREASOTE, or KREASOTE (discovered by Reichenbach about 1833), a powerful antiseptic and coagulator of albuminous tissue, is obtained by the destructive distillation of wood and other organic matters. It has been used for the preservation of meat, timber, &c.

CREATINE (from the Greek *kreas*, flesh), the chemical principle of flesh, was discovered in 1835 by E. Chevreul, and has been investigated by Liebig, Gregory, and others.

CREATION OF THE WORLD. The date given by the English bible, and by Usher, Blair, and some others, is 4004 B.C. There are about 140 different dates assigned to the Creation, varying from 3616 to 6984 B.C. Dr. Hales gives 5411; see *Eras*.

Haydn's *Creation* (oratorio), composed 1796-8; first performed (in London, at Covent Garden Theatre), 28 March, 1800; in Paris, 24 Dec. same year.

CRÊCHES, establishments for temporarily receiving the young children of working mothers; begun at Paris, about 1844; in London (in Rathbone-place, &c.) about 1863; others since.

CRECY, or CRESSY (N. France), where Edward III. and his son, Edward the Black Prince, and an army of about 36,800, obtained a great victory over Philip, king of France, with about 130,000, 26 Aug. 1346. John, king of Bohemia (nearly blind); James, king of Majorca; Ralph, duke of Lorraine (sovereign princes); and a number of French nobles, together with 30,000 private men, were slain, while the loss of the English was very small. The crest of the king of Bohemia (three ostrich feathers, with the motto *Ich dien*—in English, "I serve") has since been adopted by princes of Wales.

CRÉDIT FONCIER, &c. A plan of providing loans to landowners was introduced by Frederick the Great of Prussia, in 1763, in some of the Prussian provinces, as the best method of alleviating the distresses of the landed interest caused by his wars. The system consists of lending money to landowners on the security of their estates, and providing the loan capital by the issue of debentures charged upon the aggregate mortgaged estates. There are two modes of carrying out this scheme: (1) by means of an association of landowners; (2) by means of a proprietary public company. The former obtains in Eastern Prussia, but the latter is exclusively found in Western Europe.

Crédit Foncier companies have been founded in Hamburg (1782), Western Prussia (1787), Belgium (1841), France (1852), England (1863). Similar companies were formed in all the states of Europe, in India, and in our colonies and dependencies. *Henriques*.

CRÉDIT MOBILIER: a joint-stock company with this name was established at Paris by Isaac and Emile Péreire, and others, 18 Nov. 1852. It took up or originated trading enterprises of all kinds, applying to them the principle of *commandite*, or limited liabilities; and was authorised to supersede or

buy in any other companies (replacing their shares or bonds with its own scrip), and also to carry on the ordinary business of banking. The funds were to be obtained by a paid-up capital of 2½ millions sterling, the issue of obligations at not less than 45 days' date or sight, and the receipt of money on deposit or current account. The society apparently prospered; but was considered by experienced persons a near approach to Law's bank of 1716.

Several of the directors failed, Sept. 1857, no dividend paid May, 1858
Many companies based on its principles established in London 1863
Emile and Isaac Pélreire withdrew from the management; the company failed, and the capital was said to have disappeared Oct. 1867
The high court of appeal decided that MM. Pélreire and other directors were responsible for their acts, and that damages should be given to the shareholders 1 Aug. 1868
Emile Pélreire died 6 Jan., 1875; Isaac died 12 July, 1880

CREEDS, see *Confessions of Faith*. J. R. Lumby's *History of the Creeds* appeared 1874.

CREMATION, see *Burning the Dead*. Cremation halls have been erected at Milan and Gotha.

CREMERA, BATTLE OF, see *Fabii*.

CREMONA (N. Italy), a city founded by the Romans, 221 B.C. It became an independent republic in 1107, but was frequently subjugated by its neighbours, Milan and Venice, and partook of their fortunes. In Nov. 1859 it became part of the kingdom of Italy. Cremona was eminent for violin makers from about 1550 to 1750.

CRESCENT, a symbol of sovereignty among the Greeks and Romans, and the device of Byzantium, now Constantinople, whence the Turks adopted it. The Crescent has given name to three orders of knighthood; founded by Charles I. of Naples, 1268; by René of Anjou, in 1448; by the sultan Selim, in 1801.

CRESPY (N. France). Here was signed a treaty between Charles V. of Germany and Francis I. of France, 18 Sept. 1544. The former renounced Burgundy, and the latter Italy.

CRESTS are ascribed to the Carians. Richard I. (1189) had a crest on the helmet resembling a plume of feathers. The English kings had generally crowns above their helmets; that of Richard II. 1377, was surmounted by a lion on a cap of dignity; see *Creecy*. Alexander III. of Scotland, 1249, had a plume of feathers; and the helmet of Robert I. was surmounted by a crown, 1306; and that of James I. by a lion, 1424. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the crest was described to be a figure placed upon a wreath, coronet, or cap of maintenance. *Gwillim*.

CRETE, see *Candia*.

CREVANT-SUR-YONNE (N. France), was besieged by John Stuart, earl of Buchan, with a French army, July, 1423, and relieved by the earl of Salisbury with an army of English and Burgundians. After a severe contest, the French were totally defeated.

CREVELDT, near Cleves (W. Prussia). Here on 23 June, 1758, prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French under the count of Clermont.

CRICKET, an ancient English game, said to be identical with the "club ball" of the 14th century; mentioned in 1598. Rules were laid down in 1774 by a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, including the duke of Dorset and sir Horace Mann. In 1861 the All England Eleven gained and lost games in Australia; in Sept. 1863, they beat the

New York Twenty-two. In 1873-4 they were beaten at Melbourne.

Eleven Australians visited England, and after gaining ten games and losing five, gained one against "Players of All England," 3 Sept. 1873
Thirteen Australians visited England in May 1880; they won 21 out of 37 matches, and lost 4; the others were drawn or indecisive; they were victors in a match with the "Players of England" at the Crystal Palace 27, 28, 29 Sept. 1880
The Australians, previously victorious, were defeated at Manchester by the north of England team 16 Sept. 1882
England beats Australia 23 July, 1884
Australia wins 12 out of 20 matches in 3 Sept. "
North of England beat Australians 3 Sept. "
English cricketers in Australia victorious Jan. 1885
Frequent contests with the Australians with varied success 1885-8

CRIME. About 1856 it was computed that a fifteenth part of the population of the United Kingdom lived by crime. The increase in education and manufactures is gradually reducing this proportion. From 1848 to 1865 there had been no commitment for political offences, such as treason or sedition. The returns of thirty-two years showed that crime absolutely and relatively diminished (Sept. 1866). See *Murder, Executions, Trials, Poisoning, France, 1871, &c.*

CONVICTIONS (BY TRIAL) IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Persons.	Cap. Off.		Persons.	Cap. Off.
1847.	21,542	—	1863.	15,033	21
1849.	21,001	66	1869.	14,340	18
1850.	20,537	49	1870.	12,953	15
1851.	21,579	70	1871.	11,946	13
1852.	21,304	61	1872.	10,862	30
1853.	20,756	55	1873.	11,089	18
1854.	23,047	49	1874.	11,509	26
1855.	19,971	50	1875.	10,954	33
1856.	14,734	69	1876.	12,195	32
1857.	15,397	54	1877.	11,942	34
1858.	13,246	53	1878.	12,473	20
1859.	12,470	52	1879.	12,525	34
1860.	12,068	43	1880.	11,214	23
1861.	13,879	50	1881.	11,353	23
1862.	15,312	29	1882.	11,699	22
1863.	15,799	29	1883.	11,347	23
1864.	14,726	32	1884.	11,134	38
1865.	14,740	20	1885.	10,500	75
1866.	14,254	26	1886.	10,686	35
1867.	14,207	27	1887.	10,338	35

See *Executions*.

Convictions, in 1847: Scotland, 3558; Ireland, 15,233. In 1861: Scotland, 2428; Ireland, 3271.

Act for improving the administration of criminal justice passed 7 Aug. 1851.

The Criminal Justice Act authorises justices, with the consent of prisoners, to pass sentence for short periods, instead of committing them to trial, 1855.

In 1856, the expenses for criminal prosecutions in England and Wales were 194,912*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; in 1873, 143,103*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*; in 1879, 128,413*l.*; in 1880, 115,703*l.*; in 1883, 144,026*l.*; in 1886, 141,329*l.*

15 persons were executed for murder in 1856 (four foreigners), 13 in 1857, 11 in 1858 (four foreigners), and 9 (four for wife-murder) in 1859. *Ticket-of-leave* system substituted by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 99, passed in 1853; see *Transportation*. 2666 persons were liberated on *tickets-of-leave* in 1856.

On 17 Feb. 1857, of 126 persons thus liberated, 58 were believed to be living honestly.

In 1861, 1862, and 1863, the system was considered to have failed through the numerous crimes committed by *ticket-of-leavers*; it was modified by the Penal Servitude act, in 1864.

Sentences to penal servitude, 1869, 2006; in 1870, 1788; 1879, 1502; 1886, 910; 1887, 948.

Criminal classes in England and Wales: estimated number, 1869-70, 45,800; 1878-9, 35,469; 1886-7, 33,599.

The "Judicial Statistics" of crime, police, and law, with a report, have been annually published by government; commenced with 1856.

"Statistical Criminal Act" passed . . . 11 Aug. 1869

"Prevention of Crimes Act" passed . . . 21 Aug. 1871
 Great decrease in crimes in relation to the increase
 of population . . . 1861-1887
 Confirmed by lord Coleridge for 1874-84 . . . 19 Jan. 1885
 Reported felonies: 1871, 10,653; 1877, 12,573; burglaries,
 1871, 614; 1877, 1344
 The number of female convicts fallen in ten years
 from 1477 to 706, announced . . . 4 Nov. 1887
 CRIME—International Congress for the prevention
 and repression of crime met in the Middle Temple,
 London . . . 3 July, 1872
 Prevention of Crime Act, passed . . . 15 Aug. 1879
 (Ireland) not re-enacted . . . 1885
 Convict Supervision Office, good results reported
 by Mr. J. Monro . . . 1886

CRIMES BILLS, see *Ireland*, 1881 and 1887.

CRIMEA, or **CRIM TARTARY**, a peninsula in the Euxine or Black Sea, the ancient *Taurica Chersonesus*, colonised by the Greeks about 550 B.C. The Milesians founded the kingdom of Bosphorus, now Kertch, which about 108 B.C. formed part of the dominion of Mithridates, king of Pontus, whose descendants continued to rule the country under Roman protection till the irruption of the Goths, Huns, &c. about A.D. 258. About 1237 it fell into the hands of the Mongols under Genghis Khan; soon after the Venetians established commercial stations, with a lucrative trade, but were supplanted by the Genoese, who were permitted to rebuild and fortify Kaffa, about 1261. In 1475 Mahomet II. expelled the Genoese, and subjected the peninsula to the Ottoman yoke; permitting the government to remain in the hands of the native khans, but closing the Black Sea to Western Europe. In 1774, by the intervention of the empress Catherine II., the Crimea recovered its independence: but on the abdication of the khan in 1783, the Russians took possession of the country, after a war with Turkey, and retained it by the treaty of Jassy, 9 Jan. 1792. The Crimea (now Taurida), was divided into eight governments in 1802. War having been declared against Russia by England and France, 28 March, 1854, large masses of troops were sent to the East, which, after remaining some time at Gallipoli, and other places, sailed for Varna, where they disembarked 29 May. An expedition against the Crimea having been determined on, the allied British, French, and Turkish forces, amounting to 58,000 men (25,000 British), commanded by lord Raglan and marshal St. Arnaud, sailed from Varna, 3 Sept. and landed on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, without opposition, at Old Fort, near Eupatoria, about 30 miles from Sebastopol. On the 20th they attacked the Russians, between 40,000 and 50,000 strong (under prince Menschikoff), entrenched on the heights of Alma, supposed to be unassailable. After a sharp contest the Russians were totally routed. See *Alma* and *Russo-Turkish War*. Peace was proclaimed in April, 1856, and the allies quitted the Crimea 12 July following.

CRIMINAL LAW PROCEDURE (IRELAND) ACT, (see *Ireland*) 50 & 51 Vict. c. 20, passed 19 July, 1887, provides for summary jurisdiction by magistrates, special juries, change of place of trial, proclamation of districts, prohibition of dangerous associations, and continuance of 44 & 45 Vict. c. 5, and 49 & 50 Vict. c. 24. Act for Scotland passed 16 Sept. 1887 to simplify and amend the Criminal Law of Scotland.

CRIMINAL LAWS OF ENGLAND. Their great severity, pointed out by sir Samuel Romilly, sir James Mackintosh, and others, about 1818, was considerably mitigated by sir R. Peel's acts, passed 1826-8. The criminal law was consolidated by 24 and 25 Vict. cc. 94-100, 1861. Some defects were amended by an act passed in 1867.

Sir J. F. Stephen's "Digest of the Criminal Laws" published, 1877; and "History of the Criminal Law of England," published. . . 1883

Bill for amending law relating to indictable offences (resembling a digest and code) brought in by sir John Holker, attorney-general . . . 14 May, 1878
 Referred to royal commission (Justices Blackburn and Lush and sir James F. Stephen); announced . . . 8 July, 1879

The bill brought in and withdrawn . . . 1879
 Criminal Law Amendment Act (relating to women) passed . . . 14 Aug. 1885

CRIMISUS, a river in Sicily, near which Timoleon defeated the Carthaginians, 339 B.C.

CRIMPING-HOUSES were used to entrap persons into the army; hence the name of "crimp sergeant." Some of them in London were destroyed by the populace, in consequence of a young man who had been enticed into one being killed in endeavouring to escape, 16 Sept. 1794.

CRINAN CANAL, Argyleshire, cut through Kintyre peninsula, 1793-1801: 15 locks; saves about 115 miles.

CRINOLINE (a French word, meaning stuff made of *crin*, hair) is the modern name of the "fardingale" of the time of queen Elizabeth, hoop-like petticoats made of whalebone, &c., revived in France and England since 1855. They have frequently occasioned loss of life, by coming in contact with fire and machinery. In No. 116 of the *Tatler*, published 5 Jan. 1710, is an amusing trial of the hoop-petticoat then in fashion.

CRIPPLEGATE (London), was so-called from the lame beggars who sat there, so early as the year 1010. The gate was new built by the brewers of London in 1244; and was pulled down and sold for 97l. in July, 1760. The poet Milton was buried in the church near it, 12 Nov. 1674. See *London*.

CRIPPLES' HOME, Marylebone-road, established 1851, for crippled girls to be taught suitable trades. The Cripples' Nursery, Old Quebec-street and Margate, was established 1862.

CRISPIN and **CRISPIANUS** are said to have been two saints, born at Rome, from whence they travelled to Soissons, in France, to propagate the Christian religion. They worked as shoemakers; but the governor of the town discovering them to be Christians, ordered them to be beheaded, about 288. Their day is 25 Oct.

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent's Circus, Piccadilly, opened by Spiers and Pond, 21 March, 1874.

CRITH (from the Greek *krithē*, a barleycorn or small weight,) a term suggested by Dr. A. W. Hofmann (about 1864) to express the volume-weight of gases; a cube containing 1 litre of hydrogen (0.0896 gramme) to be the unit. Hydrogen being 1 crith, oxygen will be 16, nitrogen 14 criths.

CRITICS. The first society of them was formed 276 B.C. *Blair*. Varro, Cicero, Apollonius, and Aristarchus were ancient critics. In modern times the *Journal des Sçavans* was the earliest periodical critical work. It was originated by Denis de Sallo, ecclesiastical councillor in the parliament of France, and was first published at Paris, 30 May, 1655, and is still continued. Jean Le Clerc's "Ars Critica," published 1696, is said to be the earliest systematic treatise. The first work of this kind in England was the *Review* of Daniel Defoe (the term being invented by himself), published in Feb. 1703. The *Works of the Learned* began 1710, and the *Waives* of

Literature in 1714; discontinued in 1722. See *Reviews*.

The legality of fair criticism was established in the English courts, in Feb. 1794, when an action that excited great attention, brought by an author against a reviewer for a severe critique upon his work, was determined in favour of the defendant on the principle that criticism is allowable, however sharp, if just, and not malicious. See *Trials*, 1875.

CROATIA, conquered by Coloman, king of Hungary, in 1102, was with that country united to Austria in 1526.

The Croatian diet abolished . . . Nov. 1861
The Croats protest against incorporation with Hungary . . . 25 May, 1867
Their diet (including Croatia and Slavonia), at Agram dissolved . . . 27 May, "
The union of Croatia with Hungary recognised by a Croatian deputation . . . 27 May, 1868
Croatian delegates enter the Hungarian diet . . . 24 Nov.
The emperor and empress visit Agram . . . 9-10 March, 1869
Riots in Agram and other places against the Jews, complicated with Slavonic jealousy of Hungary, and desire for autonomy, Aug.; the ban superseded by gen. Ramberg, special commissioner . . . about 6 Sept. 1883

Conflicts with the military, 8-10 Sept.; ten rioters killed . . . 20 Sept. "
Agitation increasing; demand for separation from Hungary . . . about 22 Sept. "
38 rioters sentenced to imprisonment, &c. . . 30 Sept. "
Count Khün-Hedervary, appointed ban . . . 4 Dec. "
The diet opened at Agram—important meeting . . . 17 Dec. "

Continued political disagreements . . . 1884
Diet dissolved . . . 22 Jan. "
Again dissolved . . . 27 Aug. "
The separatist movement said to be totally quelled by the ban after much resistance . . . Nov. 1887

CROCKERY-WARE, see *Pottery*.

CROCODILES were revered as divinities by the Egyptians. The emperor Augustus is said to have collected twenty-five at one time in his amphitheatre, where they were killed by gladiators.

CROFTERS and Cottars, the holders of small portions of land, and the labourers in the highlands and islands of Scotland.

A royal commission appointed 22 March, 1883 (Francis baron Napier and others) to inquire into their condition, issue their report and describe their state as not being worse than formerly, but acknowledge the existence of many startling grievances relating to the tenure of land, high rents, the deficiency of education, of postal communication, of roads, &c. They recommend, among other remedies, the revival of the ancient highland townships with common privileges, limiting the power of the superior lords, &c. . . 28 April, 1884
Highland Land Law Reform Association began to work . . . March, 1883
Agitation begun at Dingwall by the Highland Land Law Reform Association . . . Sept. 1884
Seditious circulars threatening violence; troops conveyed to Skye; tranquillity restored by free church ministers . . . 15 Nov. "
Meeting at Inverness of chief landlords; conciliatory favourable changes proposed . . . 14 Jan. 1885
Act giving crofters sixty of tenure, enlargement of holdings, and state-aid to fisheries . . . 25 June 1886; amended . . . 1888
Riotous resistance to ejectments at Greenhill Farm, &c., Isle of Tiree, Hebrides; 50 police repulsed by 300 men; marines sent to the Isle 25 July; order restored; six crofters apprehended up to 8 Aug. sentenced to three months imprisonment . . . 14 Dec. 1886
Raid of 2,000 cottars on Park and Aline deer forests in the Island of Lewis, 22 Nov.; stopped 23 Nov. 1887
Riots at Stornoway, Lewis; the fences of the sheep farm of Mr. Samuel Newall destroyed and the sheep dispersed; severe conflict between the

crofters and the police and military; many wounded; the rioters dispersed with difficulty 9 Jan. 1888, many arrested; 16 sentenced to imprisonment, . . . 3 Feb. 1888
Lewis reported quiet, . . . 28 Jan. "
Crofters' colonization commission appointed by Imperial and Canada governments . . . 28 Dec. "

CROIX, ST., a W. India Island, purchased from the French by Christian VI. king of Denmark, in 1733; taken by sir Alexander Cochrane, 22 Dec. 1807; restored in 1814.

CROMLECHS, ancient monuments, formerly considered to be Druidical altars, but now believed to be connected with burials. One still exists in Anglesey: similar structures have been found in Ireland, India, Arabia, and other countries.

CRONSTADT, Russia, founded by Peter the Great, 1710, and received its name (Crown-town) in 1721. It was not attacked by the fleets in the war with Russia, 1854-5.

CROOK, a bishop's pastoral staff or crook, distinct from the crosier. Nine pastoral staffs have been recently presented to English bishops; one to the bishop of Hereford, Dr. James Atlay, in Jan. 1872.

CROPREDY BRIDGE, near Banbury, Oxfordshire. Here the royalists defeated sir William Waller and the army of the parliament, 29 June, 1644.

CROQUET. This game, which became common in Britain about 1850, is said to be a revival of the old *Pall Mall* (which see). It has been much superseded by Lawn Tennis, 1877-89.

CROSIER, a staff surmounted by a cross, borne before an archbishop, was in use in the 4th century. The bearing a crosier before ecclesiastics is mentioned in the life of St. Caesareus of Arles about 500.

CROSS. That on which the Redeemer suffered on Mount Calvary, was said to have been found at Jerusalem, with two others, deep in the ground, by St. Helena, 3 May, 328 (termed the *Invention of the Cross*); Christ's being distinguished from those of the thieves by a sick woman being cured by touching it. It was carried away by Chosroes, king of Persia, on the plundering of Jerusalem; but was recovered by the emperor Heraclius (who defeated him in battle), 14 Sept. 615, and that day has since been commemorated as "the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross," established in 642.

It is asserted by church writers that a great shining cross was seen in the heavens by Constantine, and that it led him to adopt it on his standard, with the inscription "*In hoc signo vinces*;" "Under this sign thou shalt conquer." With this (Labarum) he advanced to Rome, where he vanquished Maxentius, 27 Oct. 312. *Templet*.
Signing with the Cross was first practised by Christians to distinguish themselves from the Pagans, about 110

In the time of Tertullian, it was deemed efficacious against poison, witchcraft, &c. . . 260
Crosses in churches and chambers were introduced about 431; and set up on steeples about . . . 568
Crosses in honour of queen Eleanor were set up in the places where her hearse rested, between 1296 (when she died) and . . . 1307
Crosses and idolatrous pictures were removed from churches, and crosses in the streets demolished by order of parliament . . . 1641
Maid of the Cross were a community of young women who made vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, instituted in . . . 1625
The order of *Ladies of the Star of the Cross* was instituted by the empress Eleonora di Gonzaga, wife of Leopold I., in . . . 1663

CROSSED CHEQUES, see *Drafts*.

CROTONA (S. Italy), a city founded by the Achaean Greeks about 710 B.C. Here Pythagoras taught about 520. The Crotons destroyed Sybaris, 510.

CROWN. An Amalekite brought Saul's crown to David, 1056 B.C. (2 Sam. i.) The first Roman who wore a crown was Tarquin the Elder, 616 B.C. The crown was first a fillet tied round the head; afterwards it was formed of leaves and flowers, and also of stuffs adorned with jewels. See *Tiara*.

The crown of Alfred had two little bells attached (872); it is said to have been long preserved at Westminster, and may have been that described in the parliamentary inventory taken in 1649.

Athelstan's crown resembled an earl's coronet, 929.

William I. wore his crown on a cap, adorned with points, 1066.

Richard III. introduced the crosses, 1483.

Henry VII. introduced the arches, 1485.

The crown and regalia of England were pledged to the city of London by Richard II. for 2000*l.* in 1386: see the king's receipt on redeeming them. *Rymer*.

The crown of Charles II., made in 1660, is the oldest existing in England; see *Blood's Conspiracy*.

The *Imperial State Crown* of England was made by Rundell and Bridges, in 1838, principally with jewels taken from old crowns. It contains one large ruby, 1 large sapphire, 16 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 rubies, 1363 brilliants, 1273 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, 4 drop-shaped pearls, and 273 pearls. *Professor Tennant*.

CROWN OF INDIA, Imperial Order of, instituted by Queen Victoria (to commemorate the assumption of the title of empress, 1 Jan. 1877), for princesses of the royal family, distinguished Indian and British ladies, and wives of viceroys and governors and secretaries of state for India; 31 Dec. 1877. Twelve ladies (the marchioness of Salisbury and others) invested, 29 April, 1878.

CROWN LANDS. The revenue arising from those in England is now nearly all subject to parliament, which annually provides for the support of the sovereign and government about 375,000*l.* The revenue of the duchy of Cornwall belongs to the prince of Wales even during his minority. Henry VII. (1485) resumed those lands which had been given to their followers by the sovereigns of the house of York. The hereditary estates of the crown were largely bestowed on their courtiers by the sovereigns—especially by the Stuarts.

CROWNS AND HALF-CROWNS of silver were coined in England by Edward VI. in 1553. None were coined in 1861, and they were gradually withdrawn from circulation. The coinage of half-crowns was resumed in 1874, after an inquiry as to their utility.

CROWS. An act passed for their destruction in England, 24 Hen. VIII. 1532. Crows were anciently employed as letter-bearers, as carrier-pigeons are now.

CROYDON, Surrey, granted to Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, about 1070. Archbishop Whitgift's hospital was founded in 1596. The fine old parish church was burnt, 5, 6 Jan. 1867. Croydon incorporated by charter, 15 Feb. 1883.

CROZIER, see *Crosier*.

CRUCIFIX, the cross with the figure of Christ attached to it, first known in the fourth, came into general use in the eighth century.

CRUCIFIXION. A mode of execution common among the Assyrians, Egyptians, Persians, Carthaginians, Greeks, and Romans. Ariarathes, of Cappadocia, aged 80, vanquished by Per-

diccas, and discovered among the prisoners, was flayed alive, and nailed to a cross, with his principal officers, 322 B.C. Jesus Christ was crucified 5 April, A.D. 33. *Usher*. (15 April, A.D. 29, *Clinton*; 28 March, A.D. 31, *Hales*; probably 7 April, A.D. 30, *Lynn*). Crucifixion was ordered to be discontinued by Constantine, 330. *Lenglet*.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, see *Animals*, and *Vivisection*.

CRUSADES (French *Croisades*), wars undertaken to drive the infidels from Jerusalem and the "Holy Land." Peter Gautier, the Hermit, an officer of Amiens, on his return from pilgrimage incited pope Urban II. to expel infidels from the city where Christ had taught. Urban convened a council of 310 bishops at Clermont in France, at which the ambassadors of the chief Christian potentates assisted, and gave Peter the commission to summon Europe to a general war, 1094. The first crusade was published; an army of 300,000 men was raised, of which Peter had the direction, and Godfrey de Bouillon the command, 1095. The warriors wore a red cross upon the right shoulder: and their motto was *Volonté de Dieu*, "God's will."—The French government have published some of the Historians of the Crusades in a magnificent form (1844-86).

I. Crusade (1095) ended by Jerusalem being taken by assault, 15 July, 1099, and Godfrey de Bouillon made king.

II. Preached by St. Bernard in 1146, headed by emperor Conrad II., and Louis VII. of France. Crusaders defeated; Jerusalem lost in 1187.

III. Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, &c., in 1188, joined by Philip II. of France and Richard I. of England, in 1190. Glorious, but fruitless.

IV. 1195, by emperor Henry VI.: successful till his death in 1197.

V. Proclaimed by Innocent III., 1198. Baldwin, count of Flanders, attacked the Greeks, and took Constantinople in 1203. His companions returned.

VI. In 1216. In 1229, emperor Frederick II. obtained possession of Jerusalem on a truce for ten years. In 1240, Richard, earl of Cornwall, arrived at Palestine, but soon departed.

VII. By Louis IX. (St. Louis), 1248, who was defeated and taken prisoner at Mansourah, 5 April, 1250; released by ransom; truce of ten years.

VIII. and last, in 1270, by the same prince, who died of a contagious disease, at Carthage, in Africa, 2 Aug. Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. of England, was at Acre, 1271. In 1291, the sultan took Acre, and the Christians were driven out of Syria.

CRUTCHED FRIARS, who bore the figure of the cross on their back and breast; an order founded at Bologna about 1160. They are also called Trinitarians. They had a monastery in London in a district still called Crutched Friars.

CRUZ, see *Santa Cruz*.

CRYOLITE, a Greenland mineral, a fluoride of aluminium and sodium, employed in procuring metallic aluminium in 1855.

CRYOPHORUS, an instrument (invented by Dr. Wollaston about 1812) to demonstrate the relation between evaporation at low temperatures and the production of cold.

CRYPTOGRAPH, an apparatus for writing in cipher, invented by sir Charles Wheatstone, and made known in 1868, in which different key-words may be employed, and it is said, absolute secrecy ensured. A cryptographic machine was patented, 1860. See *Cipher*.

A system of secret writing described in "Archiv der Mathematik" 1795. Joseph Ludwig Klüber published "Kryptographik" 1809.

Professor J. F. Lorenz published a system at Magdeburg . . . 1806
Messrs. Thos. De la Rue published Mr. Wm. Henry Rochfort's system of secret writing termed "Arcanography," resembling Lorenz's . . . 1836
Mr. A. L. Flamini patented an improvement upon this system . . . about Oct. 1875

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY is the science relating to the symmetrical forms assumed by substances passing from the liquid to the solid state. Romé de Lisle published his "Essai de Cristallographie," in 1772; but René-Just Haüy is regarded as the founder of the modern school of crystallography (1801). *Whewell*, *Dana*, *Dufresnoy*, and *Miller*, are eminent modern writers on this subject.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Hyde Park, London; see *Exhibition* of 1851.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham. The Exhibition building of 1851 having been surrendered to Messrs Fox and Henderson on 1 Dec. 1851, the materials were sold for 70,000*l.* to a company, who soon after commenced re-erecting the Crystal Palace on its present site, near Sydenham in Kent, under the direction of sir Joseph Paxton, Owen Jones, Digby Wyatt, and others. The proposed capital of 500,000*l.* (in 100,000 shares of 5*l.* each) was increased in Jan. 1853 to a million pounds. In Feb. 1887, it was stated that the total expenditure had been 3,004,737*l.*; receipts, 4,409,969*l.*; paid for debentures, &c., 1,405,232*l.*; number of visitors above 50,000,000. Bill for new financial arrangements passed.

First column raised by S. Laing, M.P. . . 5 Aug. 1852
During the progress of the works as many as 6400 men were engaged at one time. By the fall of scaffolding, 12 men were killed . . . 15 Aug. 1853
Dinner given to professor Owen and others in the interior of the model of the iguanodon, constructed by Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins . . . 31 Dec. "
The palace opened by the queen . . . 10 June, 1854
Grand musical *fete* on behalf of the Patriotic Fund, . . . 28 Oct. "

The palace visited by the emperor and empress of the French, &c. . . 20 April, 1855
First grand display of the great fountains, before the queen and 20,000 spectators . . . 18 June, 1856
The receipts were 115,627*l.*; the expenditure, 87,872*l.*, not including payments for preference shares, &c., in year ending . . . 30 April, 1857
The preliminary Handel festivals (see *Handel*), 15, 17, 19 June, 1857; and . . . 2 July, 1858
On the Fast day (for the Indian mutiny) rev. C. Spurgeon preached here to 23,000 persons; 476*l.* were collected, to which the C.P. company added 200*l.* . . . 7 Oct. 1857
Centenary of the birth of Robert Burns celebrated: the directors awarded 50*l.* to a prize poem on the subject, which was obtained by Miss Isa Craig, . . . 25 Jan. 1859

The Handel festival . . . 20, 22, 24 June, "
Festival kept in honour of Schiller, 10 Nov. 1859; of Mendelssohn . . . 4 May, 1860
London charity children sing here . . . 6 June, "
3000 Orpheonists (French musical amateurs) perform choral music, 25 June; the Imperial band of Guides perform, 26 June; both dine in the palace, . . . 30 June, "
115 brass bands perform . . . 10 July, "
Annual rose show began . . . "
North wing injured by a gale of wind, 20, 21 Feb. 1861
Haydn's "Creation" performed (Costa, conductor) . . . 1 May, "

Blondin's performances on an elevated rope begin here (he plays on violin, cooks, simulates falling, &c.) . . . 1 June, "
Successful Handel festival: a new arched roof constructed for the orchestra; about 4000 vocal and instrumental performers . . . 23, 25, 27 June, 1862
Successful Handel festival . . . 26, 28, 30 June, 1865
North wing, containing tropical department, the Alhambra, and other courts, destroyed by fire (about 150,000*l.* damage) . . . 30 Dec. 1866

Prince of Wales present at a grand concert to raise funds to restore the palace . . . 26 June, 1867
Visit of the viceroy of Egypt (gives 500*l.*), July; of the sultan (gives 1000*l.*) . . . 16 July, "
Conservative working men's demonstration . . . 11 Nov. "

Meeting of shareholders decide by ballot that free tickets shall not be issued to admit non-shareholders on Sundays . . . 31 Dec. "
North wing restored and re-opened to the public, . . . 15 Feb. 1868

An Aeronautical Exhibition opened . . . 25 June, "
Protestant meeting to defend the Irish Church, . . . 17 Aug. "

Reception of the vicomte de Lesseps . . . July, 1870
Death of Mr. Robert K. Bowley, fourteen years manager of the company . . . 25 Aug. "

Successful Handel festival . . . 19, 21, 23 June, 1871
The grand duke Wladimir of Russia entertained here by the prince of Wales . . . 26 June, "

Cat show, native and foreign . . . 13 July, 2 Dec. "
Dividend on stock, 1*1*/₂ per cent. . . Dec. "

Inauguration of the great aquarium by professor Owen . . . Jan. 1872
Lecture by professor Flower . . . 12 Jan. "

Bird show opens . . . 10 Feb. "
Thanksgiving festival for the recovery of the prince of Wales . . . 1 May, "

Dog show opens . . . 4 June, "
Meeting of National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations . . . 24 June, "

National music meetings; competition and concerts, . . . 27 June—6 July, "
Scottish southern gathering; highland sports, . . . 25 July, "

National cat show . . . 26—29 Oct. "
Bird show . . . 22 Feb. 1873

Grand commemoration of the opening of the palace; the Paxton memorial unveiled . . . 10 June, "
Visits of the shah of Persia . . . 30 June, 3 July, "

National music meetings . . . 3, 5, 8, 10, 12 July, "
Resignation of Mr. (aft. sir) George Grove, many years secretary, announced Sept., succeeded by capt. (aft. major) Flood Page . . . Dec. "

Visit of the czar . . . 16 May, 1874
Handel festival; successful . . . 22, 24, 26 June, "

Visit of the sultan of Zanzibar . . . 19 June, 1875
National music meeting . . . 1-10 July, "

Visit of the king and queen of Greece and prince and princess of Wales . . . 19 July, 1876
Great clock completed . . . Nov. "

Handel festival . . . 25, 27, 29 June, 1877
Handel festival; successful . . . 21, 23, 25 June, 1880

Great damage done by bursting of a water tank, no lives lost . . . 30 Sept. "

International Woollen exhibition, opened by the duke of Connaught . . . 2 June, 1881

Handel festivals, 15, 18, 20, 22 June, 1883; 19, 22, 24, 26 June, 1885; 22, 25, 27, and . . . 29 June, 1893

London International Universal Exhibition opened by the lord mayor . . . 23 April 1884

Insolvency of the Company; the chairman appointed receiver . . . Feb. 1887
Jubilee fetes . . . 22 June et seq. "

See *Handel Festivals*.

CTESIPHON (afterwards Al Madayn), on the Tigris, the splendid capital of Parthia, was taken by Trajan in 116; and by Septimius Severus (who made 100,000 captives), 198. Its defences deterred Julian from the siege, 363. It was taken by Omar and the Saracens, 637, and utterly destroyed, and Cufa near it built with the remains.

CUBA (its original name), an island (W. Indies) discovered by Columbus on his first voyage, 28 Oct. 1492, settled by Velasquez, 1511-12. Population, 1880, 1,521,684.

The buccanier Morgan took the Havannah; see *Buccaniers* . . . 1669

A British expedition lands and remains, 20 July—20 Nov. 1741

The Havannah taken by admiral Pococke and lord Albemarle, 1762; restored at the peace of Paris, . . . 10 Feb. 1763

- "Lone Star" society (*which see*), for the acquisition of Cuba, &c. formed . . . 1848
- The president of the United States (Taylor) published a strong proclamation, denouncing the object of the invaders . . . 11 Aug. 1849
- Expedition of general Lopez and a large body of Americans, with the view of wresting this island from the dominion of Spain, landed at Cuba, (defeated) . . . 17 May, 1850
- Cuba again invaded by Lopez and others . . . 13 Aug. 1851
- They are defeated and taken; 50 shot, and Lopez garroted at Havannah . . . 1 Sept. "
- The president of the United States again issued a proclamation against an intended expedition against Cuba . . . 31 May, 1854
- Messrs. Buchanan, Mason, and Soule, United States envoys, met at Ostend and Aix-la-Chapelle, and reported, recommending the purchase of Cuba, . . . Oct. "
- The Spanish minister in cortes declared that the sale of Cuba would be "the sale of Spanish honour itself" . . . 19 Dec. "
- Insurrection of Creoles, headed by Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, for expulsion of Spaniards after the revolution in Spain—Volunteer force raised to aid Lersundi, the governor. . . . Sept.—Nov. 1868
- A filibustering attack on Cuba repelled . . . 17 May, 1869
- The United States decide not to recognise the insurgents as belligerents . . . June, 1870
- About 2000 lives lost by a hurricane, about 14 Oct. The captain-general De Rodas resigned, and left Cuba. . . . 15 Dec. "
- Insurrection subdued, but enduring; the volunteers very insubordinate; military despotism; occasional reign of terror; massacres . . . Jan.—Nov. 1871
- Don Gonzalo Castañon murdered by Cubans; his tomb desecrated by medical students, 25 Nov.; eight tried and shot at Havannah . . . 27 Nov. "
- Mr. F. Delano sent by the United States government to report on the state of Cuba . . . 9 Dec. 1872
- The merciless war still continues; no quarter given, . . . Dec. "
- Suspended hostilities through the establishment of the Spanish republic . . . Feb. 1873
- Much fighting reported . . . June, "
- The *Virginus*, American schooner, while conveying men and arms from New York to the insurgents in Cuba, is captured by the Spanish gun-boat *Tornado*, 31 Oct.; conveyed to Cuba; above 90 insurgents and sailors (some British and Americans) tried; many insurgents, and about 6 British and 30 Americans shot . . . 4-7 Nov. "
- After much correspondence the *Virginus* was surrendered to the Americans, 19 Dec.; she foundered on her way to New York . . . about 26 Dec. "
- Bascones defeats the marquis Santa Lucía and 5000 insurgents at Naranjo . . . Feb. 1874
- Gen. Martinez Campos appointed governor, with plenary powers . . . Oct. 1876
- The struggle going on, but more subdued, summer A "Cuban league" in the United States, said to be formed to obtain recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, &c. . . . Sept. "
- Estrada, the Cuban president, said to be captured . . . Oct. "
- Reported surrender of many insurgents 23, 24 Dec. Surrender of the insurgent government; end of the insurrection announced . . . 21 Feb. 1878
- Amnesty declared, with freedom to slaves presenting themselves before 31 March (slavery to be abolished gradually) . . . March, "
- Campos and Jovellar enter Havannah triumphantly . . . 14 June, "
- Insurrection, state of siege; amnesty promised, . . . 19 Sept. 1879
- Insurgents totally defeated at Placeta; announced . . . 3 Dec. "
- Bill for gradual emancipation of the slaves passed by the Spanish Senate, 21 Dec., 1879; by chambers of Deputies (230—10, 21 Jan.); promulgated . . . 18 Feb. 1880
- Cuba reported tranquil . . . Sept. "
- Surrender of gen. Maceo and other insurgents to the Spaniards at Gibraltar (*see Spain*), Aug. and Dec. 1882, and March, 1883
- Aguerro calls on Cubans to revolt about 26 Sept. Unsuccessful American filibustering expeditions . . . Spring, 1884
- Gen. Aguerro at the head of forces in Cienfuegos April, 1834
- Some insurgents defeated . . . about 23 April, "
- Last vestige of slavery abolished by the queen's decree . . . 6 Oct. 1835
- Destructive cyclone, with great loss of life by inundations, &c.; about 1,000 lives lost . . . 4 Sept. 1833
- CUBIT**, a measure by which the ark of Noah was measured (2448 n.c.). It was the distance from a man's elbow to the extremity of the middle finger. According to Arbutnot, the Hebrew cubit was a little under 22 inches, the Roman cubit 17½ inches, and the English cubit 18 inches.
- CUCKING-STOOL** (or **DUCKING-STOOL**), for shrews: one at Kingston-on-Thames was used in April, 1745; and another at Cambridge in 1780. *Chambers*.
- CUCUMBERS**, noticed by Virgil and other ancient poets, were brought to England from the Netherlands about 1538.
- CUDDALORE** (India), on the coast of the Carnatic, was acquired by the English in 1681. It was reduced by the French in 1758, but recaptured in 1760 by sir Eyre Coote. Again lost in 1781, it underwent a destructive siege by the British under general Stuart, in 1783, which was continued until peace was signed, when it reverted to them, 1784.
- CUENCA**, New Castile, Spain, 80 miles from Madrid, attacked by the Carlists 13 July, and captured 14 July, 1874. The garrison and the inhabitants were barbarously used. General Lopez Pinto rescued the prisoners, 19 July.
- CUIRASS**, a part of Greek and Roman armour. The skins of beasts, and afterwards tanned leather, formed the cuirass of the Britons until the Anglo-Saxon era. It was afterwards made of iron and brass. The cuirass was worn by cavalry in the reign of Henry III. 1216 *et seq.* Napoleon had several regiments of cavalry wearing cuirasses; and most European armies have picked corps of such.
- CULDEES**, said to derive their name from *cultores Dei*, worshippers of God, monks in Scotland and Ireland, who had their principal seat at St. Andrew's. It is said that in 1185 at Tipperary there was a Culdean abbey whose monks were "attached to simple truth and pure Christian worship, and had not yet conformed to the reigning superstition." They were eventually subjected to the papal yoke.
- CULLEN'S-WOOD** (Ireland). An English colony from Bristol inhabiting Dublin, went to divert themselves at Cullen's-wood, when the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles fell upon them, and destroyed 500 men, besides women and children, 30 March, 1209 (on Easter; afterwards called *Black Monday*).
- CULLODEN**, near Inverness, where the English, under William, duke of Cumberland, defeated the Scottish headed by the young Pretender, the last of the Stuarts, 16 April, 1746. The Scots lost 2500 men in killed upon the field, or in the slaughter which occurred in the pursuit, while the loss of the English did not far exceed 200. Prince Charles, who wandered among the wilds of Scotland for six months, while 30,000l. were offered for taking him, at length escaped from Uist to Morlaix, and died at Rome, 3 March, 1788.
- CULTURE**, according to Mr. Matthew Arnold ("The Apostle of Culture, 'sweetness and light,' and the opponent of Philistinism"); is the knowledge of "the best that has been thought and said in the world" (1880). The writings of John

Ruskin and Matthew Arnold are said to have greatly promoted culture, and refinement in literature and art among all classes in Great Britain. Cultur-Kampf, see *Kultur-Kampf*.

CULVERIN, cannon so called from the French *couleuvrine*, said to have been introduced into England from a French model in 1534. It was originally five inches and a quarter diameter in the bore, and carried a ball of eighteen pounds. *Bailey*.

CUMÆ (S. Italy), a Greek colony, 1050 B.C., said to have been the residence of the ancient Sibyl, was taken by the Samnites 420 B.C., and annexed by the Romans 338 B.C.

CUMBERLAND, a N.W. county of England, was granted to Malcolm I. of Scotland in 945, by king Edmund, "on condition that he should be his fellow-worker." It was seized by William I., but restored to Malcolm III., "who became his man," 1072. William the Lion, after his defeat at Alnwick, resigned Cumberland to Henry II., and it was finally annexed to England in 1237.

DUKES.

- 1726. William Augustus, second son of George II., died 13 Oct. 1755.
- 1766. Henry Frederic, son of Frederic, prince of Wales, died 18 Sept. 1790.
- 1799. Ernest Augustus, fifth son of George III.; became king of Hanover, 20 June, 1837; died 18 Nov. 1851.
- 1851. George V., the ex-king of Hanover; died 12 June, 1873.
- 1878. Ernest Augustus, son; born 21 Sept. 1845, married princess Thyra of Denmark, 21 Dec., 1878. Issue, Mary-Louisa, born 11 Oct. 1879; son, 23 Oct., 1880.

See *Brunswick*.

CUMBERLAND, THE, see *Naval Battles*, 1811.

CUMULATIVE VOTE, in parliamentary elections, proposed by Mr. Robert Lowe,* 4 July, during the debates on the reform bill; and rejected, 5 July, 1867, by 314 to 173. By the act passed 15 Aug. 1867 (30 & 31 Vict. c. 102), it was enacted that at a contested election for any county or borough represented by three members, no person shall vote for more than two candidates. The cumulative vote was used in the election of the London school board, 29 Nov. 1870.

CUNAXA, in Mesopotamia, near the Euphrates, where Cyrus the younger was defeated and slain by his brother Artaxerxes II., against whom he had conspired (401 B.C.), narrated in Xenophon's *Anabasis*. His Greek auxiliaries were successful; see *Retreat of the Greeks*.

CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS (from *cuneus*, Latin for a wedge), in characters resembling arrow-heads, inscribed on bricks or clay-tablets, found at Babylon, Behistun, &c., have lately been deciphered by English and foreign scholars, who date some of them as far back as 2000 B.C. See *Assyria*, *Babylon*, *Behistun*.

CUNNERSDORF (in Prussia). On 12 Aug. 1759, Frederick II. king of Prussia, with 50,000 men, attacked the Austrian and Russian army of 90,000 in their camp near this place, and at first gained considerable advantages; but pursuing them too far, the Austrians and Russians rallied, and gained a complete victory. The Prussians lost 200

pieces of cannon and 30,000 men in killed and wounded.

CUPOLA SHIPS, see *Navy of England*, 1861.

CUPPING, a mode of blood-letting. The skin is scarified by lancets, and a glass cup in which the air has been rarified by heat, is immediately applied to it, when the blood usually flows into the cup. This operation was well known to the ancients, and is described by Hippocrates (413 B.C.) and Celsus (20 B.C.). It was common in England about 1820.

CURAÇOA (correctly, Curaçao), an island in the Caribbean sea, settled by the Spaniards about 1527, was seized by the Dutch in 1634. In 1800 the French, settled on part of this island, quarrelled with the Dutch, who surrendered it to a British frigate. It was restored to the Dutch in 1802; taken from them by the British in 1807, and again restored in 1814.

CURATES were of early appointment as coadjutors in the Romish church, and are mentioned in England in the 7th century. Among the acts passed for the relief of this laborious class of the clergy are the 12th Anne, 1713, and 36th, 53d, and 58th Geo. III., and especially the beneficent act, 2 Will. IV. Oct. 1831. It appeared by parliamentary reports on ecclesiastical revenues, that there were in 1831, 5230 curates in England and Wales, whose stipends amounted to 424,695*l*. The greatest number of curates in one diocese was Lincoln, 629; and the smallest that of St. Asaph, 43. The Pastoral Aid Society was established in 1836; the Society for promoting the Employment of Additional Curates, in 1837; the Curates' Augmentation Fund, 1866. The Curates' Alliance, a reforming body, issued its first annual report, Dec. 1882.

CURFEW BELL (from the French *courre feu*), was revived or introduced in England by Will. I. 1068. On the ringing of the curfew at eight o'clock in the evening all fires and candles were to be extinguished under a severe penalty. *Rapin*. The curfew was abolished 1 Hen. I. 1100. A so-called curfew bell was rung at West Ham so lately as Nov. 1859.

CURIATIL, see *Rome*, 669 B.C.

CURLING, a Scotch national game with stones on the ice, said to have been introduced from the Low Countries in the 16th century. The Duddingstone curling club was instituted 1795. The royal Caledonian curling club, founded in 1838, owns a large artificial pond at Strathallan, Perthshire.

CURRAGH, see *Kildare*.

CURRENTS, from *Corinth*, whence, probably, the tree was first brought to us about 1533. The name is also given to a small kind of dried grape, brought from the Levant and Zante. The duty on these currants (4*s*. 4*d*. per cwt. in 1834) has been reduced to 7*s*. The hawthorn currant (*Ribes Oxyacanthoides*) came from Canada in 1705.

CURRENCY ACTS. See under *Bank of England*, 1797-1823, and *Gold*, 1816. Those of sir Robert Peel were passed in 1819 and in 1844.

Royal commission appointed to inquire into the depreciation of silver, relative values of the precious metals, &c., Messrs. A. J. Balfour (chairman), (succeeded by lord Herschell), J. Chamberlain, L. Courtney, L. Cohen, W. H. Houldsworth, Sir John Lubbock, D. M. Barbour, J. W. Birch (Bank of England), Sir T. Farrer, C. W. Fremantle (deputy master of the mint) and J. R. Bullen Smith, about 7 Sept. 1886. In their final report, issued 6 Nov. 1883, the commissioners were found to be greatly divided in opinion

* "At any contested election for a county or borough represented by more than two members, and having more than one seat vacant, every voter shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of vacant seats, and may give all such votes to one candidate, or may distribute them among the candidates as he thinks fit."

respecting bi-metallism, a paper currency and other questions.

Mr. H. Chaplin advocates his "thirty shilling" theory Jan. 1889.

CURSITOR BARON. This office, formerly attached to the court of exchequer, was abolished in 1856, on the death of the right hon. George Bankes.

CURTATONE, near Mantua, N. Italy. Here the Austrians, under Radetzky, crossed the Mincio, and defeated the Italians after a severe conflict, 29 May, 1848.

CUSHEE PIECES, invented by Richard Leake, the master-gunner of the *Royal Prince* man-of-war, renowned for bravery shown in the engagement with the Dutch admiral Van Tromp, in 1673.

CUSTOM is a law not written (*lex non scripta*), established by long usage and consent, and is distinguished from *lex scripta*, or the written law. It is the rule of law when it is derived from 1189 downwards. Sixty years' custom is binding in the civil law, and forty years' in ecclesiastical cases.

CUSTOMS were collected upon merchandise in England, under Ethelred II. in 979. The king's claim to them by grant of parliament was established 3 Edw. I. 1274. The customs were farmed to sir Thomas Smith for annual sums varying from 14,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* in the reign of Elizabeth. *Stow*. They were farmed by Charles II. for 390,000*l.* in 1666. *Davenant*. In 1671 commissioners were appointed. The customs were consolidated by Mr. Pitt in 1787. Between 1820 and 1830 so many reductions and consolidations were made in the customs department, that above a quarter of a million was saved in salaries, though the work had enormously increased.—Acts consolidating the customs duties were passed in 1853, 1854, and 1860, whereby the number of articles in the tariff and the amount of the customs were greatly reduced. Many changes have been made since; see *Revenue*. The disqualification of custom-house officers and officers of excise from voting for the election of members of parliament in 1782, was removed in 1867-8.

The laws respecting the customs were amended by an act passed 21 Aug. 1871, and consolidated by acts passed, 24 July, 1876; amended, 1887

Customs in	Customs in year ending
	31 March.
1580 £14,000	1870 21,449,843
1592 50,000	1871 20,238,880
1614 148,000	1872 20,225,892
1622 168,000	1873 20,976,236
1642 500,000	1874 20,323,325
1634 530,000	1875 19,349,280
1720 1,555,600	1876 20,196,691
1748 2,000,000	1877 19,896,386
1808 9,973,240	1878 20,043,180
1823 11,498,762	1879 20,348,064
1830 17,540,323	1880 19,169,605
1835 18,612,906	1881 19,210,466
1840 19,915,296	1882 19,275,668
1845 20,196,856	1883 19,682,671
1850 20,442,170	1884 19,653,352
1855 21,630,081	1885 20,557,819
1860 24,391,084	1886 19,722,302
1864 23,234,356	1887 20,135,855
1867 22,299,306	1888 19,579,476
1869 22,434,737	

The customs in Ireland, a sack of wool, 3*d.*; a last of hides, 6*d.*; a barrel of wine, 2*d.* 1224

The Customs business of Ireland was transferred to the London board. 6 Jan. 1830

Custom-house. A custom-house was erected in London on a large scale, 1304; and a yet larger in 1559; burnt down in 1666; a new one, built by Charles II., burnt down in 1718, again rebuilt; and once more burnt down, and immense property and valuable records destroyed 12 Feb. 1874
The present edifice opened 12 May, 1817

Dublin Custom-house commenced in 1781; opened in 1791. The eastern wing of its warehouse was destroyed by fire, with property to the amount of 400,000*l.* 9 Aug. 1833

CUSTOMS PARLIAMENT, see *Zollverein*.

CUSTOS ROTULORUM, keeper of the rolls or records of the sessions of the peace, previously nominated by the lord chancellor, was in 1545 directed to be appointed by a bill signed by the king. The act was confirmed in 1689.

CUSTOZZA, near Verona, N. Italy. Here the Italians were defeated by marshal Radetzky, 23 July, 1848; and here they were again defeated, 24 June, 1866, after a series of desperate attacks on the Austrian army. The Italians were commanded by their king, Victor Emmanuel, and the Austrians by the archduke Albrecht. The Italian loss was computed to be 720 killed, 3112 wounded, and 4315 missing; the Austrian loss, 960 killed, 3690 wounded, and nearly a thousand prisoners. The Italians soon recrossed the Mincio.

CUTCH (Kachh), W. India, a principality under the government of Bombay. In consequence of the depredations of the natives, the East India government resorted to hostile measures, which resulted in a stringent treaty with the rao in Jan. 1816. In 1819 he was deposed for misgovernment, and replaced by his infant son, supported by a British contingent. The traffic in children, detected in Dec. 1835, was suppressed by the British. Many persons perished by an earthquake in July, 1819. *Thornton*.

CUTLERY, see *Steel*.

CUTTACK (Katak), E. India, a British province ceded to the E. I. company in 1803. Cuttack, the capital, was taken by col. Harcourt, 14 Oct. same year. The Mahrattas conquered it in 1750. *Thornton*.

CUTTING-OUT MACHINES. Wearing apparel was first cut out by machinery in England by Messrs. Hyams in 1853. The machine, invented by Mr. Frederick Osbourn, consists of a reciprocating vertical knife working through a slot in the table that supports the pile of cloth to be cut. The cloth being pressed up to the edge of the knife by the attendant, the knife will sever it in the direction of the lines marked on the upper layer.

CUZCO, capital of Peru, was entered by Pizarro in Nov. 1533, and taken by him in Aug. 1536, after five months' siege.

CYANOGEN, a colourless gas (composed of nitrogen and carbon), irritating to the nose and eyes, derived from Prussian blue, was first obtained in the free state by Gay Lussac in 1815, being the first instance of the isolation of a compound radical.

CYCLE of the sun, a period of twenty-eight years, which having elapsed, the dominical or Sunday letters return to their former place, and proceed in the former order according to the Julian Calendar; that of the moon is nineteen lunar years and seven intercalary months, or nineteen solar years. The cycle of Jupiter is sixty years. The Paschal cycle, or the time of keeping Easter, was first calculated for the period of 532 years by Victorius, 463. *Blair*. See *Metonic Cycle*, *Calippic Period*.

CYCLISTS, see *Velocepede*.

CYCLONE PULVERIZER, an apparatus invented by Messrs. Raymond, Bros., of America, in imitation of the violent action of air in cyclones, for pulverizing various substances. It is said to have been successfully applied in crushing gold quartz. Exhibited in London in May 1888.

CYCLONES, circular whirlwinds, or hurricanes, common in the East and West Indian and Chinese seas, varying from 200 to 500 miles in diameter. Many details respecting them will be found in Reid's "Law of Storms," published 1838.

By a great cyclone immense damage was done on sea and land; about 100 ships are said to have been lost, and about 60,000 persons perished, and whole towns nearly destroyed; see *Calcutta*, 5 Oct. 1864. Captain Watson, of the *Clarence*, observing the barometer falling, and foretelling the approach of the cyclone, saved his ship by steering out of its range.

Great cyclone in the Bahamas, at Nassau, New Providence, above 600 houses and many churches and other buildings thrown down; between 60 and 70 persons killed, and a great many ships dismantled. 12 Oct. 1866.

Another cyclone at Calcutta, not so destructive. 1 Nov. 1867.

A cyclone desolated Antigua, St. Kitts, and other isles; religious and manufacturing buildings destroyed, and thousands made homeless. 21 Aug. 1871.

Destructive cyclone near Madras; ships lost, 1 May, 1872.

Destructive cyclone, S. E. Bengal; Calcutta barely escaped; about 215,000 persons perished, 31 Oct. 1876.

Destructive cyclone near Aden, about 50,000 damages reported; ships sunk, &c., 3 June, 1884.

Destructive cyclone at Calcutta the *Sir John Lawrence* and the tug *Retriever* lost; between 700 and 800 lives lost. 23 May et seq. 1887.

See *Virgin Isles*, *Storms*, *Bengal*, *Madrid*, 1886.

CYCLOPÆDIA, see *Encyclopædia*.

CYCLOPEAN MASONRY, a term given to very ancient buildings in Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor, probably the work of the Pelasgi, more than 1000 B.C.

CYDER, see *Cider*.

CYMBAL, the oldest known musical instrument, made of brass. Xenophon says the cymbal was invented by Cybele, and used in her feasts about 1580 B.C.

CYMMORODORION SOCIETY was established in Sept., 1751, to instruct the ignorant and relieve distressed Welsh. It was suspended in 1781, and revived 24 June, 1820, for literary purposes. The society was re-established in 1877 for promotion of literature and the arts in Wales.

CYMRI or **KYMRI** (hence *Cambria*), the great Celtic family to which the Britons belonged, and which came from Asia and occupied a large part of Europe about 1500 B.C. About A.D. 640 Dyvnwal Moelmuad reigned "*King of the Cymry*;" see *Wales*.

CYNICES, a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthenes (about 396 B.C., *Diog. Laert.*, *Clinton*), who professed to condemn all worldly things, even sciences, except morality; and lived in public with little shame. Diogenes, the eminent cynic, died 323 B.C.

CYNOSCEPHALÆ (*dogs' heads*), so named from the shape of the heights), in Thessaly, where Pelopidas and the Thebans defeated Alexander tyrant of Phææ and the Thessalians, 364 B.C. Pelopidas was slain. Here also the consul Flaminius totally defeated Philip V. of Macedon, 197 B.C., and ended the war.

CYPRESS, *Cupressus sempervirens*, a tree found in the isle of Cyprus. The Athenians buried heroes in coffins made of this wood, of which Egyptian mummy-chests were also fabricated. The ancients planted it in cemeteries. The cypress was brought to England about 1441. The deciduous cypress, *C. disticha*, came from North America before 1640.

CYPRUS, a large island in the Mediterranean, near the coasts of Asia Minor and Syria; present capital, *Lefkossia* or *Nikosia*; sea-ports, *Larnaka* and *Famagosta*. Here the ancients found copper (*æs Cyprium*), silver, and precious stones. The country was fertile, and abounded with trees in ancient times; and under Venice its commerce was important. Population in 1881, 186,173; under Venice, said to have been a million, probably exaggerated.

The Phœnician colonists introduced the worship of Ashtaroth (the Greek *Astarte* or *Aphrodite*, the Roman *Venus*).

Conquered by Amasis, king of Egypt; revolted at the invasion of Cambyses, and submitted to Persia. B.C. 525

Revolted, and subjected. 500-499

Partly independent under Evagoras and Nicocles, kings of Salamis. 387 et seq.

Supported Alexander the Great. 333

Taken from Demetrius by Ptolemy of Egypt. 295

Became a Roman province. 58

Visited by Paul and Barnabas (*Acts xlii.*). A.D. 45

Great revolt of the Jews. 117

Seized by the Arabs, 646; recovered by Greeks. 648

Isaac Comnenus, king. 1184

Seized by Richard I. of England, 1191; given by him to Guy de Lusignan, as king. 1192

"*Orler of the Sword*" established (ceased with 8th king). 1195

Guy's descendant, Catherine de Cornaro, sold it to Venice. 1487

Cyprus conquered by the Turks with great barbarity. 1570-1

Insurrections suppressed, 1764; with massacre. 1823

General di Censola, a Genoese, the American consul, by excavations, discovers many Babylonian, Egyptian, Phœnician, and Greek gold and silver ornaments, and other relics (sold to the New York museum). 1866 et seq.

His work, "*Cyprus: Its Ancient Cities, Tombs, and Temples*," published in London. Dec. 1877

The island given up to Great Britain for administration by the Anglo-Turkish convention. 4 June, 1878

Possession taken by admiral lord John Hay, 12 July; by sir Garnet J. Wolseley, as lord high commissioner. 22 July,

Much sickness, with deaths, reported Aug.—Sept. "

Orders for the government by a lord high commissioner, given at court. 14 Sept. "

Sir G. J. Wolseley's decree for compulsory labour on public works, dated. 16 Dec. "

He is sent to S. Africa; succeeded by sir Robert Biddulph. June, 1879

The British buy the Government lands, except the Sultan's estates, early in. "

Increased general prosperity reported (*in Blue Book*). Aug. 1880

Sir R. Biddulph reports that the British government is popular, but the finances depressed, Aug.; 78,000*l.* voted for Cyprus. 28 Aug. 1881

New pier at Limasol opened by Sir R. Biddulph. 6 Oct. 1882

New constitution announced. 24 March, 1882

Elective legislative council opened by sir R. Biddulph. July, 1883

Long continued destructive ravages of locusts, greatly checked by the skill and energy of Mr. S. Brown, reported. Sept. 1884

Sir R. Biddulph reports great prosperity and increased revenue (194,051*l.*, expenditure 111,685*l.*). "

General health good. 31 March, 1884

Sir H. E. Bulwer nominated as commissioner, Aug. 1885; arrived. 9 March 1886

Cyprus Society, London, formed for the establishment of a hospital at Kyrenia and other objects. June 1888

Archæological excavations; discoveries on the site of the temple of Aphrodite, inscriptions, &c.; reported. Sept. "

CYR, ST., near Versailles. Here a college for ladies was founded by madame De Maintenon in 1686, and here she died, 15 April, 1719. It was made a military college in 1803; suppressed in 1886.

CYRENAIC SECT., founded by Aristippus the Elder, 365 B.C. They taught that the supreme good of man is pleasure, particularly that of the senses; and that even virtue ought to be commended only because it gave pleasure.

CYRENE (N. W. Africa), a Greek colony, founded by Battus about 630 B.C. Aristæus, who was chief of the colonists here, gave the city his mother's name. It was also called Pentapolis, on account of its five towns; namely, Cyrenè, Ptolemais, Berenice, Apollonia, and Arsinoë. It was conquered by Ptolemy Soter I., who placed many Jews here (286 B.C.). Cyrene was left by Ptolemy Apion to the Romans, 97 B.C. It is now a desert. Some Cyrenaic sculptures were placed in the British Museum in July, 1861.

CYROPEDIUM, see *Corus*.

CYZICUS (Asia Minor). In the Peloponnesian war, the Lacedæmonian fleet under the command of Mindarus, assisted by Pharnabazus, the Persian, was encountered by the Athenians under Alcibiades, and defeated with great slaughter, near Cyzicus; Mindarus being slain: 410 B.C. *Plutarch*.

CZAR (the title of the emperor of Russia), probably derived from Caesar, a title said to have been assumed by Ivan Basilowitz after defeating the Tartars, about 1482. The empress is termed czarina, and the eldest son czarewitch.

CZECHS, the native race of Bohemia and Moravia (*which see*). The antagonism between the Germans and Czechs is milder in Moravia than in Bohemia. Their representatives entered the reichsrath at Vienna, 8 Oct., 1879.

D.

DACCA.

DACCA, N. E. India, a province acquired by the East India Company in 1765, and ruled under them by a Nawab till its annexation in 1845. *Thornton*.

DACIA, a Roman province (included Temeswar and parts of Hungary, Transylvania, Wallachia, Moldavia, and Galicia), after many contests, was subdued by Trajan, 106, when Decebalus, the Dacian leader, was killed. Dacia was abandoned to the Goths by Aurelian, in 270; subdued by the Huns, 376; by Scythians, 566; by Charlemagne, and by the Magyars, in the 9th century.

DACOITS, hereditary robbers of North India, formerly employed in war by native sovereigns.

It is stated that between 1818 and 1834, one tribe alone, in 118 "dacoities," or expeditions, killed 172 persons, and obtained plunder valued at 115,000*l*. In 1838 Lord Auckland did much to suppress the dacoits, and many settlements were broken up, but they are not quite extinct in Bengal and Burmah. Several dacoities were suppressed in 1879. See *Burmah*.

DAFOUR, see *Soudan*, 1884.

DAGHESTAN (a mountain country S. W. Asia), was conquered by the czar Peter, 1723; restored to Persia, 1735; re-annexed to Russia by Alexander I., 1813.

DAGUERREOTYPE PROCESS, invented by Daguerre, and published 1838; see *Photography*.

DAHLIA, a flower discovered in Mexico by Vincent Cervantes in 1784, and brought to Europe about 1787, and cultivated by the Swedish botanist, Dahl. About 1814 it was introduced into France and England; André Thouine suggested improvements in its culture, and it soon became a favourite. Georgi introduced it at St. Petersburg; hence it is known in Germany as the *Georgina*.

DAHOMEY, a negro kingdom, West Africa, became known to Europeans early in the last century, when Trudo Andati or Guadjor Trudo, a man of energy and talent, was king. He died in 1732, and was succeeded by a series of cruel tyrants, a large part of whose revenue was derived from the slave-trade. *Abbeokuta*, a robbers' haunt in 1825, has, since 1829, become a strong-walled town, inhabited by free blacks; and was consequently opposed by the king of Dahomey. His army has been severely defeated in its attacks on this place, and in one on 16 March, 1864, a great number of his Amazons were slain. During the last few years Dahomey has been visited by captain Burton and other travellers, who have described the royal sanguinary customs.

The king ordered to pay a fine (for an outrage on Mr. Turnbull at Whydah, 23 Jan.) . . . March, 1876
He refuses in insulting terms, April; the coast about to be blockaded . . . July, "
The king threatens massacre of Europeans if attacked . . . Aug. "
He makes concessions; blockade removed 12 May, 1877
Renewed massacres of natives ("customs") and outrages on foreigners at Whydah; reported 26 Sept. 1878
The king attacks Lagos, kills many and takes about 1000 prisoners . . . 10 May, 1885

DAMASCUS.

Dahomey placed under the protectorate of Portugal at the request of the king . . . 7 Oct. 1835

DAHRA (Algeria). On 18 June, 1845, above 500 Kabyles at war with the French were suffocated in a cave, a fire having been kindled by order of general Polissier, afterwards duke of Malakoff. They had fired on a messenger bearing an offer of a truce. The massacre was condemned by marshal Soult, but justified by marshal Bugeaud.

DAILY NEWS, liberal commercial newspaper, now 1*d*., established 21 Jan. 1846. In the number for 23 June, 1876, the letter from Mr. MacGahan, its correspondent at Constantinople, first drew attention to the atrocities in Bulgaria. The first Bulgarian parliament expressed its gratitude for this, 4 April, 1879.

DAILY TELEGRAPH, penny paper, liberal, established 29 June, 1855. It became a conservative paper, 1876, but is often independent.

DAIRY FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, British, established 24 Oct. 1876. No. 1 of a journal published Sept. 1877. Exhibitions at Agricultural Hall, 1877 and following years.

The establishment of *dairy schools* in Great Britain recommended by the Departmental Committee; these having produced successful results in France, Germany, and Denmark . . . 1833

DAKOTA (North America), organised as a territory of the United States, 2 March, 1861. Capital Yankton; population in 1880, 135,177. North and South Dakota were made States in 1889.

DALECARLIANS (Sweden), revolted against Christian of Denmark, 1521, and placed Gustavus Vasa on the throne of Sweden.

DALMATIA, an Austrian province, N. E. of the Adriatic Sea, conquered and made a province by the Romans, 34 B.C. The emperor Diocletian erected his palace at Spalato (erroneously written Spalatro), and retired there, A.D. 305. Dalmatia was held in turns by the Goths, Hungarians, and Turks, till its cession to Venice in 1699. By the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797 it was given to Austria, but in 1805 it was incorporated with Italy, and gave the title of duke to marshal Soult. In 1814 it reverted to Austria. An insurrection opposed to the new military law broke out at Bocche di Cattaro, and a conflict with the troops at Dragali took place, 10 Oct. 1869. Several regiments were sent there, but the insurgents obtained several successes during the month. A deputation offered submission, 2 Nov., and the operations against them were suspended about the end of the month.

DALTONISM, see *Colour*, note.

DAMASCUS (Syria), a city in the time of Abraham; 1913 B.C. (*Gen.* xiv.), now the capital of a Turkish pachalic.

Taken by David (1040 B.C.), but retaken shortly after; made the capital of Syria under Benhadad and his successors . . . B.C. 951
Recovered by Jeroboam II. . . about 822
Taken by Tiglath-Pileser, king of Assyria . . . 740

From the Assyrians it passed to the Persians, and from them to the Greeks, under Alexander . . . 333
 To the Romans . . . about 64
 Paul, converted, preaches here (*Acts ix.*) . . . A.D. 35
 Taken by the Saracens, 633; by the Turks in 1075 . . .
 destroyed by Tamerlane . . . Jan. 1401
 Taken by Ibrahim Paeha . . . 1832
 The disappearance of a Greek priest, named father Tommaso, from here, 1 Feb. 1840, led to the torture of a number of Jews, suspected of his murder, and to a cruel persecution of that people which caused remonstrances from many states of Europe . . . 1840
 Damascus restored to Turkey . . . 1841
 In consequence of a dispute between the Druses and Maronites, the Mahomedans massacred above 3000 Christians and destroyed the houses, rendering vast numbers of persons homeless and destitute; a large number were rescued by Abdel-Kader, who held the citadel . . . 9, 10, 11 July, 1860
 Justice executed for these crimes by Fuad Paeha: 160 persons executed, including the Turkish governor; and 11,000 persons made soldiers, Aug.-Sept. „

DAMASK LINENS AND SILKS, first manufactured at Damascus, have been beautifully imitated by the Dutch and Flemish. The manufacture was brought to England by artisans who fled from the persecutions of Alva, 1571-3. The **DAMASK ROSE** was brought here from the south of Europe by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., about 1540.

DAMIENS' ATTEMPT. Louis XV. of France was stabbed with a knife in the right side by Damiens, a native of Arras, 5 Jan. 1757. The culprit endured the most excruciating tortures, and was then broken on the wheel, 28 March.

DAMIETTA (Lower Egypt), was taken by the crusaders, 5 Nov. 1219; lost 1221; retaken by Louis IX., 5 June, 1249; surrendered as his ransom when a prisoner, 6 May, 1250. The present town was built soon after. See *Egypt*, Sept. 1882.

DAMON AND PYTHIAS (or Phintias), Pythagorean philosophers. Damon was condemned to death by the tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse, about 387 B.C. He obtained leave to go and settle some domestic affairs, promising to return at the appointed time of execution, and Pythias became his surety. When Damon did not appear, Pythias surrendered, and was led to execution; but at this critical moment Damon returned. Dionysius remitted the sentence, and desired to share their friendship.

DANAI: an ancient name of the Greeks derived from Danaus, king of Argos, 1474 B.C.

DANCE OF DEATH. The triumph of death over all ranks of men was a favourite subject with the artists of the middle ages, and appears in rude carvings and pictures in various countries.

The *Chorea Machabeorum* or *Danse Macabre*, the first printed representation, published by Guyot Marchand, a bookseller of Paris . . . 1485

Holbein's *Dance of Death* (concerning the authorship of which there has been much controversy), printed at Lyons in 1538, and at Basil . . . 1594

Many editions have since appeared; one with an introduction and notes published by Mr. Russell Smith . . . 1849

The term *Dance of Death* was also applied to the frenzied movements of the Flagellants, who had sometimes skeletons depicted on their clothing, about the end of the 14th century.

Dancing mania, accompanied by aberration of mind and distortions of the body, was very prevalent in Germany in 1374, and in the 16th century in Italy, where it was termed *Tarantism*, and erroneously supposed to be caused by the bite of the Tarantula spider. The music and songs employed for its cure are still preserved.

DANCING was invented by the Curetes, 1534 B.C. *Eusebius*. The Greeks combined the dance with their dramas, and pantomimic dances were introduced on the Roman stage, 22 B.C. *Usher*. Dancing by cinque paces was introduced into England from Italy, A.D. 1541. In modern times the French introduced *bailets analogues* in their musical dramas. The country dance (*contre-danse*) is of French origin, but its date is not precisely known. *Spelman*. See *Morice Dance*, *Quadrille*, and *Waltz*.

Establishment of a national training school for dancing, by Mr. Mapleson; second annual distribution of prizes, &c. . . 21 Sept. 1878

DANE-GELD, or **DANEGETL**, a tribute paid to the Danes to stop their ravages in England; first raised by Ethelred II. in 991, and again in 1003; and levied after the expulsion of the Danes to pay fees for clearing the seas of them. The tax was suppressed by Edward the Confessor in 1051; revived by William I. 1068; and formed part of the revenue of the crown, until abolished by Stephen, 1136. Every hide of land, *i.e.* as much as one plough could plough, or as *Bede* says, as much as could maintain a family, was taxed at first 1s., afterwards as much as 7s. Camden says that once 24,360*l.* was raised.

DANES, or **NORTHMEN**; see *Denmark*. During their attacks upon Britain and Ireland they made a descent on France, where, in 895, under Rollo, they received presents under the walls of Paris. They returned and ravaged the French territories as far as Ostend in 896. They attacked Italy in 903. Neustria was granted by the king of France to Rollo and his Normans (North-men), hence Normandy, in 911. The invasions of England and Ireland were as follows:—

First hostile appearance of the Danes . . .	783
They land near Purbeck, Dorset . . .	787
Descend in Northumberland; destroy the church at Lindisfarne; are repelled, and perish by shipwreck . . .	8 Jan. 794
They invade Scotland and Ireland . . .	795, 796
They enter Dublin with a fleet of 60 sail, and possess themselves of Dublin, Fingal, &c. . .	798
They take the Isle of Sheppey . . .	832
Defeated at Hengeston, in Cornwall, by Egbert . . .	835
They land in Kent from 350 vessels, and take Canterbury and London . . .	851
They descend on the north, and take York . . .	867
They defeat the Saxons at Merton . . .	871
They take Wareham and Exeter . . .	876
They take Chippenharn: but 120 of their ships are wrecked . . .	877
Defeated: Guthrum, their leader, becomes Christian, and many settle in England . . .	878
Alfred enters into a treaty with them . . .	882
Their fleet destroyed by Alfred at Appledore . . .	894
Defeated near Isle of Wight . . .	897
They invade and waste Wales . . .	900
Defeated by Edward the Elder . . .	922
They defeat the people of Leinster . . .	956
Ravage Cornwall, Devon, and Dorset . . .	985
And ravage Essex and Suffolk . . .	990
Said to assume the title <i>lord dane</i> about . . .	991
Their fleet defeated after a breach of treaty, purchased by money . . .	992
Anlaf and Sweyn ravage Kent and the south (erroneously said to have been paid 16,000 <i>l.</i> for peace) . . .	994
A general massacre of the Danes, by order of Ethelred II. . .	13 Nov. 1002
Sweyn revenges it, and receives 36,000 <i>l.</i> (as an annual tribute) to depart . . .	1003
Their fleet anchors at Isle of Wight . . .	1006
They make fresh inroads, and defeat the Saxons in Suffolk, 1010; sack Canterbury, and kill the inhabitants, 1011; receive 48,000 <i>l.</i> as tribute, and murder Alphege, archbishop . . .	1012
Vanquished at Clontarf, Ireland (see <i>Clontarf</i>) . . .	1014
Conquest of England completed; Canute king . . .	1017

They settle in Scotland 1020
 They land again at Sandwich, carrying off much
 plunder to Flanders 1047
 Defeated by Harold II. at Stamford-bridge, 25 Sept. 1066
 They burn York, and kill 3000 Normans 1069
 Once more invade England to aid a conspiracy;
 but compelled to depart 1074

DANGEROUS ASSOCIATIONS (IRELAND) BILL; see *Roman Catholic Association*.

DANGEROUS GOODS: act regulating their deposit and carriage passed 6 Aug. 1866.

DANGEROUS PERFORMANCES, see *Children*.

DANNEWERKE, or DANNAWIRKE, a series of earthworks, considered almost impregnable, stretching across the long narrow peninsula of Schleswig, Holstein, and Jutland—said to have been constructed during the "stone age," long before the art of metal-working. It was rebuilt in 937 by Thyra, queen of Gormo the Old, for which she was named "Dannabod," the pride of the Danes. It was repaired by Olaf Tryggveson between 995 and 1000. Near here the Prussians, helping the dukes, defeated the Danes, 23 April, 1848. The retreat of the Danes from it, 5 Feb. 1864, occasioned much dissatisfaction at Copenhagen.

DANTE'S DIVINA COMMEDIA was first printed in 1472. He was born 14 May, 1265, died at Ravenna, 14 Sept. 1321. A festival in his honour, at Florence, was opened by the king, 14 May, 1865, when a large statue of Dante by Pazzi of Ravenna was uncovered.

DANTZIC (N. Germany), a commercial city in 997; according to some authorities, built by Waldemar I. in 1165. Poland obtained the sovereignty of it in 1454. It was seized by the king of Prussia, and annexed in 1793. It surrendered to the French, May, 1807; and by the treaty of Tilsit was restored to independence, under the protection of Prussia and Saxony, July, 1807. Dantzic was besieged by the allies in 1812; and surrendered 1 Jan. 1814. By the treaty of Paris it reverted to the king of Prussia. By the Vistula breaking through its dykes, 10,000 head of cattle and 4000 houses were destroyed, and many lives lost, 9 April, 1829.

DANUBE (German, Donau; anciently Ister, in its lower part), the largest river in Europe, except the Wolga, rises in the Black Forest and falls into the Black Sea. Trajan's bridge at Gladova was destroyed by Adrian, to prevent the barbarians entering Dacia. Steam navigation was projected on this river by count Szechenyi, in 1830, and in that year the first steam-boat was launched at Vienna, and the Austrian company was formed shortly after. The Bavarian company was formed 1836. A canal between the Danube and the Maine was completed by Louis I. of Bavaria. Charlemagne, in the 8th century, contemplated uniting the Danube and Rhine by a canal. At the peace of 30 March, 1856, the free navigation of the Danube was secured, and an independent European commission appointed to make it navigable from Isakhti to the sea, which has worked with good effect. The British government, in 1863, lent 135,000*l.* to complete the works. The treaty respecting the navigation of the Danube renewed for twelve years, 13 March, 1871. The river suddenly took possession of a new bed near Vienna, 17 April, which was formally opened 30 May, 1875.

In the Russo-Turkish war the Russians crossed the Danube and entered Bulgaria. (See *Russo-Turkish War*, II.). June, 1877

The navigation of the Danube was regulated by Articles 50—54 of Berlin treaty 13 July, 1878
 A conference of the powers respecting the Danube held in London, 8 Feb. *et seq.*; treaty signed restoring rights to Russia, 10 March: ratified 15 Aug. 1883

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES; WALLACHIA and MOLDAVIA (capitals, Bucharest and Jassy) were united and named ROUMANIA, 1859. Population of the two, 1860, 3,864,848; 1866, 4,424,961; 1887, 5,500,000. These provinces formed part of the ancient Dacia (*which see*).

Part of Moldavia ceded to Russia 1812
 The provinces having participated in the Greek insurrection in 1821, were severely treated by the Turks: but by the treaty of Adrianople were placed under the protection of Russia 1829
 The Porte appointed as hospodars prince Stirbey for Wallachia, and prince Ghika for Moldavia, June, 1849

They retire from their governments when the Russians enter Moldavia. See *Russo-Turkish War*. 2 July, 1853

The Russians quit the provinces and the Austrians enter, Sept. 1854; retire March, 1857

The government of the principalities finally settled at the Paris conference: (there were to be two hospodars, elected by elective assemblies, and the suzerainty of Turkey was to be preserved), 19 Aug. 1858

Alexander Couza elected hospodar of Moldavia, 17 Jan.: of Wallachia 5 Feb. 1859

The election acknowledged by the allies 6 Sept. "
 The definitive union of the provinces (under the name of Roumania) proclaimed and acknowledged by the Porte Dec. 1864

[For continuation, see *Roumania*.]

DARANELLES. Two castles (Sestos, in Roumania, and Abydos, in Anatolia), built by the sultan Mahomet IV. in 1659, commanding the entrance of the strait of Gallipoli, named Daranelles from the contiguous town Dardanus.—The passage of the strait was achieved by the British squadron under sir John Duckworth, 19 Feb. 1807; but he repassed them with great loss, 3 March, the castles of Sestos and Abydos hurling down stone-shot upon the British ships. The allied English and French fleets passed the Daranelles at the sultan's request, Oct. 1853; see *Hellespont* and *Xerxes*.

DARIC, a Persian gold coin, issued by Darius, hence its name, about 538 B.C. About 556 cents. *Knowles*. It weighed two grains more than the English guinea. *Dr. Bernard*.

DARIEN, ISTHMUS OF, central America, discovered by Columbus, 1494. In 1694, William Paterson, founder of the Bank of England, published his plan for colonising Darien. A company was formed in 1695, and in 1698-9, three expeditions sailed thither from Scotland, where 400,000*l.* had been raised. The first consisted of 1200 young men of all classes, besides women and children. The enterprise not having been recognised by the English government, the settlements were threatened by the Spaniards, to whom they were finally surrendered, 30 March, 1700. Paterson and a few survivors from famine and disease, had set off shortly before the arrival of the second expedition. Several years after, 398,087*l.* were voted by parliament to the survivors as "Equivalent money." 18,000*l.* were also voted to Paterson; but the bill was rejected in the house of Lords. See *Panama*. The average breadth, 40 miles; least breadth, 30 miles.

DARJEELING, a British district in the Himalayas, ceded about 1824. The capital Darjeeling, is used as a sanitarium. The cultivation of tea is

flourishing, and the population rapidly increasing (1889.)

DARK AGES, a term applied to the *Middle Ages*; according to Hallam, comprising about 1000 years—from the invasion of France by Clovis, 486, to that of Naples by Charles VIII., 1495. During this time learning was at a low ebb.

DARLINGTON, see under *Railways*, 1825 and 1875.

DARMSTADT, see *Hesse Darmstadt*.

DARTFORD (Kent). Here commenced the insurrection of Wat Tyler, 1381. A convent of nuns, of the order of St. Augustin, endowed here by Edward III. 1355, was converted by Henry VIII. into a royal palace. The first paper-mill in England was erected at Dartford by sir John Spielman, a German, in 1590 (*Stow*), and about the same period was erected here the first mill for splitting iron bars. The powder-mills here were blown up four times between 1730 and 1738. Various explosions have since occurred, in some cases with loss of life to many persons: 12 Oct. 1790; 1 Jan. 1795; and others recently.

DARTMOOR, South Devon, a tract of land, 20 miles long, 9 to 12 miles broad, subject to the duchy of Cornwall. The Dartmoor Preservation Association hold their annual meeting at Plymouth, 26 Oct. 1885. *Dartmoor Prison*, founded Mar. 1806. Seven prisoners of war were shot 6 April, 1815, after an insurrection. The autumn military manoeuvres at Dartmoor, Aug. 1873, were unsuccessful through bad weather.

A mutiny here was checked with loss of life of one prisoner. 12 Nov. 1880

DARTMOUTH (Devon). Burnt by the French in the reigns of Richard I. and Henry IV. In a third attempt (1404), the invaders were defeated by the inhabitants, assisted by the valour of the women. The French commander, Du Chastel, three lords, and thirty-two knights, were made prisoners. In the war of the parliament, Dartmouth was taken after a siege of four weeks, by prince Maurice, who garrisoned the place for the king (1643); but it was retaken by general Fairfax by storm in 1646.

DARWINISM, see *Development and Species*.

DATES were affixed to grants and assignments 18 Edw. I. 1290. Before this time it was usual at least to pass lands without dating the deed of conveyance. *Levis*. Numerous instruments of assignment enrolled among our early records establish this fact. The date is determined by the names of the parties, particularly that of the grantor: the possession of land was proof of the title to it. *Hardie*. A useful glossary of the dates given in old charters and chronicles will be found in Nicolas's "Chronology of History." J. J. Bond's "Handy-Book for Verifying Dates," published 1866.

DAUPHINÉ,* S. E. France, successively held by the Allobroges, Burgundians, and Lombards; was, about 732-4, delivered from the invading Saracens by Charles Martel. After forming part of the kingdom of Arles, it was much subdivided among counts. One of these, Humbert II., ceded Dauphiné and the Viennois to Philip VI., in 1343, for his eldest son, on the condition that the prince should be styled *dauphin*, which took effect in 1349, when Humbert became a monk. Louis

* One of the counts of Vienne placed a dolphin (dauphin) in his coat-of-arms, and assumed the title of dauphin.

Antoine, duke of Angoulême, son of Charles X., the last dauphin who assumed the title at his father's accession, 16 Sept. 1824, died 3 June, 1844.

DAVENTRY, Northamptonshire. Near here Lambert, having escaped from the Tower, was defeated and retaken, in his attempt to enkindle the war, by Monk, 21 April, 1660. The dissenting academy removed here from Northampton in 1752, was transferred to Wymondley in 1789, thence to London as Coward College, and finally united with Homerton and Highbury Colleges as New College, in 1850.

DAVID'S, St. (S. W. Wales), the ancient Menapia, now a poor decayed place, but once the metropolitan see of Wales, and archiepiscopal. When Christianity was planted in Britain, three archbishops' seats were appointed, viz. London, York, and Caerleon upon Usk, in Monmouthshire. That at Caerleon being too near the dominions of the Saxons, was removed to Mynyw, and called St. David's, in honour of the archbishop who removed it, 522. St. Sampson was the last archbishop of the Welsh; for he, withdrawing himself on account of a pestilence to Dôle, in Brittany, carried the pall with him. In the reign of Henry I. the archbishops submitted to the see of Canterbury. *Beatson*. Present income 4500*l*.

BISHOPS.

1800. Lord George Murray, died 3 June, 1803.
1803. Thomas Burgess, trans. to Salisbury, June, 1825.
1825. John Banks Jenkinson, died 7 July, 1840.
1840. Connop Thirlwall; resigned June, 1874; died 27 July, 1875.
1874. Wm. Basil Jones, consecrated 24 Aug.

DAVID'S DAY, St., 1 March, is annually commemorated by the Welsh, in honour of St. David. Tradition states that on St. David's birthday, 540, a great victory was obtained by the Welsh over their Saxon invaders; and that the Welsh soldiers were distinguished, by order of St. David, by a leak in their caps.

DAVIS'S STRAIT (N. America), discovered by John Davis, 11 Aug. 1585, on his voyage to find a N. W. passage, 1585-87. He made two more voyages for the same purpose, and five voyages to the East Indies. In the last he was killed by Japanese pirates, on the coast of Malacca, 27 or 29 Dec., 1605.

DAVY LAMP, &c., see *Safety Lamp*.

The *Davy Medal*, furnished by the sale of Sir Humphry Davy's plate, was first awarded by the Royal Society to Professors Bunsen and Kirchhoff in 1877 for their discovery of spectrum analysis (*which see*).

DAVYUM, a new metal, discovered by Sergius Kern, 28 June, 1877, in the residuum of platinum ore; said to be hard, infusible, and rather ductile. It has been suspected to be ruthenium.

DAY. Day began at sunrise among most of the northern nations, at sunset among the Athenians and Jews; and among the Romans at midnight as with us. The Italians in some places, reckon the day from sunset to sunset, making their clocks strike twenty-four hours round. The Chinese divide the day into twelve parts of two hours each. The astronomical day begins at noon, is divided into twenty-four hours (instead of two parts of twelve hours). Thus the astronomical day 8 Dec. begins at noon of 8 Dec. and ends at noon 9 Dec. At Greenwich, from 1 Jan. 1885, the day of 24 hours began at midnight; the reckoning was recommended for railways, &c. A system of universal time for all countries was put forth by Mr.

Sandford Fleming, of Canada. The Washington Prime Meridian Conference adopted a resolution declaring the universal day to be the mean solar day, beginning, for all the world, at the moment of mean midnight of the initial meridian, coinciding with the beginning of the civil day, and that meridian to be counted from zero up to 24 hours, 21 Oct. 1884. The scheme for universal time was advocated by Mr. W. H. M. Christie, the Astronomer Royal, at the Royal Institution, 19 March, 1886.

DEACONS (literally *servants*), an order of Christian ministers, began with the Apostles, about 53. (*Acts* vi.) Their qualifications are given by St. Paul (65), 1st *Timothy* iii. 8—14. Mr. John Andrews, master of Shrewsbury High School, was ordained at Lichfield Cathedral a *permanent* deacon in conformity with a resolution passed in the Upper House of Convocation, Feb. 1884; his duties are to assist the priest in the communion service, &c., 18 Dec. 1887.

DEACONESSES, or ministering widows, have their qualifications given in 1 *Tim.* v. 9, 10 (65). Their duties were to visit the poor and sick, assist at the agapæ or love feasts, admonish the young women, &c. The office was discontinued in the Western church in the 5th and 6th centuries, and in the Greek church about the 12th, but has been recently revived in Germany. The appointment of deaconesses, subject to the parochial clergy, was advocated by the bishop of Ely about 1853, and some were appointed. The Diocesan Deaconess Institution, London, was established in 1861.

DEAD. Prayers for their benefit were probably offered up in the 2nd century, being referred to by Tertullian, who died 220. The practice was protested against by Aetius, and defended by Epiphanius, who died 403. It is generally objected to by the church of England, but is not expressly forbidden; so decided by sir Herbert Jenner in the Court of Arches (*Phillimore, Eccl. Law*, 1873-6).

DEAD WEIGHT LOAN acquired its name from its locking up the capital of the Bank of England, which in 1823 advanced 11,000,000*l.* to the government (to construct new ordnance, &c.). The latter engaged to give an annuity of 585,740*l.* for 44 years, which ceased in June, 1867.

DEAF AND DUMB. The first systematic attempt to instruct the deaf and dumb was made by Pedro de Ponce, a Benedictine monk of Spain, on Jerome Cardan's system, about 1570. See *Blind*. Bonet, a monk, published a system at Madrid . . . 1620 Dr. Wallis published a work in England on the subject . . . 1650

The first regular academy for the deaf and dumb in Britain opened in Edinburgh . . . 1773

In modern times the abbé de l'Épée (1712-89), and his friend and pupil the abbé Sicard of Paris (1742—1822); the rev. Mr. Townsend and Mr. Baker, of London; Mr. Thos. Braidwood of Edinburgh; and surgeon Orpen of Dublin, have laboured with much success in promoting the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

The asylum for deaf and dumb children, opened in London through the exertions of Mr. Townsend in 1792; one in Edinburgh by Mr. T. Braidwood, in 1810; and one in Birmingham by Mr. T. Braidwood . . . 1815

The asylum at Claremont, Dublin, opened . . . 1816 A deaf and dumb debating club (Wallis club) closed its third session . . . April, 1869

The foundation stone of St. Saviour's church, near Oxford street, London, for the deaf and dumb, laid by the prince of Wales . . . 5 July, 1870

In 1851, there were in Great Britain, 12,553 deaf and dumb out of a population of 20,959,477.

Oral Teaching.—Mr. Wm. Van Praagh introduced

the so-called German system into this country in July, 1867; published his "Plan for the Establishment of Day Schools [in preference to boarding-houses] for the Deaf and Dumb" (in which they are to be taught by speech and lip teaching only; the finger alphabet and artificial signs being rigidly excluded), in 1871. By the help of the baroness Meyer de Rothschild and others, the "Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb" was founded in 1871, and a day-school opened at 12, Fitzroy-square . . . 16 July, 1872 The Royal Association for the Deaf and Dumb, London, founded in 1840, and re-organised 1854. It provides instruction and entertainment under clerical direction.

International congress at Milan; great majority in favour of oral teaching of deaf-mutes . . . Sept. 1880 International congress at Brussels. 13 Sept. et seq. 1883

DEAL, a cinque port with Sandwich, 1229; a fishing village in the reign of Henry VIII.; its strong castle built 1539 by Henry VIII. Deal was incorporated and made independent of Sandwich, 1699.

DEAN, FOREST OF, Gloucestershire, anciently wooded quite through, and in the last century, though much curtailed, was twenty miles in length and ten in breadth. It was famous for its oaks, the material of our ships of war. Riots in this district, when more than 3000 persons assembled in the forest, and demolished upwards of fifty miles of wall and fence, throwing open 10,000 acres of plantation, took place on 8 June, 1831. The Dean forest (mines) act passed 16 Aug. 1871.

DEAN (decanus), a name commonly given to the arch-presbyter, or eldest presbyter, in the 12th century; originally a military title, an officer over ten soldiers. In the church of England the dean and chapter of a cathedral nominally elect the bishop and form his council. By 13 & 14 Car. II. (1662), a dean must be in priest's orders; previously the office had occasionally been held by a layman, with special dispensation. The ancient office of "rural dean" has been much revived since 1850. The Deans' and Canons' resignation act passed 13 May, 1872. The Five Deans' memorial, and counter memorial, see *Church of England*, 1881. See *Arches*.

DEATH, ordained as the punishment for murder, 2348 B.C. (*Gen.* ix. 6.)

The Jews generally stoned their criminals (*Lev.* xx. 2)

Draco's code punished every offence with death . . . B.C. 1490 It was limited to murder by Solon . . . 621

Mithridates, a Persian soldier, who boasted that he had killed Cyrus the Younger, at the battle of Cunaxa, was by order of Artaxerxes exposed to the sun for eighteen days . . . 401

Maurice, the son of a nobleman, was hanged, drawn, and quartered for piracy, the first execution in that manner in England, 25 Hen. III. . . A.D. 1241

The punishment of death was abolished in a great number of cases by sir Robert Peel's acts, 4 to 10 Geo. IV. . . 1824-9

By the criminal law consolidation acts, death was confined to treason and wilful murder . . . 1861

The commission on capital punishment (appointed 1864) issued their report (recommending that penal servitude be substituted for death in some cases where murder was unpremeditated, and that executions should not be public) . . . Dec. 1865

Capital punishment restricted in Italy . . . April, "

Its proposed abolition in Belgium was negatived, 18 Jan. 1867

"Capital Punishment within Prisons Bill" passed May, 1868. First case, 13 Aug. 1868: see *Executions*.

Abolition of the punishment of death in Great Britain proposed by Mr. Gilpin in the commons; negatived (127 to 23), 21 April, 1869; negatived

(118 to 53), 29 July, 1869; negatived (167-54), 24 July, 1872; (155-50), 12 June, 1877; (263-64), 13 March, 1878; proposed by Mr. (att. sir J.) Pease, negatived (175-79), 22 June, 1881; again 10 May, 1882; again (117-62) 11 May, 1886
 Capital punishment abolished in Russia by Catherine II., except for treason . . . 1767
 Capital punishment abolished in Tuscany, 1859, Romagna, 1864; Portugal, 1867; Saxony, 1 April, 1868; Holland, 1870. In 17 out of 21 cantons of Switzerland, 1874; Italy. . . 1888
 Practically ceased in Belgium, Prussia, Bavaria, Denmark, and Sweden, though not abolished.
 In France 126 convictions for murder—4 executed, in one year; similar proportion in Italy.
 Abolished in some of United States. Maine, 1876; Rhode Island, Michigan, and Wisconsin, since; in others, virtually ceased.
 Capital punishment by electricity ordered to be adopted by the State of New York from . . . 1 Jan. 1889
 See *Beheading, Ravallac, Damiens, Boiling, Burning, Hanging, Forgery, and Campbell's Acts.*

DEATHS, REGISTERS OF, see *Bills of Mortality, Public Health, and Registers.*

DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT. See *Reporting.*

DEBATING SOCIETIES; several formed in the last century. The celebrated Oxford Union Society was founded in 1823, and many orators have been trained by it.

DEBTORS have been subjected to imprisonment in almost all countries and times. In the eighteen months subsequent to the panic of Dec. 1825, as many as 101,000 writs for debt were issued in England. In the year ending 5 Jan. 1830, there were 7114 persons sent to the several prisons of London; and on that day, 1547 of the number were yet confined. On the 1st of Jan. 1840, the number of prisoners for debt in England and Wales was 1732; in Ireland the number was under 1000; and in Scotland under 100. The operation of statutes of relief, and other causes, considerably reduced the number of imprisoned debtors. When the new Bankruptcy act (abolishing imprisonment for debt except when fraudulently contracted) came into operation in Nov. 1861, a number of debtors who had been confined were released. Arrest of Absconding Debtors bill, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 52, 1852. In 1863 nearly 18,000 persons were imprisoned by order of the county courts: average time, 15 days, amount of debt, 3*l.* 10*s.* By an act passed 9 Aug. 1869, the imprisonment of fraudulent debtors was abolished, with certain exceptions, and nearly a hundred debtors were released by a judge's order in Jan. 1870. An act to facilitate the arrest of absconding debtors, passed 9 Aug. 1870. Imprisonment for debt in Ireland was abolished by an act passed 6 Aug. 1872, and in Scotland (after 31 Dec.) by Dr. Cameron's Act, passed 7 Sept. 1880. See *Arrest, King's Bench, Bankrupts, Insolvents, and National Debt.*

7978 persons were committed to gaol by the county courts in 1871; 4438 in 1874. Imprisonment for debt was virtually abolished by the Bankruptcy Act of 1883, which relieved small debtors.

DEBUSSCOPE, an instrument of French origin, somewhat similar to the kaleidoscope, said to be useful for devising patterns for calico-printers, &c., made its appearance in 1860.

DECAMERONE (10 *days*), see *Boccaccio.*

DECAPITATION, see *Beheading.*

DECCAN (Dekhan or Dakhan), S. India, was invaded by the Mahometans in 1294. The first independent sultan was Alaudin. The natives revolted, and the dynasty of Bahmani was founded

by Hasan Ganga in 1347. About 1686-90, Aurungzebe I. recovered the Deccan, but soon lost great part of it to the Mahrattas. The Nizam al Mulk, his viceroy, became independent in 1717. A large part of the Deccan was ceded to the English in 1818.

DECEMBER (from *decem*, ten), the tenth month of the year of Romulus, commencing in March. In 713 B.C. Numa introduced January and February before March, and thenceforward December became the twelfth of the year. In the reign of Commodus, A.D. 181-192, December was called, by way of flattery, Amazonius, in honour of a courtesan whom that prince had loved, and had had painted like an Amazon. The English commenced their year on the 25th December, until the reign of William I.; see *Year*. For Dec. revolution see *France*, 1851.

DECEMVIRI, or Ten Men, appointed to draw up a code of laws, to whom for a time the whole government of Rome was committed, 451 B.C. The laws they drew up were approved by the senate and general assembly of the people, written on ten metallic tables, and set up in the place where the people met (*comitium*). Two more tables were added, 450 B.C. The Decemviri at first ruled well, but the conduct of Appius Claudius towards Virginia occasioning an insurrection, they were forced to resign; and consuls were again appointed, 449 B.C.

DECENNALIA, festivals instituted by Augustus, 17 B.C., celebrated by the Roman emperors every tenth year of their reign, with sacrifices, games, and largesses. *Livy*. Celebrated by Antoninus Pius, A.D. 148.

DECIMAL SYSTEM OF COINAGE, WEIGHTS, &c., see *Metric System.*

DECIPIUM, a new metal found by M. Delafontaine in the same earth with Philippium (*which* see); announced Nov., 1878.

DECLARATION, see *Independence and Rights.*

DECORATED STYLE, see *Gothic.*

DECORATIVE ART. Its principles, enunciated by A. W. Pugin, in his "Designs," in 1835, have been advanced by Owen Jones, Redgrave, and others. Owen Jones's elaborate "Grammar of Ornament," was published in 1856. A Decorative Art society, founded in 1844, existed for a short time only.

DE COURCY'S PRIVILEGE, that of standing covered before the king, granted by king John to John de Courcy, baron of Kingsale, and his successors, in 1203. He was the first Irish nobleman created by an English sovereign, 27 Hen. II. 1181, and was entrusted with the government of Ireland, 1185. The privilege was allowed to the baron of Kingsale by Will. III., Geo. III., and by Geo. IV. at his court held in Dublin, in Aug. 1821. The present baron is the 31st in succession.

DECRETALS. They formed the second part of the canon law, or collection of the pope's edicts and decrees and the decrees of councils. The first acknowledged to be genuine is a letter of Siricius to Himerus, a bishop of Spain, written in the first year of his pontificate, 385. *Hovel*. Certain false decretals were used by Gregory IV. in 837. The decretals of Gratian, a Benedictine (a collection of canons), were compiled in 1150. *Hénault*. Five books were collected by Gregory IX. 1227; a sixth

by Boniface VIII. 1297; the Clementines by Clement V. in 1313; employed by John XXII. in 1317; the Extravagantes range from 1422 to 1483.

DEDICATION of the Jewish tabernacle took place 1490 B.C.; of the temple, 1004 B.C.; of the second temple, 515 B.C. The Christians under Constantine built new churches and dedicated them with great solemnity, in A.D. 331, *et seq.* The dedication of BOOKS (by authors to solicit patronage or testify respect) existed in the time of Mæcenas, 17 B.C., the friend and counsellor of Augustus, and a patron of Horace (*Ode* I. 1).

DEED, a written contract or agreement. The formula, "I deliver this as my act and deed," occurs in a charter of 933. *Fosbrooke*. Deeds in England were formerly written in Latin or French; the earliest known instance in English is the indenture between the abbot of Whithy and Robert Bustard, dated at York in 1343; see *English Language*.

DEEP-SEA SOUNDINGS. Much new and interesting information respecting the animal life and temperature of the deep sea has been acquired by the dredgings on the coast of Norway by M. Sars, and by those of Dr. W. B. Carpenter and prof. (aft. sir) Wyville Thomson on our own coasts, near the Faroe isles, in 1863 and 1869, and in the Mediterranean by Dr. Carpenter in 1870. Living animals have been found at a depth of three miles. On 21 Dec. 1872, Dr. Wyville Thomson and a party of scientific men sailed in H.M.S. *Challenger* (Capt. G. S. Nares), to examine into the physical and biological condition of the great ocean basins and the direction of their currents. Deepest sounding then known was taken in the Atlantic, north of St. Thomas's, 3875 fathoms (4 miles, 710 yards), 24 March, 1873. On 10 Dec. 1874, capt. Thompson succeeded capt. Nares, who took the command of the new Arctic expedition. The *Challenger* returned, with valuable collections, 25 May, 1876, after a voyage of above 80,000 miles. The "*Voyage*" was published by sir C. Wyville Thomson in Dec. 1877; and thirty-five volumes of reports had been published, May, 1889. A Norwegian expedition explored the northern seas 16 July—18 Aug. 1877; an Italian expedition in the Mediterranean started 2 Aug. 1881.

DEER are mentioned in a will of one Athelstan, dated 1045. Professor Owen thinks that fallow deer are not native, but were introduced here at an early period. There are now in England 334 deer parks, the oldest being probably lord Abergavenny's at Eridge, Sussex. See Evelyn Shirley's "Account of Deer Parks," July, 1867. 1658 deer in the royal parks, 1873.

DEERHOUND, an English yacht, while conveying arms to the Carlists, seized by the Spanish government vessel *Buenaventura*, off Biarritz, and captain and crew imprisoned, 13 Aug.; released about 18 Sept. 1873.

DEFAMATION is punishable by fine and imprisonment by statute of 1843. The jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts on this subject was abolished by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 41 (1855). See *Libel*.

DEFENCE, see *Church Defence*, *National Defence*.

DEFENCE ACT, a complete conscription act, authorising a levy *en masse*, 1803, was unsuccessful; new measures were taken in 1807-8. The *Defence of the Realm Act* passed 28 Aug. 1860, in consequence of the unsettled state of Europe, and the

doubtful policy of the emperor Napoleon; see *Fortification and Colonies*.

"**DEFENCE GOVERNMENT**" in France, formed on 4 Sept. 1870, when the emperor was deposed and a republic proclaimed, gen. Trochu president; it included Gambetta, Simon, &c. It resigned, after Paris had capitulated, 5, 6 Feb. 1871. See *France*.

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH (*Fidei Defensor*), a title of the British sovereign, conferred by Leo. X. on Henry VIII. of England, 11 Oct. 1521, for the tract against Luther on behalf of the Church of Rome (then accounted *Domicilium fidei Catholica*).

DEFENDERS, a faction in Ireland, which arose out of a quarrel between two residents of Market-hill, 4 July, 1784. Each was soon aided by a large body of friends, and many battles ensued. On Whit-Monday, 1785, an armed assemblage of one of the parties (700 men), called the *Nappagh Fleet*, prepared to encounter the *Bawn Fleet*, but the engagement was prevented. They subsequently became religious parties, Catholic and Presbyterian, distinguished as *Defenders* and *Peep-o'-day-boys*: the latter were so named because they usually visited the dwellings of the Defenders at daybreak in search of arms; see *Diamond*.

DEGREES. Eratosthenes attempted to determine the length of a geographical degree about 230 B.C. See *Geodesy*, *Latitude*, and *Longitude*. *Collegiate degrees* are coeval with universities. Masters and doctors existed, 826. See *Lambeth Degrees*. Those in law are traced up to 1149; in medicine, to 1384; in music, to 1463. Middle class examinations for degrees were instituted at Oxford, 18 June, 1857; at Cambridge, 24 Nov. 1857; and girls were allowed to compete for degrees, Oct. 1863. Bill to enable Scotch universities to grant degrees to women rejected by the Commons, 3 March, 1875. See *Women*.

DEI GRATIA, see *Grace of God*.

DEIRA, a part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria; see under *Britain*.

DEISM, **THEISM**, or **MONOTHEISM** (Latin, *deus*; Greek, *theos*, God), the belief in one God, in opposition to polytheism and to the doctrine of the Trinity. About the middle of the 16th century some gentlemen of France and Italy termed themselves *deists*, to disguise their opposition to Christianity by a more honourable appellation than that of *Atheism* (*which see*). The most distinguished deists were Herbert, baron of Cherbury, in 1624; Hobbes, Tindal, Morgan, lord Bolingbroke, Gibbon, Hume, Holcroft, Paine, and Godwin.

A high-caste Brahmin, Rammohun Roy, founded a Brahmin monotheistic church in 1830, termed the Brahmo Somaj. He died at Bristol 27 Nov. 1833. His reforming work was revived in 1842 by Debendra Nath Tagore. In 1858 Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen joined the society, and became a most energetic propagandist, advocating also social reform; being much opposed, he formed the new Brahmo Somaj of India in 1866.

Keshub Chunder Sen was received at a public meeting in London as a reformer, 12 April, and subsequently preached in a Unitarian chapel, Finsbury, London 1870. Schism in his church; new church formed (Society of God) 1880.

He died at Calcutta 8 Jan. 1884.

See *Unitarians and Voysey*.

DELAGOA BAY, S.E. Africa claimed by Great Britain and Portugal. Having been referred

to arbitration, it was awarded to Portugal by marshal MacMahon, Aug. 1875.

The importance of the port was greatly increased by the discovery of gold in the Transvaal districts. The South African Republic promoted a railway to be constructed by German and Dutch capitalists. The acquisition of the bay by Great Britain strongly advocated Dec. 1887

DELAWARE, one of the United States of North America, named after lord de la Warre, governor of Virginia, who entered the bay 1610. It was settled by Swedes, sent there by Gustavus in 1627; acquired by the Dutch, 1655; ceded to the English, 1664. Capital, Dover. Population, 1880, 146,608.

DELEGATES, COURT OF. Appeals to the pope in ecclesiastical causes having been forbidden (see *Appeals*), such causes were for the future to be heard in this court, established by Henry VIII. 1533. *Stow*. This court was abolished in 1832, and appeals now lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, according to 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41 (1833); and 6 & 7 Vict. c. 38 (1843). See *Arches*.

DELEGATIONS, in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, established in 1867, composed of 60 Austrian and 60 Hungarian members.

DELFT (S. Holland), a town founded by Godfrey le Bossu, about 1074; famous for "Delft earthenware;" first manufactured here about 1310. The sale of delft greatly declined after the introduction of potteries into Germany and England. Grotius, jurist, was born here, 10 April, 1583; tercentenary celebrated 10 April, 1883. His statue erected, 17 Sept. 1886. And here William, the great prince of Orange, was assassinated by Gerard, 10 July, 1584; tercentenary celebrated 10 July, 1884.

DELHI, the once great capital of the Mogul empire, and chief seat of the Mahometan power in India; it was taken by Timour in 1398. It is now in decay, but contained a million of inhabitants in 1700. In 1739, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindostan, he entered Delhi; 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword, and plunder to the amount of 62,000,000*l.* sterling is said to have been collected. Similar calamities were endured in 1761, on the invasion of Abdalla, king of Candahar. In 1803, the Mahrattas, aided by the French, took Delhi; but were defeated by general Lake, 11 Sept., and the aged Shah Aulum, emperor of Hindostan, was restored to his throne with a pension; see *India*, 1803. On 10 May, 1857, a mutiny arose in the sepoy regiments at Meerut. It was soon checked; but the fugitives fled to Delhi on 11 May, and, combined with other troops here, seized the city; proclaimed a descendant of the Mogul king, and committed frightful atrocities. The rebels were anxious to possess the chief magazine, but after a gallant defence it was exploded by order of lieutenant Willoughby, who died of his wounds shortly after. The other heroes of this exploit were lieutenants Forrest and Rayner, and the gunners Buckley and Scully. Delhi was shortly after besieged by the British, but was not taken till 20 Sept. following. The final struggle began on the 14th; brigadier (aft. sir) Archdale Wilson being the commander. Much heroism was shown; the gallant death of Salkeld at the explosion of the Cashmere gate created much enthusiasm. The old king and his sons were captured soon after: the latter were shot, and the former after a trial was sent for life to Rangoon, where he died 11 Nov. 1862. See *India*, 1857. A camp formed at Delhi by the earl of Mayo,

the viceroy, Dec. 1871, was visited by the king of Siam, Jan. 1872. The prince of Wales visited Delhi, 11 Jan. 1876. Queen Victoria was proclaimed empress of India here with much magnificence, many Indian princes being present, 1 Jan. 1877. Great fire, 2000 houses burnt, 19 April, 1883.

Foundation-stone of Dufferin Hospital laid by lord Dufferin 2 Nov. 1885.
Riots by collisions at Hindoo and Mahomedan festivals quelled by the military 5 Oct. *et seq.* 1886.
Great fire, 300 houses destroyed, much distress, 11-12 May, 1889.

"**DELICATE INVESTIGATION**" into the conduct of the princess of Wales (afterwards queen of England, as consort of George IV.), was commenced by a committee of the privy council, under a warrant of inquiry, dated 29 May, 1806. The members were lord Grenville, lord Erskine, earl Spencer, and lord Ellenborough. The inquiry, of which the countess of Jersey, sir J. and lady Douglas, and other persons of rank, were the prompters, led to the publication called "The Book;" afterwards suppressed. The charges against the princess were disproved in 1807 and in 1813; but not being permitted to appear at court, she went on the continent in 1814; see *Queen Caroline*.

DELIUM, Bœotia, N. Greece, the site of a celebrated temple of Apollo. Here, in a conflict between the Athenians and the Bœotians, in which the former were defeated, Socrates the philosopher is said to have saved the life of his pupil Xenophon, 424 B.C.

DELLA CRUSCA ACADEMY of Florence merged into the Florentine in 1582.—The **DELLA CRUSCA SCHOOL**, a term applied to some English residents at Florence, who printed inferior sentimental poetry and prose in 1785. They came to England, where their works, popular for a short time, were severely satirised by Gifford in his "Baviad" and "Mœviad" (1792-5).

DELOS, a Greek isle in the Ægean sea. Here the Greeks, during the Persian war, 477 B.C., established their common treasury, which was removed to Athens, 461. Excavations, resulting in interesting discoveries, were made in the island by the French in 1833.

DELPHI (N. Greece), celebrated for its enigmatical oracles delivered by the Pythia or priestess in the temple of Apollo, which was built, some say, by the council of the Amphictyons, 1263 B.C. The Pythian games were first celebrated here 586 B.C. The temple was burnt by the Pisistratidæ, 548 B.C. A new temple was raised by the Alemaoniadæ. The Persians (480 B.C.) and the Gauls (279 B.C.) were deterred from plundering the temple by awful portents. It was, however, robbed and seized by the Phocians 357 B.C., which led to the sacred war, and Nero carried from it 300 costly statues, A.D. 67. The oracle was consulted by Julian, but silenced by Theodosius.

DELPHIN CLASSICS, a collection of thirty-nine Latin authors in sixty volumes, made for the use of the dauphin (*in usum Delphini*) son of Louis XIV., and published in 1674-91. Ausonius was added in 1730. The duc de Montausier, the young prince's governor, proposed the plan to Huet, bishop of Avranches, the dauphin's preceptor; and he, with other learned persons, including Madame Dacier,* edited all the Latin classics except Lucretius. Each author is illustrated by notes and an index of words.

* This beautiful and gifted woman translated *Callimachus* at the age of 23; and also *Anacreon*, *Sappho*, *Plautus*, *Terence*, and *Homer*. She died in 1720.

An edition of the *Delphin classics*, with additional notes, &c., was published by Mr. Valpy of London, 1818, et seq.

DELTA, the island formed by the alluvial deposits between the mouths of the Nile, so named by the Greeks from its resemblance to their letter Δ (our D).

DELTA METAL, a modern bronze resembling gold, containing a small proportion of iron, invented by Mr. A. Dick: watch cases were made of it at Geneva in 1835.

DELUGE. The deluge was threatened in the year of the world 1536; and began 7 Dec. 1656, and continued 377 days. *Genesis* vi. vii. and viii. The ark rested on Mount Ararat 6 May, 1657; and Noah left the ark 18 December following. The year corresponds with that of 2348 B.C. *Blair*. The following are the epochs of the deluge, according to Dr. Hales:—

Septuagint	B.C. 3246	Clinton	B.C. 2482
Jackson	3170	Playfair	2352
Hales	3155	Usher and Eng. Bible	2348
Josephus	3146	Marshall	2344
Persian	3103	Petavius	2329
Hindoo	3102	Strauchius	2293
Samaritan	2998	Hebrew	2286
Howard	2698	Vulgar Jewish	2104

In the reign of Ogyges, king of Attica, 1764 B.C., a deluge so inundated Attica, that it lay waste for nearly 200 years. *Blair*. Buffon thinks that the Hebrew and Grecian deluges were the same, and arose from the Atlantic and Bosphorus bursting into the valley of the Mediterranean.

The deluge of Deucalion, in Thessaly, is placed 1503 B.C. according to *Eusebius*. It was often confounded by the ancients with the general flood: but considered to be merely a local inundation, occasioned by the overflowing of the river Peneius, whose course was stopped by an earthquake between the mounts Olympus and Ossa. Deucalion, who then reigned in Thessaly, with his wife Pyrrha, and some of their subjects, are stated to have saved themselves by climbing up mount Parnassus.

A general deluge was predicted to occur in 1524, and arks were built; but the season happened to be a fine and dry one.

DEMERARA, ESSEQUIBO, AND BERRICE, colonies in British Guiana, South America, founded by the Dutch, 1580, were taken by the British, under major-general Whyte, 22 April, 1796, but were restored at the peace of Amiens, March, 1802. They again surrendered to the British under general Grinfield and commodore Hood, Sept. 1803, and became English colonies in 1814. See *Guiana, British*.

DEMOCRATIC FEDERALS, a political party, proposed by Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P. for Newcastle, opposed to the policy of the government of Mr. Gladstone, 5 April, 1881.

DEMOCRATS, advocates for government by the people themselves (*demos*, people, and *kratein*, to govern), a term adopted by the French republicans in 1790 (who termed their opponents *aristocrats*, from *aristos*, bravest or best). The name *Democrats* was adopted by the pro-slavery party in N. America (the southern states), and the abolitionists were called *Republicans*. Into these two great parties a number of smaller ones were absorbed at the presidential election in 1856. In 1860, the Republicans formed "Wide-awake" clubs for electioneering purposes, and succeeded in getting their candidate, Abraham Lincoln, elected president, 4 Nov., which led to civil war; see *United States*, 1860.

In the autumn of 1874, the democrats, free-traders, and opponents of negro-rule, once more obtained the majority in the elections for the next congress; a reaction in their favour against the republicans, protectionists, then powerful; see *United States*, 1875-7. Go-

vornor Cleveland, democrat, elected president, 4 Nov. 1884; not re-elected, being replaced by general Benjamin Harrison, republican 5 Nov. 1888

DEMONOLOGY, see *Devil Worship*.

DENAIN (N. France). Here marshal Villars defeated the Imperialists, 24 July, 1712.

DENARIUS, the chief silver coin among the Romans, weighing the seventh part of a Roman ounce, and value $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling, first coined about 269 B.C., when it exchanged for ten ases (see *As*). In 216 B.C. it exchanged for sixteen ases. A pound weight of silver was coined into 100 denarii. *Digby*. A pound weight of gold was coined into twenty denarii aurei in 206 B.C.; and in Nero's time into forty-five denarii aurei. *Lempriere*.

DENHAM MURDERS, see *Trials*, 1870.

DENIS, St., an ancient town of France, near Paris, famous for its abbey and church; the former abolished at the revolution, the latter the place of sepulture of the French kings, from its foundation by Dagobert, about 630; the remains of the saint Denis were placed there in 636. On 6, 7, 8 Aug. 1793, the republicans demolished most of the royal tombs, and in Oct. following, the bodies were taken from coffins and cast into a pit; the lead was melted, and the gold and jewels taken to Paris. By a decree of Bonaparte, dated 20 Feb. 1806, the church (which had been turned into a cattle-market) was ordered to be cleansed out and redecored as "the future burial-place of the emperors of France." On the return of the Bourbons, more restorations were effected, and the duc de Berri and Louis XVIII. were buried here. The damage sustained in the war of 1870-1 has been well repaired. Near St. Denis the Catholics defeated the Huguenots, but lost their leader, the constable Montmorency, 10 Nov. 1567.

DENISON'S ACT (18 & 19 Viet. c. 34), provides "for the education of the children of persons in receipt of out-door relief:" passed 26 June, 1855.

DENMAN'S ACT, LORD, 6 & 7 Viet. c. 85 (1843), relates to juries and witnesses.

DENMARK (N. Europe). The most ancient inhabitants were Cimbric and Teutones, who were driven out by the Jutes or Goths. The Teutones settled in Germany and Gaul; the Cimbrians invaded Italy, where they were defeated by Marius. The peninsula of Jutland obtained its name from the Jutes; and the name of Denmark is supposed to be derived from *Dan*, the founder of the Danish monarchy, and *mark*, a German word signifying country. For their numerous invasions of Britain, &c., see *Danes*. Population of the kingdom of Denmark in 1860, 1,600,551; of the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, 1,004,473; of the colonies, 120,283. By the treaty of peace, signed 30 Oct. 1864, the duchies were taken from Denmark; Schleswig and Holstein were to be made independent, and Lauenburg was to be incorporated, by its desire, with Prussia. For the result, see *Gastein* and *Prussia*, 1866. Population of the monarchy, 1870, 1,784,741; 1876, 1,903,000; 1880, 1,969,039; 1886 (estimated), 2,108,000; of the colonies, 1860, 127,401; 1876, 129,000; 1880, 127,200.

Reign of Skjold, alleged first king B.C. 60-
The Danish chronicles mention 18 kings to the time of Ragnar Lodbrog, killed in an attempt to invade England A.D. 794
Canute the Great conquers Norway 1016-28
By the union of Calmar, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden made one kingdom under Margaret, 12 July, 1397

- Copenhagen made the capital . . . 1440
 Accession of Christian I. (of *Oldenburg*), from whom
 the late royal family sprang . . . 1448
 Christian II. deposed; independence of Sweden
 under Gustavus Vasa acknowledged . . . 1523
 Lutheranism introduced in 1527; established by
 Christian III. . . 1536
 Danish East India Company established . . . 1612
 Christian IV. chosen head of the Protestant league
 against the emperor . . . 1629
 Charles Gustavus of Sweden invades Denmark, be-
 sieges Copenhagen, and makes conquests . . . 1658
 The crown made hereditary and absolute . . . 1665
 Frederick IV. takes Holstein, Schleswig, Tonningen,
 and Stralsund; reduces Weismar, and drives the
 Swedes from Norway . . . 1716 *et seq.*
 Copenhagen nearly destroyed by fire . . . 1728
 The peaceful reign of Christian VI. . . 1730-46
 Plot of the queen dowager against the ministers and
 Matilda (sister of our George III. and queen of
 Christian VII., a weak monarch). Matilda, en-
 trapped into a confession of criminality to save the
 life of her supposed lover, Struenzee, condemned
 to imprisonment for life in the castle of Zell, . . . 18 Jan. 1772
 Count Struenzee and Brandt beheaded . . . 28 April, "
 Queen Matilda dies, aged 24 . . . 1775
 Christian VII. becomes deranged, and prince Frede-
 rick is appointed regent . . . 1784
 One-fourth of Copenhagen burnt . . . 9 June, 1795
 Admirals Nelson and Parker bombard Copenhagen
 (*which see*). (Confederacy of the North, *see Armed*
Neutrality, dissolved.) . . . 2 April, 1801
 Admiral Gambier and lord Cathcart bombard Copen-
 hagen; the Danish fleet surrenders . . . 7 Sept. 1807
 Peace of Kiel: Pomerania and Rügen annexed to
 Denmark for Norway . . . 14 Jan. 1814
 Pomerania and Rügen ceded to Prussia for Lauen-
 burg . . . 1815
 Commercial treaty with England . . . 1824
 Frederick VI. grants a new constitution . . . 1831
 Christian VIII. declares the right of the crown to
 Schleswig, Holstein, &c. . . 11 July, 1846
 Accession of Frederick VII. 20 Jan.; he proclaims
 a new constitution, uniting the duchies more
 closely with Denmark . . . 28 Jan. 1848
 Insurrection in the duchies: a provisional govern-
 ment founded . . . 23 March, "
 The rebels seize fortress of Rendsburg . . . 24 March, "
 They are defeated near Flensburg . . . 9 April, "
 The Danes defeated by the Prussians (helping the
 duchies) near Dannawerke, Schleswig . . . 23 April, "
 The North sea blockaded by Denmark . . . 1 Aug. "
 Hostilities suspended: the European powers recom-
 mend peace . . . 26 Aug. "
 Hostilities recommence . . . 25 March, 1849
 Victory of the Danes over the Holsteiners and Ger-
 mans . . . 10 April, "
 Several conflicts with varying success . . . June, "
 The king sanctions a new liberal constitution, . . . 5 June, "
 Armistice renewed at Malmö . . . 10 July, "
 Separate peace with Prussia . . . 2 July, 1850
 Integrity of Denmark guaranteed by England, France,
 Prussia, and Sweden . . . 4 July, "
 Battle of Idstedt, and defeat of the Schleswig-Hol-
 steiners by the Danes . . . 25 July, "
 Protocol signed in London by the ministers of all
 the great powers . . . 23 Aug. "
 Bombardment of Friedrichstadt by the Holsteiners,
 and the town almost destroyed, but not taken, . . . 29 Sept. to 6 Oct. "
 Proclamation of the stadtholders of Schleswig-Hol-
 stein, placing the rights of the country under the
 protection of the Germanic confederation 10 Jan. 1851
 The integrity of the Danish monarchy and the inde-
 pendence of Schleswig and its old union with Hol-
 stein guaranteed by treaty . . . 18 Feb. 1852
 Austrians evacuate Holstein, &c. . . 2 March, "
 Treaty of European powers. [The succession in
 the line of Sonderburg-Glücksburg settled, and
 the integrity of the Danish kingdom guaranteed.
 Christian, duke of Augustenburg-Holstein, re-
 nounced his rights for a compensation in money.] . . . 8 May, "
 The king promulgates a new constitution, 29 July,
 1854; adopted . . . 1 Oct. 1855
- The sound dues abolished for a compensation (*see*
Sound) . . . 14 March, 1857
 Dissension between the government and the duchies,
 Oct. 1857-62
 Fortification of Copenhagen decreed . . . 27 March, 1858
 New ministry appointed 3 Dec. 1859; resigns 9 Feb.;
 bishop Monrad forms a ministry . . . 24 Feb. 1860
 The assembly of Schleswig complain that the pro-
 mise of equality of national rights in 1852 has not
 been kept, 11 Feb.; protest against the annexa-
 tion to Denmark . . . 1 March, "
 The Prussian chamber of deputies receive a petition
 from Schleswig, and declare that they will aid the
 duchies, 4 May; at which the Danish government
 protests . . . 16 May, "
 Correspondence ensues between the Prussian,
 Danish, and British governments; the Danish
 government declare for war, if German forces
 enter the duchies . . . Jan. 1861
 Warlike preparations in Denmark . . . Feb. "
 Decimal coinage adopted . . . June, "
 Agitation in favour of union of Denmark with
 Sweden, June; the king of Sweden visits Den-
 mark, and is warmly received . . . 17 July, 1862
 Earl Russell recommends the government to give
 to Holstein and Lauenburg all that the Germanic
 confederation desire for them, and to give self-
 government to Schleswig . . . 24 Sept. "
 M. Hall, the Danish minister, declines to accede;
 stating that to do so would imperil the existence
 of the monarchy itself . . . 20 Nov. "
 Princess Alexandra of Denmark married to the
 Prince of Wales at Windsor . . . 10 March, 1863
 The king grants, by patent, independent rights to
 Holstein, but annexes Schleswig . . . 30 March, "
 Austria and Prussia protest against it . . . 17 April, "
 Further diplomatic correspondence . . . May, "
 The king accepts the crown of Greece for his rela-
 tive, prince William-George, and gives him sound
 political advice . . . 6 June, "
 Death of the crown prince Frederick-Ferdinand,
 the king's uncle . . . 29 June, "
 The German diet demands annulment of the patent
 of 30 March; (Holstein and Schleswig to be united
 with the same right;) and threatens an army of
 occupation . . . 9 July, "
 The king replies that he will consider occupation to
 be an act of war . . . 27 Aug. "
 Vain efforts for alliance with Sweden . . . Aug. "
 Extra levy for the army decreed . . . 1 Aug. "
 New constitution (uniting Schleswig with Denmark)
 proposed in the rigsråd . . . 29 Sept. "
 Death of Frederick VII. and accession of Christian
 IX. . . 15 Nov. "
 Prince Frederick of Augustenburg claims the
 duchies of Schleswig and Holstein . . . 16 Nov. "
 Great excitement in Holstein; many officials refuse
 to take oath to Christian . . . 21 Nov. *et seq.*
 Saxony, Bavaria, Hesse, and other German powers
 resolve to support the prince of Augustenburg,
 26 Nov. *et seq.* "
 New constitution affirmed by the rigsråd, 13 Nov.;
 signed by king, 18 Nov.; published, 1, 2 Dec.
 The Austrian and Prussian ministers say that they
 will quit Copenhagen if the constitution of 18
 Nov. is not annulled . . . Dec. "
 Great excitement in Norway: proposals to support
 Denmark . . . Dec. "
 Prince Frederick's letter to the emperor Napoleon,
 2 Dec.; an ambiguous reply . . . 10 Dec. "
 Denmark protests against federal occupation . . . 19 Dec. "
 900 representatives of different German states meet
 at Frankfurt, and resolve to support prince Frede-
 rick as duke of Schleswig and Holstein, and the
 inseparable union of those duchies . . . 21 Dec. "
 The federal execution takes place; a Saxon regiment
 enters Altona, 24 Dec.; and the federal commis-
 sioners assume administrative powers . . . 25 Dec. "
 The Danes retire from Holstein, to avoid collision
 with federal troops . . . 24 Dec. *et seq.* "
 Prince Frederick enters Kiel, as duke of Schleswig
 and Holstein . . . 30 Dec. "
 The Danes evacuate Rendsburg . . . 31 Dec. "
 Ministerial crisis: Hall retires, and bishop Monrad
 forms a cabinet . . . 31 Dec. "
 Dissension among Germans: the Austro-Prussian
 proposition rejected by the diet . . . 14 Jan. 1864

Austria and Prussia demand abrogation of the constitution (of 18 Nov.) in two days, 16 Jan.; the Danes require six weeks' time . . . 18 Jan.	1864
The German troops under marshal Wrangel enter Holstein . . . 21 Jan.	"
The Prussians enter Schleswig, and take Eckenforde, 1 Feb.	"
They bombard Missunde, 2 Feb.; which is burnt, 3 Feb.	"
The Danes abandon the Dannewerke to save their army, 5 Feb.; great discontent in Copenhagen, 6 Feb.	"
The Danes defeated by Wrangel at Oever-see; Schleswig taken; pr. Frederick proclaimed, 6 Feb. The allies occupy Flensburg, 7 Feb.; commence their attack on Düppel . . . 13 Feb.	"
The federal commissioners protest against the Prussian occupation of Altona . . . 13 Feb.	"
The Prussians enter Jutland; take Kolding, 18 Feb.; Danes fortify Alsen . . . 18 Feb. <i>et seq.</i>	"
A conference on Danish affairs proposed by England; agreed to by allies . . . 23 Feb.	"
A subscription for the wounded Danes begun in London . . . 24 Feb.	"
De Gertach, general of the Danes . . . 1 Mar.	"
Defeated at Sonderbygaard and Veill . . . 8 Mar.	"
The rigsråd vote a firm address to the king, 26 Feb.; adjourned . . . 22 Mar.	"
The Prussians bombard and take the village of Düppel, or Dybbøl, 16, 17 March, and bombard Fredericia, 20 March; repulsed in an attack on the fortress . . . 28 Mar.	"
The opening of the conference adjourned from 12 to 20 April.	"
The Prussians take the fortress of Düppel, by assault, with much slaughter . . . 18 April.	"
Meetings of the conference at London: result unfavourable to Denmark . . . 25 April, <i>et seq.</i>	"
The Danes retreat to Alsen; evacuate Fredericia and fortresses of Jutland . . . 29 April.	"
Agreement for an armistice for one month from 12 May . . . 9 May.	"
Jutland subjected to pillage for not paying a war contribution to Prussians . . . 6 May, <i>et seq.</i>	"
The Danes defeat the allies in a naval battle off Heligoland . . . 9 May.	"
The armistice prolonged a fortnight . . . 9 June.	"
The conference ends . . . 22 June.	"
Hostilities resumed, 26 June; the Prussians bombard Alsen; take the batteries and 2400 prisoners, 29 June.	"
The Monrad ministry resigns; count Moltke charged to form an administration . . . 8-10 July.	"
Alsen taken;—Jutland placed under Prussian administration;—Prince John of Denmark sent to negotiate at Berlin . . . 9 July.	"
Formation of the Bluhme ministry . . . 11 July.	"
Armistice agreed to . . . 18 July.	"
Conference for peace at Vienna . . . 26 July.	"
Treaty of peace signed at Vienna;—the king of Denmark resigns the duchies to the disposal of the allies, and agrees to a rectification of his frontier, and to pay a large sum of money to defray the expenses of the war . . . 30 Oct.	"
Proclamation of the king to the inhabitants of the duchies, releasing them from their allegiance, 16 Nov.	"
Project of a new constitution presented to the chambers, 21 Dec.; rejected . . . 25 Feb.	1865
New ministry formed under count Frijsenborg, 6 Nov.; a new constitution proposed, 7 Nov. 1865; approved by the two chambers, 19 and 27 July; sanctioned by the king . . . 28 July.	1866
Princess Dagmar married to prince Alexander of Russia . . . 9 Nov.	"
New rigsråd opened . . . 12 Nov.	"
The king visited England . . . March.	1867
The Danish West Indies, St. Thomas and St. John, proposed to be sold to the United States for 1,500,000. — proclamation in the islands dated 25 Oct.	"
Proposed sale of St. Thomas's to the United States approved by the assembly (not carried out), 30 Jan.	1868
Marriage of the crown prince Frederic to the princess Louisa of Sweden . . . 28 July.	1869
New ministry formed by M. Holsteinborg, 20 May.	1870
Denmark remains neutral in the Franco-Prussian war; fruitless visit of the duc de Cadore to Copenhagen . . . 4-11 Aug.	1870
Birth of a son to the crown prince . . . 27 Sept.	"
Destructive hurricane over the kingdom; loss of life and property . . . 12, 13 Nov.	"
Parliament opened . . . 1 Oct.	1871
War budget reduced . . . 18 Dec.	"
Meeting of the International at Copenhagen forbidden; chiefs arrested . . . 5 May.	1872
Industrial exhibition opened . . . 13 June.	"
Statue of Frederick VII., at Copenhagen, solemnly inaugurated . . . 6 Oct.	1873
A communistic party in the assembly (folkething) defeat the ministry, 4 Dec.; the king refuses to dismiss it . . . 6 Dec.	"
New ministry under Fønnesbeck . . . 14 July.	1874
The king visits Iceland (<i>which see</i>), July-Aug.; Edinburgh . . . 16 Aug.	"
Several ministerial changes . . . 1875	"
J. B. S. Estrup, president of the ministry, 11 June.	"
The folkething, defeating the government on the question of fortifications, is dissolved 29 March.	"
New assembly meets, 15 May; votes no confidence in the ministry, 12 June; is adjourned, 24 June.	1876
Continued contest between the king and senate and the lower house . . . Oct.	"
Crisis respecting the supplies . . . Dec.	"
The session closed without settling the budget, 4 April.	1877
Provision made by the king for it in accordance with the constitution . . . 12 April.	"
Political crisis; an armistice agreed to . . . 8 Nov.	"
Marriage of princess Thyra with the duke of Cumberland . . . 11 Dec.	1878
The lower house dismissed by the king as incapable and idle . . . about 10 May.	1881
Anna Kristiane Ludvigsen, author of patriotic songs, dies, aged 90 . . . 27 July.	1884
Opposition of the lower house continues; legislation greatly stopped . . . 1881-4	"
Elections: lower house, 82 liberals (opposition); 20 conservatives . . . June.	1884
The king recommends unity in providing national defence . . . about 30 Oct.	"
The king refuses to dismiss his ministry, 21 March; closes parliament; decrees financial arrangement, 1 April.	1885
Importation and possession of arms and drill prohibited . . . 5 May.	"
A revolver fired at M. Estrup by Julius Rasmussen, 21 Oct.	"
The parliament condemns the restrictive press laws by great majority . . . 21 Dec.	"
M. Berg, president of the assembly, sentenced to six months' imprisonment for obstructing the police at a meeting . . . Jan.	1886
Discord in parliament, which is closed . . . 8 Feb.	"
Fusion of two parties forming the left of the Diet about . . . 26 Oct.	"
The folkething dissolved . . . 8 Jan.	1887
Amnesty granted to political prisoners on the king's 70th birthday . . . 8 April.	1888
25th anniversary of the king's accession celebrated 15th Nov.	"
The Budget rejected 16 Oct. 1885; 26 Jan. 1886; 1 April, 1887; 1 April, 1888; 1 April, 1889—the revenue collected by royal decree . . . 1886-9	"

A. D.

SOVEREIGNS.

794. Sigurd Snogøje.	
803. Hardicanute.	
850. Eric I.	
854. Eric II.	
883. Gormo, the Old; reigned 53 years.	
941. Harold, surnamed Blue Tooth.	
991. Snenon, or Sweyn, the Forked-beard.	
1014. Cannte II. the Great, king of Denmark and England.	
1035. Cannte III., son (Hardicanute of England).	
1042. Magnus, surnamed the Good, of Norway.	
1047. Snenon, or Sweyn II. (Denmark only).	
1073. [Interregnum.]	
1076. Harold, called the Simple.	
1080. Cannte IV.	
1086. Olaus IV. the Hungry.	
1095. Eric I., styled the Good.	
1103. [Interregnum.]	
1105. Nicholas I. killed at Sleswick.	

1135. Eric II., surnamed Harefoot.
 1137. Eric III. the Lamb.
 1147. { Suenon, or Sweyn III. : beheaded.
 { Canute V. until 1157 (civil war).
 1157. Waldemar, styled the Great.
 1182. Canute VI., surnamed the Pious.
 1202. Waldemar II. the Victorious.
 1241. Eric IV.
 1250. Abel : assassinated his elder brother Eric ; killed in an expedition against the Frisons.
 1252. Christopher I. : poisoned.
 1259. Eric V.
 1286. Eric VI.
 1320. Christopher II.
 1334. [Interregnum of seven years.]
 1340. Waldemar III.
 1375. [Interregnum.]
 1376. Olaf V.
 1387. Margaret, styled the "Semiramis of the North," queen of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.
 1397. Margaret and Eric VII. (Eric XIII. of Sweden.)
 1412. Eric VII. reigns alone ; obliged to resign both crowns.
 1438. [Interregnum.]
 1440. Christopher III. king of Sweden.
 1448. Christian I. count of Oldenburg ; elected king of Denmark, 1448 ; of Sweden, 1457 ; succeeded by his son,
 1481. John ; succeeded by his son,
 1513. Christian II. called the Cruel, and the "Nero of the North ;" he caused all the Swedish nobility to be massacred : dethroned for his tyranny in 1523 ; died in a dungeon in 1559.
 [Sweden separated from Denmark.]

DENMARK AND NORWAY.

1523. Frederick I. duke of Holstein, son of Christian I. ; a liberal ruler.
 1533. Christian III. son of Frederick ; established the Lutheran religion ; esteemed the "Father of his People."
 1559. Frederick II. son of Christian III.
 1588. Christian IV. son.
 1648. Frederick III. ; changed the constitution from an elective to an HEREDITARY MONARCHY, vested in his own family, 1665.
 1670. Christian V., son of Frederick III. ; succeeded by his son.
 1699. Frederick IV. ; leagued with the czar Peter and the king of Poland against Charles XII. of Sweden.
 1730. Christian VI. his son.
 1746. Frederick V. his son : married the princess Louisa of England, daughter of George II.
 1766. Christian VII. his son. See p. 243.
 1784. Prince Frederick declared regent, in consequence of the mental derangement of his father.
 1808. Frederick VI. previously regent, now king.
 1814. Norway annexed to Sweden, 14 Jan.

DENMARK.

1839. Christian VIII. (son of Frederick, brother of Christian VII.)
 1848. Frederick VII. son of Christian VIII. ; 20 Jan. ; born 6 Oct. 1803 ; separated from his first wife, Sept. 1837 ; from his second wife, Sept. 1846 ; married *morganatically* Louisa, countess of Danner, 7 Aug. 1850 ; died 15 Nov. 1863.
 1863. Christian IX. son of William, duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg ; 15 Nov. succeeded by virtue of the protocol of London, 8 May, 1852, and of the law of the Danish succession, 31 July, 1853.) He was born 8 April, 1818 ; married princess Louisa of Hesse-Cassel, 26 May, 1842. [He is descended from Christian III. and she from Frederick V. ; both from George II. of England.]
Heir : Frederick (his son), born 3 June, 1843 ; married princess Louisa of Sweden, 28 July, 1869. Son : Christian, born 26 Sept., 1870.

DENNEWITZ (Prussia), here a victory was obtained by marshal Bernadotte (afterwards Charles XIV., king of Sweden), over marshal Ney, 6 Sept. 1813. The loss of the French exceeded 13,000 men, several eagles, and cannon ; of the allies, 6000. The defeat of Napoleon at Leipsic, on the 18th of October following, closed this disastrous campaign.

DENOMINATIONS, THE THREE (presbyterians, congregationalists or independents, and baptists), were organised in 1727 as an association, with the privilege of direct appeal to the reigning sovereign of Great Britain.

DENTISTS, an act for regulating their education and registration, passed, 22 July, 1878.

The Odontological Society (of Dentists), established 1856. The Dental Hospital of London, Leicester-square, was established 1858. See *Odontology*.

DEODAND (Latin, "*to be given to God*"): formerly anything which had caused the death of a human being became forfeit to the sovereign or lord of the manor, and was to be sold for the benefit of the poor. The forfeiture was abolished by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 62 (1846).

D'EON, CHEVALIER, who had acted in a diplomatic capacity in several countries, and been minister plenipotentiary from France in London, was affirmed to be a *female*, at a trial at the King's Bench in 1771, in an action to recover wagers as to his sex. He subsequently wore female attire ; but at his death he was proved to be a male.

DEONTOLOGY, the knowledge of what is right, or the science of duty (from the Greek *to deon*, that which is proper), an element of the Utilitarian philosophy propounded by Jeremy Bentham in his "Deontology," published by Dr. Bowring in 1834.

DEPARTMENTS, see *France*.

DEPRESSION OF TRADE, see *Trade*, 1885.

DEPTFORD (near London). The hospital here was incorporated by Henry VIII. about 1512, and called the Trinity-house of Deptford Strond ; the brethren of Trinity-house hold their corporate rights by this hospital. The dockyard, founded about 1513, was closed 31 March, 1869, having been purchased by Mr. T. P. Austin for 70,000*l*. He sold part of it to the corporation of London for 94,640*l*., for a market for foreign cattle, which was opened for use, 28 Dec. 1871. On 4 April, 1581, Queen Elizabeth dined at Deptford on board the *Golden Hind*, the ship in which Drake had made his voyage round the globe. The Deptford victualling-office was burnt 16 Jan. 1748-9 ; the store-house, 2 Sept. 1758 ; the red-house, 26 Feb. 1761 ; and the king's-mill, 1 Dec. 1755. Peter the Great of Russia lived at Evelyn's house, Say's-court, while learning ship-building, &c., in 1698.

DEPUTIES, CHAMBER OF, the title borne by the French legislative assembly, from the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814 till Jan. 1852, when it was named "*Corps Législatif*."

DERBY was made a royal burgh by Egbert (about 828). Alfred expelled the Danes from it and planted a colony in 880. His heroic daughter, Ethelfleda, again expelled the Danes in 918. William I. gave Derby to his illegitimate son William Peveril. Lombe's silk-throwing machine was set up in 1718 ; and in 1756, Jedediah Strutt invented the Derby ribbed stocking-frame. The young Pretender reached Derby, 3 Dec. 1745, and retreated thence soon after. The new town-hall was opened 29 May, 1866. The midland counties fine art exhibition was held here, and was opened by the duke of Devonshire, 5 May, 1870. Mr. M. T. Bass gives 25,000*l*. for a museum and library, and an endowment of 3000*l*. for an art gallery announced, Jan. 1882. Art gallery, the gift of Mr. M. Bass and others, opened 4 Nov. 1882.

DERBY TRIALS. Brandreth, Turner, Ludlam senior, Ludlam junior, Weightman, and others, Luddites, convicted at a commission of high treason, 15 Oct. 1817 ;

and Brandreth, Turner, and the elder Ludlam executed, 7 Nov. following. 23 were tried, and 12 not tried.

21 prisoners indicted at Derby for the murder of several miners in the Red-soil mine; but were acquitted on the ground that the mischief was not wilful, 23 March, 1834.

The new Grand Theatre burnt; 3 deaths, 6 May, 1836.

DERBY ADMINISTRATIONS: the first formed after the resignation of lord John Russell, 21 Feb. 1852 (facetiously termed the "*who who administration*," from the duke of Wellington's inquiry).

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, 27 Feb. 1852.

First lord of the treasury, Edward, earl of Derby.*

Lord chancellor, lord St. Leonards (previously sir Edward Sugden).

President of the council, earl of Lonsdale.

Lord privy seal, marquiss of Salisbury.

Home, foreign, and colonial secretaries, Spencer Horatio

Walpole, earl of Malmesbury, and sir John Pakington.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Benjamin Disraeli.

Board of control, John Charles Herries.

Board of trade, Joseph Warner Henley.

Postmaster-general, earl of Hardwicke.

Secretary-at-war, William Beresford.

First commissioner of works and public buildings, lord John Manners.

Robert Adam Christopher, lord Colchester, &c.

[Defeated on the budget, 16 Dec.; resigned 17 Dec. 1852; succeeded by the Aberdeen administration.]

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, 25 Feb. 1858.

First lord of the treasury, earl of Derby.

Lord chancellor, lord Chelmsford (previously sir F. Thesiger).

Chancellor of the exchequer, B. Disraeli.

Secretaries—foreign, earl of Malmesbury; home, Spencer

H. Walpole (resigned March, 1859), T. Sotheron Est-

court; colonies, lord Stanley; in June, 1858, sir E.

Bulwer Lytton; war, col. Jonathan Peel.

Presidents—of the council, marquiss of Salisbury; of board

of control (India), 1, earl of Ellenborough (who resigned

in May, 1858; he had sent a letter, on his own authority,

censuring the proclamation of lord Canning to the

Oude insurgents; the government hardly escaped a

vote of censure); 2, in June, 1858, lord Stanley;—

board of trade, Mr. Joseph W. Henley (resigned in

March, 1859); earl of Donoughmore;—board of works,

lord John Manners.

Lord privy seal, earl of Hardwicke.

First lord of the admiralty, sir John S. Pakington.

Postmaster, lord Colchester.

Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, duke of Montrose.

[This ministry resigned in consequence of a vote of want

of confidence, 11 June, 1859; it was succeeded by the

Palmerston-Russell cabinet (which see).]

THIRD ADMINISTRATION, CONSTITUTED 6 July, 1866.

First lord of the treasury, Edward, earl of Derby.

Lord chancellor, Frederick, lord Chelmsford.

President of council, Richard, duke of Buckingham;

succeeded by John, duke of Marlborough, 8 March,

1867.

Lord privy seal, James, earl of Malmesbury.

Secretaries—home, Spencer Horatio Walpole, resigned;

Gathorne Hardy, 17 May, 1867;—foreign, Edward, lord

Stanley;—colonies, Henry, earl of Carnarvon, resigned;

Richard, duke of Buckingham and Chandos, 8 March,

1867;—war, lieutenant-general, sir Jonathan Peel, resigned;

sir John Somerset Pakington, 8 March, 1867;—India, Henry

Robert, lord Cranborne, resigned; sir Stafford Northcote, 8 March, 1867.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Benjamin Disraeli.

First lord of admiralty, sir John S. Pakington; suc-

ceeded by Henry Thomas Corry, 8 March, 1867.

Chief commissioner of works, &c., lord John Manners.

President of board of trade, sir Stafford Northcote; suc-

ceeded by Charles Henry, duke of Richmond, March,

1867.

* Born 1799; M.P. for Stockbridge (as hon. E. G. S.

Stanley) in 1820; chief secretary for Ireland, 1830-33;

secretary for the colonies, 1833-4, and 1841-5; termed the

"Rupert of debate" by lord Lytton in "the New Timon,"

1845; succeeded his father as earl of Derby, 30 June,

1851; resigned 25 Feb. 1868; died 23 Oct. 1869.

Chief secretary for Ireland, Richard, lord Naas (afterwards earl of Mayo)

President of poor-law board, Gathorne Hardy; succeeded by Wm. Reginald, earl of Devon (not in cabinet), 17 May, 1867.

Horatio Spencer Walpole, without office.

The above formed the cabinet, Feb. 1868.

Postmaster-general, James, duke of Montrose.

Lord chamberlain, Orlando, earl of Bradford.

Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, William, earl of

Devon; succeeded by colonel John Wilson Patten,

June, 1867.

Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, James, earl (afterwards mar-

quis) of Abercorn.

[The earl of Derby resigned through ill-health, 25 Feb.

1868; and Mr. Disraeli reconstituted the ministry,

see Disraeli.]

DERBY DAY (see *Races*), generally (not always) the Wednesday in the week preceding Whitsunday, the second day of the grand spring meeting at Epsom. Mr. Henry Hall, who painted 43 consecutive winners of the Derby, died 22 April, 1882.

RECENT WINNERS OF "THE DERBY" AT EPSOM.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1846. Pyrrhus. | 1874. George Frederick (3 June). |
| 1847. Cossack. | 1875. Galopin (26 May). |
| 1848. Surplice. | 1876. Kisber, or Mineral Colt (Hungarian, owner, Alex. Baltazzi), 31 May. |
| 1849. Flying Dutchman. | 1877. Silvio (30 May). |
| 1850. Voltigeur. | 1878. Sefton (5 June). |
| 1851. Teddington. | 1879. Sir Beys (Baron Rothschild's) 28 May. |
| 1852. Daniel O'Rourke. | 1880. Bend Or (duke of Westminster's) May 26. |
| 1853. West Anstrallan. | 1881. Iroquois (Mr. Lorillard's, an American), 1 June. |
| 1854. Andover. | 1882. Shotover (Duke of Westminster's), 24 May. |
| 1855. Wild Dayrell. | 1883. St. Blaise (sir Fredk. Johnstone's) 23 May. |
| 1856. Ellington. | 1884. St. Gatien (J. Hammond's), and Harvester (sir J. Willoughby's), 23 May. |
| 1857. Blink Bonny. | 1885. Melton (Id. Hastings) 3 June. |
| 1858. Beadsman. | 1886. Ormonde (Duke of Westminster) 26 May. |
| 1859. Musjid. | 1887. Merry Hampton (Mr. Abington) 25 May. |
| 1860. Thorndonby. | 1888. Ayrshire (Duke of Portland) 30 May. |
| 1861. Kettledrum. | 1889. Donovan (Duke of Portland), 5 June. |
| 1862. Caracacus. | |
| 1863. Macaroni. | |
| 1864. Blair Athol. | |
| 1865. Gladiator, 31 May (a horse reared in France, the property of the comte de la Grange. He also won the St. Leger at Doncaster, 13 Sept.). | |
| 1866. Lord Lyon (16 May). | |
| 1867. Hernut (22 May). | |
| 1868. Blue Gown (27 May). | |
| 1869. Pretender (26 May). | |
| 1870. Kingcraft (1 June). | |
| 1871. Pavorinus (24 May). | |
| 1872. Cremorne (29 May). | |
| 1873. Doncaster (28 May). | |

DERRICKS are lofty, portable crane-like structures, used on land and water for lifting enormous loads, and in some cases depositing them at an elevation. They are extensively used in the United States, and were introduced into England as floating derricks for raising sunken vessels, by their inventor, A. D. Bishop, in 1857.

DERRY (N. Ireland), a bishopric first at Ardfrath; thence translated to Maghera; and in 1158 to Derry. The cathedral, built in 1164, becoming ruinous, was rebuilt by Londoners, who settled here in the reign of James I. The see is valued in the king's books at 250*l.* sterling; but it has been one of the richest sees in Ireland. *Beaton.* The see was united to Derry, 1834; see *Bishops; Londonderry.*

DESCENT OF MAN, see *Development.*

"**DESERTED VILLAGE**," a poem, by Dr. Oliver Goldsmith, first published, May, 1770.

DESSICATING APPARATUS, see under *Hay.*

DESIGN, SCHOOLS OF, established by government, began at Somerset-house, London, 1 Jan. 1837. In 1852 the head school was removed to

Marlborough-house, and became eventually "the department of science and art," transferred to South Kensington in 1857. It is under the direction of the committee of council on education. See *Copyright*.

DESPARD'S CONSPIRACY. Colonel Edward Marcus Despard, a native of Ireland, Broughton, Francis, Graham, Macnamara, Wood, and Wratten, conspired to kill the king, and establish a republic, on the day of opening parliament, 16 Nov. 1802. Above 30 persons including soldiers were taken in custody; of those tried, 20 Jan. 1803, Despard and six others were executed, 21 Feb. He had been a distinguished officer under Nelson.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S DINNER SOCIETY, established in 1867, to give weekly meat dinners. 16,822 dinners given in 1869; 147,853 dinners in 58 dining rooms in 1870; 114,000 dinners in 42 dining rooms, year 1876-7; 170,000 dinners in 49 rooms, 1878-9; now about 283,000 annually.

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS (to crops), an act passed to prevent their introduction and spreading in Great Britain, 14 Aug. 1877. See *Colorado*.

DETECTIVE POLICE, see *Police*, and *Trials*, 1877.

DETROIT, Michigan, N. America, the oldest city in the west, was built by the French about 1670. It is eminent for large metal works. Population in 1880, 116,340.

DETTINGEN (Bavaria), **BATTLE OF**, 16 (or 27 O. S.) June, 1743, between the British, Hanoverian, and Hessian army (52,000), commanded by king George II. of England and the earl of Stair, and the French army (60,000), under marshal Noailles and the duc de Grammont. The French passed a defile, which they should have merely guarded. The duc de Grammont with his cavalry charged the British foot with great fury, but was so received that he was obliged to give way, and to repossess the Maine, losing 3000 men. Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum," first performed, 27 Nov. 1743.

DEUTERONOMY. See *Bible*, note.

DEVELOPMENT (or *Evolution*). Wolff put forth a theory of epigenesis in 1759; Lamarck, the naturalist, in 1809, propounded a theory that all animals had been developed from "monads," living minute particles; see *Species* and *Vestiges*. Buffon held a similar doctrine. In 1827 Ernst von Baer of Königsberg demonstrated that all mammals are developed from a minute egg not a hundredth of an inch in diameter. Mr. C. Darwin's views are given in his "Origin of Species," 1859; and "Descent of Man," 1871. He supposes that man was gradually evolved from the lowest created form of animal life. Hæckel, his most advanced follower, published in German a "History of Creation," 1873; a translation in English, 1875. Mr. Alfred Wallace published his work on Natural Selection in 1870. See *Evolution*.

The theory of the development of living beings out of the substance of the earth was put forth by Lucretius in his "De Rerum Nature," about 57 B.C.

"We cannot teach, we cannot pronounce it to be a conquest of science, that man descends from the ape or from any other animal. We can only indicate it as a hypothesis."—*Professor Virchow*, 1877.

"The primitive monads were born by spontaneous generation in the sea."—*Professor Hæckel*, 1878.

DEVIL WORSHIP. Devil, Greek, *diabolos*, false accuser; Hebrew, *satan*, an adversary; *abaddon*, destroyer, &c. The worship of devils is frequently mentioned in the Bible (*Lev. xvii. 7; 2 Chron. xi. 15; 1 Cor. x. 20; Rev. ix. 20, &c.*)

Mr. Layard describes the Yezidees as recognising one supreme being, yet reverencing the devil as a king or mighty angel, to be conciliated (1841).

Mr. Moncreux Conway's "Demonology and Devil-Lore," first published Dec. 1878.

DEVIZES, a borough, Wiltshire; the castle here was founded by bp. Roger, about 1107; and was for some time royal property until Cromwell besieged and ruined it. The remains were sold by the executors of the last holder, Mr. R. V. Leach, for 8,000*l.* in August, 1888. At Roundway Down, near here, sir William Waller and the parliamentarians were defeated, 13 July, 1643.

DEVOLUTION, a term applied in 1886-8 to the transfer of business of minor importance in the parliament to grand or other committees (see *Committees*).

DEVONPORT, see *Dockyards* and *Plymouth*.

DEVONSHIRE, the country of the Damnonii or Dumnonii. Odun, earl of Devon, in 878, defeated the Danes, slew Ubbo or Hubba their chief, and captured his magic standard. A bishopric of Devonshire was founded in 909; see *Exeter*.

Richard de Redvers, first earl of Devon, son of Baldwin, sheriff of Devonshire, died 1137.

William Courtenay, the present earl, is descended from Robert de Courtenay and Mary de Redvers, daughter of William de Redvers, earl of Devon in 1184.

William Cavendish, created first earl of Devonshire, 1618. William Cavendish (his great grandson), created first duke of Devonshire, 1694, from him is descended William Cavendish, the present duke (1889).

DEVONSHIRE AND PITT ADMINISTRATION, formed 16 Nov. 1756; dismissed 5 April, 1757.

First Lord of the treasury, William, duke of Devonshire.

Chancellor of the exchequer, hon. Henry Bilson Legge.

Lord president, earl Granville (lord Carteret).

Privy seal, earl Gower.

Secretaries of state, earl of Holderness and Wm. Pitt (afterwards earl of Chatham, the virtual premier).

George Grenville, earl of Halifax, dukes of Rutland and Grafton, earl of Rochford, viscount Barrington, &c. The great seal in commission.

"DEVOUT LIFE." "Introduction à la Vie dévote," written by St. François de Sales, and published 1608. He was born 21 Aug. 1567; bishop of Geneva, 1602; died, 28 Dec. 1622.

DEW, the modern theory respecting it was put forth by Dr. Wells in his book, 1814.

DEWANGIRI, see *India*, 1865.

DIADEM, the band or fillet worn by the ancients instead of the crown, and consecrated to the gods. At first it was made of silk or wool, set with precious stones, and was tied round the temples and forehead, the two ends being knotted behind, and let fall on the neck. Aurelian was the first Roman emperor who wore a diadem, 272. *Tillemont*.

DIALECTICAL SOCIETY, LONDON, for the philosophical consideration of all subjects, with a view to the discovery and elucidation of truth, was established in 1865. The report of their committee on spiritualism was published in Nov. 1871. The dissolution of the Society reported May, 1888.

DIALS. "The sun-dial of Ahaz," 713 B.C. (*Isa. xxxviii. 8*). A dial invented by Anaximander, 550 B.C. *Pliny*. The first dial of the sun seen at Rome was placed on the temple of Quirinus by L. Papirius Cursor, when time was divided into hours, 293 B.C. *Blair*. Dials set up in churches about A.D. 613. *Lenglet*. Mrs. Alfred Gatty's "Book of Sun Dials" was published in 1872.

DIALYSIS, an important method of chemical analysis, depending on the different degrees of diffusibility of substances in liquids, was made known in 1861, by its discoverer, professor Thomas Graham, then master of the mint.

DIA-MAGNETISM, the property possessed by nearly all bodies of behaving differently to iron, when placed between two magnets. The phenomena, previously little known, were reduced to a law by Faraday in 1845, and confirmed by Tyndall and others.

DIAMOND, a hamlet, Armagh, N. Ireland, where was fought the "battle of the Diamond," 21 Sept. 1795, between the "Peep-o'-day-boys" and the "Defenders," and many of the latter were killed. To commemorate this conflict the first Orange Lodge was formed immediately after. See *Defenders*.

DIAMONDS were first brought to Europe from the East, where the mine of Sumbulpoor was the first known. Golconda, in India, now in ruins, was a celebrated diamond mart. The mines of Brazil were discovered in 1728. From these last a diamond, weighing 1680 carats, or fourteen ounces, was sent to the court of Portugal, and was valued by Mr. Romeo de l'Isle at 224 millions; by others at 56 millions, and at 3½ millions; its true value (not being brilliant) was 400,000.

The great Russian diamond weighs 193 carats, or 1 oz. 12 dwts. 4 gr. troy. The empress Catherine II. offered for it 104,166l. 13s. 4d., besides an annuity for life to the owner of 1041l. 13s. 4d., which was refused; but it was afterwards sold to Catherine's favourite, count Orloff, for the first-mentioned sum, without the annuity, and was by him presented to the empress on her birthday, 1772; it is now in the sceptre of Russia.

The **PITT** diamond weighed 136 carats, and after cutting, 106 carats; it was sold to the king of France for 125,000l. in 1720.

The **PICOTT** diamond (bought by Mr. Pitt, grandfather of Wm. Pitt) was sold for 9500 guineas, 10 May, 1802.

The diamond called the **KOHINOOR**, or **MOUNTAIN OF LIGHT**, was found in the mines of Golconda, in 1550, and is said to have belonged in turn to Shah Jehan, Aurungzebe, Nadir Shah, the Afghan rulers, and afterwards to the Sikh chief Runjeet Singh. Upon the abdication of Dhuileep Singh, the last ruler of the Punjab, and the annexation of his dominions to the British empire, in 1849, the Kohinoor was surrendered to the queen. It was accordingly brought over and presented to her, 3 July, 1850. It was shown in the Great Exhibition, 1851. Its original weight was nearly 800 carats, but it was reduced by the unskillfulness of the artist, Hortensio Borghese, a Venetian, to 279 carats. Its shape and size resembled the pointed half (rose cut) of a small hen's egg. The value is scarcely computable, though two millions sterling have been mentioned as a justifiable price, if calculated by the scale employed in the trade. This diamond was re-cut in 1852, and now weighs 102½ carats.

The **SANCI** diamond, which belonged to Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, was bought by sir C. Jejeebhoy from the Demidoff family for 20,000l. in Feb. 1865.

Mr. Porter Rhode's great diamond (weighing 150 carats; alleged value 60,000l.) found at Kimberley 12 Feb. 1880, exhibited by Mr. Streeter, Bond-street, London, Nov. 1881.

Ancient diamond said to have belonged to the Mogul emperors of India, date of engraved characters possibly 1200, shown by Mr. Bryce Wright, Jan. 1882.

A diamond, termed the **STAR OF THE SOUTH**, was brought from Brazil in 1855, weighing 254½ carats, half of which was lost by cutting.

Diamonds were discovered in Cape Colony, S. Africa, in March, 1867. A fine one, termed the "Star of South Africa," brought to England in 1869, was purchased by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. After cutting, it weighed 46½ carats, and was valued at 25,000l., in June, 1870.

Rich diamond fields recently discovered near the Vaal and Orange rivers, Sept. 1870.

Great influx of diggers, and many fine diamonds found, Nov. Value of 141 diamonds found in 1869, 7405l.; or 5661 found in 1870, 124,910l.; about 2,000,000l. said to be exported in 1877. See *Griqualand, West*.

The largest African diamond found, weighing 302 carats, at Kimberley, named "*Pictoria*," 27 March, 1884.

Several magnificent South African diamonds have since been discovered—one said to weigh 400 carats, reduced by cutting to 120. 1884-8.

Estimated value of South African diamonds up to 1886, 40,000,000l.

By a fire and panic in De Beer's mine, Kimberley, about 220 perished, 11 July, 1888.

DIAMOND NECKLACE AFFAIR.—In 1785, Boehmer, the court jeweller of France, offered the queen Marie Antoinette, a diamond necklace, for 56,000l. The queen desired the necklace, but feared the expense. The countess de la Motte (of the ancient house of Valois) forged the queen's signature, and by pretending that the queen had an attachment for him, persuaded the cardinal de Rohan, the queen's almoner, to conclude a bargain with the jeweller for the necklace for 56,000l. De la Motte thus obtained the necklace and made away with it. For this she was tried in 1786, and sentenced to be branded on the shoulders and imprisoned for life. She accused in vain the celebrated Italian adventurer, Cagliostro, of complicity in the affair, he being then intimate with the cardinal. She made her escape and came to London, where she was killed by falling from a window-sill, in attempting to escape an arrest for debt.—De Rohan was tried and acquitted, 14 April, 1786. The public in France at that time suspected the queen of being a party to the fraud. Talleyrand wrote at the time, that he should not be surprised if this miserable affair overturned the throne.

Diamond Robbery. See *Trials*, 1871.

Diamonds valued at 50,000l. stolen from the post-office at Capetown about 20 March, 1880.

Artificial Diamonds: those prepared by Mr. MacTear of Glasgow, examined by Mr. Story Maskelyne, and declared not to be diamonds, 30 Dec. 1879; acknowledged by Mr. MacTear, Jan. 1880.

Diamonds said to have been made by J. Ballantine Hannay at Glasgow, announced in *Times*, 20 Feb. 1880. Diamonds said to have been made at Paris, 1880.

INFLAMMABILITY OF DIAMONDS.

Boetius de Boot conjectured that the diamond was inflammable, 1609. When exposed to a high temperature it gave an acrid vapour, in which a part of it was dissipated, 1673. *Boyle*.

Sir Isaac Newton concluded from its great refracting power, that it must be combustible, 1675.

Averani demonstrated, by concentrating the rays of the sun upon it, that the diamond was exhaled in vapour, and entirely disappeared, while other precious stones merely grow softer, 1695.

It has been ascertained by Guyton, Davy, and others, that diamonds contain nothing but pure charcoal, or carbon. Diamonds were charred by the intense heat of the voltaic battery—by M. Dumas, in Paris, and by professor Faraday, in London, in 1848.

DIANA, TEMPLE OF (at Ephesus), accounted one of the seven wonders of the world, was built at the common charge of all the Asiatic states, 552 B.C.; the chief architect being Ctesiphon. Pliny says that 220 years were employed in completing it. It was 425 feet long, 225 broad, and was supported by 127 columns (60 feet high, each weighing 150 tons of Parian marble), furnished by 80 many kings. It was set on fire, on the night of the birth of Alexander the Great, by Herostratus or Eratostatus, who confessed that his sole motive was the desire of transmitting his name to future ages, 356 B.C. The temple was rebuilt, but again burnt by the Goths, in their naval invasion, A.D. 256 or 262. In April, 1869, Mr. J. T. Wood discovered the site of the second temple; and since then sculptured marble columns have been removed to the British Museum. Diana was the Roman name of the Greek *Artemis*.

DIARY of the Crown Prince of Prussia, see *Prussia*, 1838.

DICE. The invention of dice is mythically ascribed to Palamedes, of Greece, about 1244 B.C. The game of tali and tessera among the Romans was played with dice. Stow mentions two entertainments given by the city of London, at which dice were played. Act to regulate the licences of makers, and the sale of dice, 9 Geo. IV. 1828.

In 1357, the kings of Scotland and France, being prisoners, and the king of Cyprus on a visit to Edward III., a great tournament was held in Smithfield, and afterwards Henry Picard, mayor of London, "kept his hall against all comers that were willing to play at dice and hazard. The lady Margaret, his wife, did keepe her chamber to the same intent." The mayor restored to the king of Cyprus 50 marks which he had won from him, saying, "My lord and king, be not aggrieved; for I covet not your gold, but your play," &c. *Stow*.

DICHROSCOPE, an optical apparatus, described by the inventor, professor Dove of Berlin, in 1860, who intended it to represent interferences, spectra in coloured lights, polarisation of light, &c.

DICTATORS were supreme and absolute magistrates of Rome, appointed to act in critical times. Titus Lartius Flavius, the first dictator, was appointed, 501 B.C. Caius Marcius Rutilus was the first plebeian dictator, 356 B.C. This office became odious by the usurpations of Sylla and Julius Cæsar; and after the death of the latter, the Roman senate, on the motion of the consul Antony, passed a law forbidding a dictator to exist in Rome, 44 B.C.

DICTIONARY. A standard dictionary of the Chinese language, containing about 40,000 characters, most of them hieroglyphic, or rude representations, somewhat like our signs of the zodiac, was perfected by Pa-out-she, who lived about 1100 B.C. *Morrison*; see *Encyclopædias, Music, &c.*

A Latin one was compiled by Varro, born 116 B.C. Varro's work "de Lingua Latina"; he died 28 The "Onomasticon," a collection of vocabularies in Greek, by Julius Pollux, was published about A.D. 177 The "Catholicon," an attempt at a Latin Lexicon, by Friar Johannes Balbus Jauensis, printed at Mentz 1460

The first noted polyglot dictionary, perhaps the first, is by Ambrose Calepini, a Venetian friar, in Latin; he wrote one in eight languages. *Niceron*, about 1500

John E. Avenar's *Dictionaryum Hebraicum* was published at Wittenberg in 1589. Buxtorf's great work, *Lexicon Hebraicum*, &c., appeared 1621

The *Lexicon Heptaglotton* was published by Edmund Castell, in 1669

The great English dictionary by Samuel Johnson appeared in 1755

Francis Grose's Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue was compiled in 1768

The following academies have published large dictionaries of their respective languages: the French academy, (the first, edited by Vaugelas,) 1694; new editions, 1718, 1740, 1762, 1835, and 1878; the Spanish, 1726; the Italian academy (della Crusca) 1729; and the Russian 1789-94

Schwan's great German-French dictionary appeared 1782

Richardson's English dictionary appeared 1836

Lemprière's Classical Dictionary, which first appeared in 1788, is now superseded by Dr. W. Smith's classical series 1842-57

The Philological Society of London issued "proposals for a New English dictionary," on the historical method, 1859; after some delay the work was vigorously revived; editor, Dr. J. H. Murray 1879

[About 5000 authors, dating from 1150 to 1883, have been read by about 13,000 persons (British and American), who made about 3,000,000 extracts. Part I., published Feb. 1884, was considered highly successful, and a specimen of the grandest lexicographical work ever produced.]

The great German dictionary, by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm 1854 et seq.

Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood's Dictionary of English Etymology 1859-67

Smith's Dictionary of the Bible was published 1860-3

The earliest known English-Latin dictionary is the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, compiled by Galfridus Grammaticus, a preaching friar of Norfolk, in 1440; and printed by Pynson, as *Promptorius Puerorum*, in 1499. A new edition, carefully edited by Mr. Albert Way, from MSS., was published by the Camden Society 1843-65

The great French dictionary, by E. Littré, 1863-72; supplement 1877

The "Bonâ Fide French and English Dictionary" (4½ inches by 2½, weight 4 oz.), printed by Bellows, 1873 et seq.

The Imperial Dictionary of the English Language, by John Ogilvie. New edition by Charles Annandale, 4 vols. published 1882

Rev. W. W. Skeat's "Etymological Dictionary of the English language" published 1882-4

DIDYMIUM, a rare metal, discovered by Mosander in 1841. It appears to be always associated with lanthanum and cerium. Declared to be a compound by Mr. W. Crookes in 1888.

DIEPPE (N. France). This town was bombarded by an English fleet, under admiral Russell, and laid in ashes, July, 1694. It was again bombarded in 1794; and again, together with the town of Granville, by the British, 14 Sept. 1803.

"DIES IRÆ" ("Day of Wrath"), a Latin mediæval hymn on the day of judgment, is ascribed to various authors, amongst others to pope Gregory the Great (died about 604); St. Bernard (died 1153); but is generally considered to have been composed by Thomas of Celano (died 1255), and to have been used in the Roman service of the mass before 1385.

DIET OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE (in which the supreme court of authority of the empire may be said to have existed) was composed of three colleges: one of electors, one of princes, and one of imperial towns, and commenced with the edict of Charles IV. 1356; see *Golden Bull*; *Würzburg* (1180); *Nuremberg* (1467); *Worms* (1521); *Spire* (1529); *Augsburg* (1530); *Ratisbon* (1541); *Frankfort* (1806, et seq.); and *Germany*.

DIETHEROSCOPE, an apparatus for geodesy and teaching optics, constructed by G. Luvini, of Tunis, and announced, April, 1876.

"DIEU-DONNÉ", the name given in his infancy to *Louis le Grand*, king of France, the queen, his mother, having been barren for 23 years previously, 1638. Also to the comte de Chambord, son of the duchess of Berri, born 29 Sept. 1820, died 24 Aug. 1883. His father was assassinated, 14 Feb. 1820. One of the popes (672) was named *Adeodatus* or God's gift.

DIEU ET MON DROIT ("God and my right"), the royal motto of England, was the parole of the day, given by Richard I. of England to his army at the battle of Gisors, in France, 20 Sept. 1198, when the French army was signally defeated. "*Dieu et mon droit*" appears to have been first assumed as a motto by Henry VI. (1422-1461); see *Semper Eadem*.

DIFFERENTIAL ENGINE, see *Calculating Machine*.

DIFFUSION OF GASES. In 1825, Döbereiner observed the transmission of hydrogen gas through a crack in a glass vessel, and professor Thomas Graham discovered the passage of gases through porous porcelain, graphite, and other substances, and established laws in 1832, and to him we are indebted for the discovery of *Atmolysis* and *Dialysis*. He died 16 Sept. 1869.

DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY, which published a number of books relating to history, science, and literature, and an atlas, in a cheap form, ridiculed as the "Sixpenny Sciences," was established by Lord Brougham, Mr. William Tooke, Mr. Charles Knight, and others. It published its "Library" 1827-48, and patronised the publication of the Penny Magazine and the Penny Cyclopædia. Its proceedings were suspended in 1846. The Royal Institution of Great Britain was established in 1799, for "the Promotion, Diffusion, and Extension of Science and Useful Knowledge."

DIGEST. The first collection of Roman laws under this title was prepared by Alfrenus Varus, the civilian, of Cremona, 66 B.C. *Quintil*. The "Digest," so called by way of eminence, was the collection made by order of the emperor Justinian, 529: it made the first part of the Roman law and the first volume of the civil law. Quotations from it are marked with a ff. *Pardon*. The "Digest of Law" commissioners signed their first report 13 May, 1867, recommending the immediate preparation of a digest of the English common law, statute law, and judicial decisions.

DIGITS (*digitus*, finger), any whole number under 10: 1, 2, &c., are the nine digits; see *Arithmetical*. In astronomy, the digit is a measure used in the calculation of eclipses, and is the twelfth part of the luminary eclipsed.

DIJON, E. France, the ancient capital of Burgundy, is said to have been founded by Julius Cæsar, fortified by the emperor Marcus Aurelius, and named *Divio*, about 274. It has been several times captured in war; and a castle was erected here by Louis XI. Dijon became the capital of the dukes of Burgundy about 1180. It was attacked by the Germans, under general Beyer, 30 Oct. 1870. The heights and suburbs were taken by prince William of Baden, and the town surrendered on 31 Oct.

DILAPIDATIONS, see *Ecclesiastical*.

DILETTANTI, SOCIETY OF, established in 1734 by the viscount Harcourt, lord Middlesex, duke of Dorset, and others who had travelled and who were desirous of encouraging a taste for the fine arts in Great Britain. The society published, or aided in publishing, Stuart's Athens (1762-1816), Chandler's Travels (1775-6), and several other finely illustrated works. The members dine together from time to time at the Thatched-house tavern, St. James's. Mr. R. P. Pullan, on behalf of this society, excavated the temple of Bacchus at Teos, of Apollo Smintheus in the Troad, and of Minerva Polias at Priene, between 1861-70. Published "Antiquities of Ionia," 4 parts, 1769-1881.

DIMITY, the term is derived from the Greek, *dis*, twice, and *mitos*, thread.

DINAS, see *Accidents under Coal*, and *Mansion House*.

DINNERS, see *Destitute*.

DIOCESE. The first division of the Roman empire into dioceses, at that period civil governments, is ascribed to Constantine, 323; but Strabo remarks that the Romans had the departments called dioceses long before. In England the principal dioceses are coeval with the establishment of Christianity; of 28 dioceses, 20 are suffragan to the diocese of Canterbury, and six to that of York; see *Bishops*, and the sees severally. - Diocesan conferences of the clergy and laity now frequent.

DIOCLETIAN ERA (called also the era of Martyrs, on account of the persecution in his reign) was used by Christian writers until the introduction of the Christian era in the 6th century, and is still employed by the Abyssinians and Copts. It dates from the day on which Diocletian was proclaimed emperor at Chalcedon, 29 Aug. 284.

DIOPTRIC SYSTEM (from the Greek, *dia*, through, and *optomai*, I see), an arrangement of lenses for refracting light in lighthouses, devised by Fresnel, about 1819, based on the discoveries of Buffon, Condorcet, Brewster, and others; see *Lighthouses*.

DIORAMA. This admired exhibition was first opened by MM. Bouton and Daguerre in Paris, 11 July, 1822; in London, 29 Sept. 1823. It was not successful commercially here, and was sold in 1848. The building in Regent's-park was purchased by sir S. M. Peto, in 1855, to be used as a Baptist chapel.

DIPHThERIA (from the Greek *diphthera*, leather), a disease resembling croup which has the essential character of developing a false membrane on the mucous membrane connected with the throat. It was named *diphtheritis* by Brétouneau de Tours in 1820. From its prevalence in Boulogne, it has been termed the Boulogne sore-throat; many persons were affected with it in England at the beginning of 1858. The princess Alice, grand-duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, died of this disease, 14 Dec. 1878, after nursing her husband and children.

DIPLOMACY, the art of managing the relations of foreign states by means of ambassadors, envoys, consuls, chargés d'affaires, &c.; see *Ambassadors and Consuls*. New regulations for the British diplomatic service were issued 5 Sept. 1862.

DIPLOMAS. The wholesale fraudulent sale of diplomas of M.D., &c., for 10*l*., by a Dr. Buchanan, dean of the American University of Philadelphia, and others, was detected in 1880. He attempted escape by a sham suicide, but was captured, prosecuted, and imprisoned.

DIPLOMATICS, the foreign term for the science of paleography or ancient writings. Valuable works on this subject have been compiled by Mabillon (1681), De Vaines (1774), Astle (1781), De Wailly (1838), and other antiquaries.

"**DIRECTORY FOR THE PUBLIC WORSHIP OF GOD**" was drawn up at the instance of the parliament by an assembly of divines at Westminster in 1644, after the suppression of the Book of Common Prayer. The general hints given were to be managed with discretion; for the Directory prescribed no form of prayer or manner of external worship, and enjoined the people to make no responses except *Amen*. It was adopted by the parliament of Scotland in 1645, and many of its regulations are still observed by presbyterians.

DIRECTORY, THE FRENCH, established by the constitution of the 5th of Fructidor, an. III. (22 Aug. 1795), and nominated 1 Nov., was composed of five members (MM. Lépeaux, Letourneur, Rewbel, Barras, and Carnot). On 18 Fructidor, 4 Sep. 1797, two directors (Carnot and Barthélemy) were deposed, and afterwards, with other officials, transported to Cayenne for favouring royalty. The directory ruled in conjunction with two chambers, the Council of Ancients and Council of Five Hundred (*which see*), till the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire (9, 10 Nov. 1799). It was deposed by Bonaparte, who, with Cambacérès and Lebrun, as-

sumed the government as three consuls, himself the first, 13 Dec. 1799; see *Consuls*.

DIRECTORY, the first LONDON, is said to have been printed in 1677. The "Post-office Directory" first appeared in 1800.

"**DISCIPLES OF CHRIST**" (also called CAMPBELLITES)* profess adherence to pure Scriptural doctrine and practice, reject human creeds and formularies, and admit to their communion all who recognise Christ's obedience and death, as "the only meritorious cause of the sinner's acceptance with God;" and are baptized (by immersion) in his name.

DISCIPLINE, ecclesiastical, originally conducted spiritually according to the divine commands in *Matt. xviii. 15*, *1 Cor. v.*, *2 Thess. iii. 6*, and other texts, was gradually changed to a temporal character, as it now appears in the Roman, Greek, and other churches. The "First Book of Discipline" of the presbyterian church of Scotland was drawn up by John Knox and four ministers in Jan. 1560-1. The more important "Second Book" was prepared with great care in 1578 by Andrew Melville and a committee of the leading members of the general assembly. It lays down a thoroughly presbyterian form of government, defines the position of the ecclesiastical and civil powers, &c.

DISCOUNT, see under *Bank of England*.

DISESTABLISHMENT. See *Church of Ireland*.

DISPENSARIES, to supply the poor with medical advice and medicines, began in London. The Royal General Dispensary, London, was established in St. Bartholomew's Close, in 1770. It relieved about 20,000 persons in 1861; about 17,000 in 1866. Western Dispensary, 1789. Garth's satiric poem, "The Dispensary," published 1699.

DISPENSATIONS, ecclesiastical, were first granted by pope Innocent III. in 1200. These exemptions from the discipline of the church, with indulgences, absolutions, &c., led eventually to the Reformation in Germany in 1517.

DISPENSING POWER OF THE CROWN (for setting aside laws or their power) asserted by some of our sovereigns, especially by Charles II. (in 1672 for the relief of nonconformists) and by James II. principally to enable Roman Catholics to hold civil and military offices, in 1686-8, was abolished by the bill of rights, 1689. It has been on certain occasions exercised, as in the case of embargoes upon ships, the Bank Charter act, &c.; see *Indemnity*.

DISRAELI ADMINISTRATIONS.† On the resignation of the earl of Derby through ill-health,

* The term Campbellite originated through their first church at Brush Run, in America, having been set up by a Scotch presbyterian preacher from Ireland, named Thomas Campbell, and his son Alexander. In 1812 they renounced infant baptism, and were rebaptized by immersion. Their number in America is said to be about 600,000; and in the United Kingdom, where the movement began independently and simultaneously, about 5000. They have also churches in the British colonies.

† Benjamin Disraeli (son of Isaac Disraeli, author of the "Curiosities of Literature," &c.) born 21 Dec. 1805; published "Vivian Grey," 1825; M.P. for Maidstone, 1837-41; Shrewsbury, 1841-7; Bucks, 1847-76. Chancellor of Exchequer (see *Derby administrations*), Feb. 1852; Feb. 1858; July, 1866; installed lord rector of Glasgow university, 19 Nov. 1873; created earl of Beaconsfield, Aug. 1876; plenipotentiary at the Berlin Congress, 13 June-13 July, 1878; K.G. invested by the queen, 22

25 Feb., 1868, Mr. Disraeli reconstituted the ministry, 29 Feb. (see *Derby Administrations*, III.). As the elections gave a large majority to the liberal party, Mr. Disraeli's ministry resigned 2 Dec. He declined to take office with the then house of commons when Mr. Gladstone resigned, 12 March, 1873, and the latter resumed office.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, 29 Feb. 1868.

First lord of treasury, Benjamin Disraeli.

Lord chancellor, Hugh MacCalmont, lord Cairns.

Lord president of the council, John, duke of Marlborough.

Lord privy seal, James, earl of Malmesbury.

Secretaries—home, Gathorne Hardy;—*foreign*, Edward, lord Stanley;—*colonies*, Richard, duke of Buckingham and Chandos;—*war*, sir John S. Pakington;—*India*, sir Stafford Henry Northcote.

Chancellor of exchequer, George Ward Hunt.

First lord of admiralty, Henry Thomas L. Corry.

Chief commissioner of works, lord John Manners.

President of board of trade, Charles Henry, duke of Richmond.

Chief secretary for Ireland, Richard, earl of Mayo; made viceroy of India, Oct.; succeeded by col. J. Wilson Patten, 7 Nov. 1868.

President of poor-law board, Wm. Reginald, earl of Devon.

The above formed the Cabinet.

Postmaster-general, James, duke of Montrose.

Lord great chamberlain, Orlando, earl of Bradford.

Chancellor of duchy of Lancaster, col. John Wilson Patten; succeeded by col. Thos. E. Taylor, 7 Nov. 1868.

Lord lieutenant of Ireland, James, earl (afterwards marquis) of Abercorn.

MR. DISRAELI'S LETTER of 30 Oct. 1873, to lord Grey de Wilton, severely censuring the Gladstone ministry as having "harassed every trade, worried every profession, and assailed or menaced every class, institution, and species of property in the country;" and also stating that the country has "made up its mind to close this career of plundering and blundering;" was published 7 Oct. 1873. (See *Gladstone Administration*.)

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, received seals, 21 Feb. 1874.

First lord of the treasury, Benjamin Disraeli (earl of Beaconsfield, 16 Aug. 1876);—and *lord privy seal*, Aug., 1876 to Jan. 1878).

Lord chancellor, Hugh, lord Cairns.

Lord president of the council, Charles Henry, duke of Richmond.

Lord privy seal, James, earl of Malmesbury; resigned, 12 Aug. 1876; earl of Beaconsfield, Aug. 1876; Algonon, duke of Northumberland, 4 Feb. 1878.

Secretary of state for foreign affairs, Edward, earl of Derby; resigned;—Robert, marquis of Salisbury, 28 March, 1878.

Secretary of state for India, Robert, marquis of Salisbury;—Gathorne Hardy, created viscount Cranbrook, 2 April, 1878.

Secretary of state for the Colonies, Henry, earl of Carnarvon; resigned, 24 Jan. 1878; sir Michael Hicks-Beach, 4 Feb. 1878.

Secretary of state for war, Gathorne Hardy; col. Fred. Arthur Stanley, 2 April, 1878.

Secretary of state for home department, Richard Assheton Cross.

First lord of the admiralty, George Ward Hunt, died 29 July, 1877; Wm. Henry Smith, 7 Aug. 1877.

President of board of trade, sir Charles Adderley, resigned, created baron Norton, April, 1878;—Dudley Ryder, viscount Sandon.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote.

Postmaster-general, lord John Manners.

(The above formed the Cabinet.)

Lord lieutenant of Ireland, James, duke of Marlborough, Dec. 1876.

Chief secretary for Ireland, sir Michael Edward Hicks-

July, 1878; received freedom of London, 3 Aug. 1878; ("at the pinnacle of ministerial renown; the favourite of his sovereign, and the idol of society,"—*Times*, 8 Aug. 1878); see *People's Tribune*; resigned (through liberal majority in elections), 22 April, 1880; published "Endymion," Dec., 1880; died 19 April, 1881, buried at Hughenden; prince of Wales and many present, 26 April; monument in Westminster abbey voted, 9 May, 1881. Mrs. Disraeli created viscountess Beaconsfield, 23 Nov. 1868; died 15 Dec. 1872.

Beach (entered the cabinet, Nov. 1876): succeeded by James Lowther, Feb. 1878.

Vice-president of council (education), Dudley, viscount Sandon; lord George Hamilton, April, 1878.

Chancellor of duchy of Lancaster, col. Thos. E. Taylor. *Commissioner of woods and forests*, lord Henry Lennox, resigned July, 1876; Gerard James Noel, 14 Aug. 1876.

DISSECTION, see *Anatomy*.

DISSENTERS, the modern name of the *Puritans* and *Nonconformists* (which see). In 1851, in London, the number of chapels, meeting-houses, &c., for all classes of dissenters amounted to more than 554. (The Church of England had 458; Roman Catholics, 35.) The great act (9 Geo. IV. c. 17) for the relief of dissenters from civil and religious disabilities was passed 9 May, 1828. By this act, called the Corporation and Test Repeal act, so much of the several acts of preceding reigns as imposed the necessity of receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper as a qualification for certain offices, &c., was repealed. By 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85 (1836), dissenters acquired the right of solemnising marriages at their own chapels, or at a registry office; see *Worship*.

A Burials Bill to permit the ministers of dissenters to officiate at funerals in churchyards several times rejected; in the commons 248 to 234, 21 April, 1875; 279 to 248, 3 March, 1876; earl Granville's resolution in the lords rejected 148 to 92, 15 May, 1876.

Lord Harrowby's additional clause to the government burials bill (permitting dissenters to have religious services in churchyards), was supported by the archbishops, and carried against government, (127-111,) 18 June; the bill withdrawn, 25 June, 1877.

Mr. Osborne Morgan's resolution for reforming burial laws (i.e. permitting other services), rejected (242-227), 15 Feb. 1878.

Act to amend the burial laws, permitting dissenters to have their own service or no service in churchyards; passed commons (258-79), 13 Aug., royal assent, 7 Sept. 1880.

The Rev. W. H. Fremantle having proposed to preach at Dr. Parker's city temple, and the bishop of London having disapproved, the opinion of two counsel (Messrs. Fitzjames Stephen and Benjamin Shaw), was taken. They declared it to be illegal for the clergy of the English church to take part in worship of dissenters, June, 1875.

Several episcopal clergymen take part in the dedication services of Christ church (formerly Surrey chapel) Blackfriars, middle of July, 1876.

DISSOLVING VIEWS, Henry Langdon Childe, the alleged inventor, died 15 Oct. 1874, aged 92.

DISTAFF (or Rock), the staff to which flax or any substance to be spun is fastened. The art of spinning with it at the small wheel, first taught to English women by Anthony Bonavisa, an Italian. *Stow*. St. Distaff's or Rock day, was formerly the first free day after the Epiphany (6th Jan.) because the Christmas holidays were over and women's work was resumed.

DISTILLATION, and the various processes dependent on it, are believed to have been introduced into Europe by the Moors about 1150; see *Alcohol*, *Brandy*. The distillation of spirituous liquors was in practice in Great Britain in the 16th century. *Burns*. The processes were improved by Adam of Montpellier in 1801. M. Payen's work (1861) contains recent improvements. An act to prevent the use of stills by unlicensed persons was passed in 1846. 118 licences to distillers were granted in the year ending 31 March, 1858, for the United Kingdom.

M. Raoul Pictet announces a method of distillation by use of ice made by the air-pump, April, 1881.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER,

for army and navy officers established 9 Nov.; first investiture, 17 Dec. 1886.

DISTRICT AUDITORS ACT, 42 Vict. c. 6 (28 March, 1879), regulated their appointment, duties, and payment.

DISTRICT CHURCHES ACTS. By the one passed in 1865 certain new churches were constituted rectories, and by another act, passed in 1868 (the Bishop of Oxford's act) the new parishes not rectories were ordered to be styled vicarages.

DITCH, see *Expedition*.

"DIVERSIONS OF PURLEY" ("Epea Pteroenta" flying words) a collection of grammatical treatises by John Horne Tooke, published in 1786, named from the residence at Purley, near Wandsworth, Surrey.

DIVIDENDS OF PUBLIC STOCKS. By an act passed 11 Aug. 1869, these may be paid by post if the recipients desire it, as railway dividends are.

DIVINATION was forbidden to the Jews, B.C. 1451. (*Deut.* xviii. 9.) It was common among their neighbours: and is described by *Ezekiel* (xxi. 21) 493 B.C.

DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS, the absolute and unqualified claim of hereditary sovereigns to the obedience of their subjects, a doctrine which is generally considered to be foreign to the genius of the English constitution, was defended by many persons of otherwise opposite opinions, e.g., by James I., by Hobbes the free-thinker (1642), by Salmasius (1640), by sir Robert Filmer (about 1653), in his *Patricarcha*, published in 1680, and by the High Church party generally about 1714, but opposed by Milton (1651), Algernon Sydney, and others. The comte de Chambord, the last of the elder branch of the Bourbons, and the last consistent holder of the divine right of kings, died 24 Aug. 1883. See *France*, 1872, *et seq.*

DIVING-BELL (first mentioned, though obscurely, by Aristotle, about 325 B.C.) was used in Europe about A.D. 1509. It is said to have been used on the coast of Mull, in searching for the wreck of part of the Spanish Armada, before 1662. Halley (about 1716) greatly improved this machine, and was, it is said, the first who, by means of a diving-bell, set his foot on the ground at the bottom of the sea. Smeaton made use of the diving-bell in improving Ramsgate harbour, 1770-88. Mr. Spalding and his assistants going down in a diving-bell in Ireland were drowned, 1 June, 1783. The *Royal George* man-of-war, which was sunk off Portsmouth in 1782, was first surveyed by means of a diving-bell in May, 1817. Latterly it has been employed in submarine surveys and harbour works. The "*talpa marina*," or sea-mole, a diving machine for laying down torpedoes, &c., being a cylinder provided with compressed air sufficient for two persons for 50 hours, was invented by Toselli, a Venetian, and was successfully tried in the bay of Naples, 26 Aug. 1871. *Diving Dress*, a close dress made by Mr. Siebe about 1836; used by sir C. W. Pasley in 1838. M. Cabirol, maker of one, died Dec. 1874.

Mr. Fleuss invented a helmet with a mouthpiece, into which he introduced enough oxygen to last five hours, and thus was enabled to remain under water several hours. He exhibited his method at the Polytechnic Institution, London, Nov. 1879, and at the Society of Arts, 6 May, 1880.

DIVINING ROD (*virgula divina*, *baculatorius*), formed of wood or metal, was formerly be-

lieved, even by educated persons, to have the property of indicating the position of minerals and springs of water. Instances were alleged in 1851 by Dr. H. Mayo, in his work on "Popular Superstitions."

DIVINITY, see Theology.

DIVORCE was permitted by the law of Moses (*Deut.* xxiv. 1), 1451 B.C., but forbidden by Christ except for unchastity (*Matt.* v. 31, 32). It was put in practice by Spurius Carvilius Ruga at Rome, 234 B.C. At this time morals were so debased that 3000 prosecutions for adultery were enrolled. Divorces are of two kinds; one, *à vinculo matrimonii* (total divorce); the other *à mensâ et thoro* (from board and bed). Divorces were attempted to be made of more easy obtainment in England in 1539. The Judicature act, 1873, constituted the probate, divorce, and admiralty division of the High Court of Justice, with two judges. See *Supreme Court* and *Probate*.

Bill to prevent women marrying their seducers brought into parliament 1801

The commissioners on the law of divorce issued their first report. April, 1857

In 1857 there had been in England, since the Reformation, 317 divorces by act of parliament; in Scotland, by the law, 174 divorces since 1846; 1858-67, 1279 dissolutions of marriage, 213 judicial separations.

From the establishment of the divorce court, to March, 1859, 37 divorces had been granted out of 288 petitions; from Nov. 1860 to July, 1861, 164.

By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85, the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts respecting divorce, &c., was abolished, and the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes court instituted, to consist of three judges, the judge of the Probate court to be one (if possible) "

A full court sat—lord Campbell, chief baron Pollock, sir Cresswell Cresswell (judge of the Probate court) when five marriages were dissolved. 10 May, 1858

The act, amended by acts passed in consequence of the increase of the business of the court. 1858-60

An act respecting divorces in Scotland passed. 1861

Sir C. Cresswell died in July; sir James P. Wilde (afterwards lord Penzance) successor. Sept. 1863

Lord Penzance retired, Oct.; succeeded by sir James Hannen. Nov. 1872

The *Divorce Amendment* act passed 21 July, 1868.

Between 1856 and 1867 1279 dissolutions of marriage and 213 judicial separations were decreed.

Divorces 1858-87, 7321. In 1858, 200; 1868, 200; 1878, 403; 1887, 450; divorces in United States, 1867-86, 328,716.

On appeal, the House of Lords decide that proceedings may be taken for divorce from a wife insane (see *Mordaunt* case, *Trials*, 1876). 22 June, 1874

Sebright case, 1886, see *Trials*.

Divorce legalized by the French Republic; about 7000 divorces in Paris alone 1793-4; prohibited by the civil code, yet Napoleon I. divorced Josephine 16 Dec. 1809; again prohibited 1816; again legalized (with conditions) by M. Naguet's bill, passed July; many suits instituted. Aug. 1884

DIZIER, St. (N.E. France). Here a siege was sustained for six weeks against the army of the emperor Charles V., 1544. The allies here defeated Napoleon, 27 Jan. and 26 March, 1814.

DOBRUDSCHA, the N.E. corner of Bulgaria; in 1854, the scene of the earlier incidents of the Russo-Turkish war (*which* see). At the close of the war of 1877-8 it was given to Roumania in exchange for the part of Bessarabia restored to Russia, and occupied 26 Dec. 1878.

DOCETÆ, a sect of the 1st century, said to have held that Jesus Christ was God, but that his body was an appearance, not a reality.

DOCKS OF ENGLAND. The following are the principal commercial docks:—

Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, originated about 1660; West India Docks commenced 3 Feb. 1800; opened

27 Aug. 1802, when the "Henry Addington," West Indianman, first entered them, decorated with the colours of the different nations of Europe.

London Docks were commenced 26 June, 1802, and opened 20 Jan. 1805.

East India Docks commenced 1803; opened 4 Aug. 1806. St. Katharine's Docks began 3 May, 1827; and 2500 men were daily employed on them until they were opened, 25 Oct. 1828.

Royal Victoria Docks (in Plaistow marshes) completed and opened Nov. 1855; great enlargement proposed, July, 1876; completed and named Royal Albert Docks by the duke and duchess of Connaught, 24 June, 1880.

Magnificent docks at Liverpool and Birkenhead erected 1810-57.

Millwall Docks, near London, formally opened, 14 March, 1868.

A great floating iron dry dock, which cost 250,000*l.*, was launched at North Woolwich, 3 Sept. 1868; and towed from the Medway by two ships of war, 23 June, 1869, and arrived at the Bermudas (in thirty-six days), 30 July.

The construction for floating docks for repairing ships advocated by lord Brassey, Jan. 1887.

Erection of docks at Tilbury determined on 30 Sept. 1881; begun 8 July, 1882; opened 17 April, 1886.

ROYAL DOCK-YARDS.

Woolwich, an extensive one in 1509; closed 1 Oct. 1869. Deptford dock-yard founded about 1513, closed 31 March, 1869.

Chatham dock-yard was founded by queen Elizabeth. Three grand docks constructed at a cost of about 2,000,000*l.* independent of cost of convict labour, 1866-83.

Portsmouth dock-yard established by Henry VIII.

Plymouth dock, now Devonport, about 1689. Great fire here, by which the *Talavera*, of 74 guns, the *Imogene* frigate, of 28 guns, and immense stores, were destroyed; the relics and figure-heads of the favourite ships of Boscawen, Rodney, Duncan, and other naval heroes, which were preserved in a naval museum, were also burnt: the loss was estimated at 200,000*l.*, 27 Sept. 1840. Great fire, damage 20,000*l.* 8 Feb. 1882.

Sheerness dock-yard was built by Charles II. after the insult of the Dutch, who burnt our men-of-war at Chatham in 1667. A fire occurred at Sheerness dock-yard, on board the *Camperdown*, 9 Oct. 1840.

Milford-Haven dock-yard, 1790; removed to Pembroke in 1814.—See *Hull*.

DOCTOR. Doctor of the Church was a title given to Athanasius, Basil, Gregory Nazianzen, and Chrysostom in the Greek church; and to Jerome, Augustin, Ambrose, and Gregory the Great in the Latin church; see *Fathers*. Afterwards the title of doctor only was conferred on certain persons with distinguishing epithets, viz.: Thomas Aquinas (Angelicus), Bonaventura (Seraphicus), Alexander de Hales (Irrefragabilis), Duns Scotus (Subtilis), Roger Bacon (Mirabilis), William Occam (Singularis), Joseph Gerson (Christianissimus), Thomas Bradwardine (Profundus), and so on. *Doctor of the Law*, was a title of honour among the Jews. The degree of doctor was conferred in England, 8 John, 1207. *Spelman*. Some give it an earlier date, referring it to the time of the Venerable Bede and John de Beverley, the former of whom, it is said, was the first that obtained the degree at Cambridge in the 8th century.

DOCTORS' COMMONS, the college for the professors of civil and canon law in the 8th century. In February, 1568, Dr. Henry Hervie, dean of the arches and master of Trinity-hall (a seminary founded at Cambridge chiefly for the study of the civil and canon laws), procured from the dean and chapter of the diocese of London a lease of Montjoy-house and buildings in the parish of St. Benet, Paul's wharf, for the accommodation of the society. Other courts being held here, the whole place received the appellation of "Doctors' Commons." The original college was destroyed in the great

fire of 1666; in 1672 it was rebuilt on the old site. After the great fire, until 1672, the society held its courts at Exeter-house in the Strand. It was incorporated by charter in June, 1768. *Cooté*. The buildings of the College of Advocates, which included all the courts of Doctors' Commons, (arches, admiralty, consistory, &c.) were purchased by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and were pulled down in April, 1867, for the new Queen Victoria Street; some new buildings were erected. Till 1857 the causes taken cognizance of here were blasphemy, divorces, bastardy, adultery, penance, tithes, mortuaries, probate of wills, &c.; see *Ecclesiastical Courts, Civil Law*, &c.

The building in Knightrider-street being dilapidated and too small, the wills were removed to Somerset-house, where the office was opened 24 Oct. 1874.

DOCTRINAIRES, a name given since 1814 to a class of politicians in France (Guizot, Molé, the duc de Broglie and others), who upheld constitutional principles, in opposition to arbitrary monarchical power. The party came into office in 1830 under Louis-Philippe, and fell with him in 1848. The term has been applied in this country to the writers in the "Westminster Review" (1824; *et seq.*), Bentham, Molesworth, and others.

DODONA, Epirus. The temple of Jupiter here, renowned for its ancient oracle, delivered by the sound of wind in a grove of trees, was destroyed by the Ætolians, 219 B.C. The foundations of the temple, with other relics, were discovered in 1883, by the excavations of M. Carapanos.

DODSON'S ACT (brought forward by Mr. John G. Dodson, and passed 1 Aug. 1861) provides that votes for electing members of parliament for the universities may be recorded by means of polling papers. The act was amended in 1868.

DOG. Buffon considers the shepherd's dog as "the root of the tree," assigning as his reason that it possesses from nature the greatest share of instinct. Dr. Gall mentions that a dog was taken from Vienna to England; that it escaped to Dover, got on board a vessel, landed at Calais, and, after accompanying a gentleman to Mentz, returned to Vienna. Statute against dog stealing, 10 Geo. III. . . . 1770

Dog-tax imposed, 1796; and again in 1808; 12s. a year realised 219,313*l.*, in . . . 1866

Assessed taxes on dogs repealed, 29 Mar. 1867; an annual excise duty of 5*s.* imposed on all dogs more than six months old, to begin on 5 April, 1867; increased to 7*s.* 6*d.* . . . 1 June, 1878

Employment of dogs in drawing carts, &c., abolished in London, 1839; in the United Kingdom . . . 1854

Several clubs have been formed to improve the breeds.

Dog shows held in London in 1861; since 1862 at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, at the Crystal Palace, and other places.

"Dogs' temporary home" opened, Hollingsworth-street, London, N., 1861; removed to Battersea in 1871; about 2200 animals have been sheltered in a year; adapted for cats, 1882.

As a nuisance, dogs at large unmuzzled in the metropolis were ordered to be seized by the police . . . July to 27 Nov. 1868

A new act, more stringent, passed . . . 24 July, 1871

Master McGrath, an excessively fleet hound, the property of Lord Lurgan, thrice won the Waterloo cup; was sent for the queen to see, 1 Mar., and died . . . 24 Dec. "

"Help," the railway dog (a colley), by mute appeals, collected above 200*l.* for the railway men's orphan fund . . . Jan.-Sept. 1884

About 7,000 dogs sent to the home at Battersea, mid-Dec. 1885

The muzzling of dogs in the metropolis ordered by the police ceased . . . 31 Dec. 1886

Dog licences issued in financial year 1871-2, produced 279,425*l.*; in 1875-6, 343,257*l.*; in 1876-7, 349,613*l.*;

in 1877-8, 372,690*l.*; in 1881-2, 342,836*l.*; in 1883-4, 336,665*l.*; 1887-8, 354,278*l.*
Number of dogs licensed in United Kingdom: in 1866, 445,656; in 1876, 1,362,176.

DOG-DAYS. The canicular or dog-days now commence on 3 July and end 11 Aug. The rising and setting of Sirius or the dog-star with the sun has been erroneously regarded as the cause of excessive heat and of consequent calamities.

DOGE or DUKE: Venice was first governed by a doge named Anafesto Paululio, or Pauluccio, 697; see *Venice*. The Genoese chose their first doge, Simone Bocanegra, in 1339. *Muratori*.

DOGGER-BANK (German Ocean). Here a gallant but indecisive battle was fought between the British, under admiral sir Hyde Parker, and the Dutch, 5 Aug. 1781.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE. Thomas Doggett, an eminent actor of Drury-lane, at the first anniversary of the accession to the throne of George I., 1 Aug. 1715, gave a waterman's coat and silver badge to be rowed for by six young watermen in honour of the day, and bequeathed at his death, in 1722, a sum of money to continue the custom. Rowed for 1 Aug. 1888 as usual.

DOIT. The ancient silver Scottish penny, of which twelve were equal to a penny sterling. The circulation of "doydekyns" (small Dutch coins) was prohibited by statute in 1415.

DOLLAR, the German *thaler*. Stamped Spanish dollars (value 4*s.* 9*d.*) were issued from the Mint in March, 1797, but called in Oct. following. The dollar is the principal silver coin in the United States of North America, value about 4*s.* British money.

DOLLY'S BRAE, see *Riots*, 1849.

DOM and DUOMO, see *Cologne and Milan*.

DOM-BOC or DOOM-BOOK (*Liber Judicialis*), the code of law compiled by king Alfred from the West-Saxon collection of Ina and other sources. Alfred reigned from 871 to 901.

DOME'S-DAY BOOK or DOOM'S-DAY [*Domus Dei book, Stowe*] (*Liber Censualis Anglie*), a book of the general survey of England, commenced in the reign of William I., 1080 (some say 1085), and completed in 1086. It was intended to be a register to determine the right in the tenure of estates*; and from it the question whether lands be ancient demesne or not, is sometimes still decided. The book, formerly kept in the Chapter-house of Westminster, is now in the Public Record Office. It consists of two volumes, a greater and less, wherein all the counties of England, except Northumberland, Durham, Westmorland, and Cumberland, are surveyed. "This Dome's-day book was the tax-book of king William." *Camden*. The taxes were levied according to this survey till 13 Hen. VIII., 1522, when a more accurate survey was taken, called by the people the New Doom's-Day-Book. It was printed in four vols. folio, with introductions, &c., 1783-1816. Photo-zincographic copies of various counties have been published since 1861. In Sept. 1872, government ordered a return of all the owners of land in England and Wales—in fact, a new Dome's-Day-Book; the work to be done by the Local Government Board. The

* Sir Martin Wright says, "to discover the quantity of every man's fee, and to fix his homage," i.e., the question of military aid he was bound to furnish.

eighth centenary of the completion of the original Doomsday Book, celebrated in London, 25-29 Oct. 1886.

The return for Scotland 1872-3, was published by government, April, 1874; for England and Wales (exclusive of the metropolis) in 1875; for Ireland, 1876.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY, or the study of food and clothing, was introduced into the government educational department in 1874; the congresses begun at Birmingham, 16 July, 1877; and others since.

DOMINGO, St., see *Hayti* and *Dominican Republic*.

DOMINICA (W. Indies), discovered by Columbus in his second voyage, on Sunday, 3 Nov. 1493. It was taken by the British in 1761, and confirmed to them by the peace of Paris, Feb. 1763. The French took Dominica in 1778, but restored it at the subsequent peace in 1783. Their admiral Villeneuve ineffectually attacked it in 1805. It suffered great damage by a hurricane in 1806, and also 4-5 Sept. 1883.

DOMINICAL LETTER, noting the Lord's day, or Sunday. The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the 1 Jan., are designated by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A (1 Jan.), B, C, D, E, F, G; and the one of these which denotes Sunday is the Dominical letter. If the year begin on Sunday, A is the Dominical letter; if on Monday, G; on Tuesday, F; and so on. Generally to find the Dominical letter call New Year's day A, the next B, and go on thus until you come to the first Sunday, and the letter that answers to it is the Dominical letter; in leap years count two letters. The letters for 1889, F; 1890, E; 1891, D; 1892, C, B; 1893, A. The letter or its number (figure of 1 for A, &c.) used in ancient charters.

DOMINICALS. See *Exeter*.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC or San Domingo, formerly the Spanish part of the island of Hayti, the oldest European settlement, founded in 1494, by Bartolomeo Columbus. The capital, San Domingo, contains the cathedral and Columbus's residence. See *Hayti*, 1844, *et seq.*

DOMINICANS, formerly a powerful religious order (called in France, Jacobins, and in England, *Black friars*), founded to put down the Albigenses and other heretics by St. Dominic, approved by Innocent III. in 1215, and confirmed by Honorius III. in 1216, under St. Augustin's rules and the founder's particular constitution. In 1276 the corporation of London gave the Dominicans two streets near the Thames, where they erected a large convent, whence that part is still called Blackfriars. A Dominican establishment at Haverstock hill, near London, was consecrated 10 Oct. 1867.

DOMINION OF CANADA, see *Canada*.

DOMINOES, "a sport imported from France a few years back." *Strutt's Sports*, 1801.

DONATISTS, an ancient strict sect, formed about 313-318, by an African bishop, Donatus, who was jealous of Cæcilian, bishop of Carthage: it became extinct in the 7th century. The Donatists held that the Father was above the Son, and the Son above the Holy Ghost. Their discipline was severe, and those who joined them were re-baptized.

DONAUEWERTH (Bavaria). Here the

French and Bavarians were defeated by the duke of Marlborough, after a severe conflict, 2 July, 1704.

DONCASTER (Yorkshire), the Roman *Danum*, the Saxon *Donne ceastre*. The races here (held annually in September) began about 1703; see *Races*.

DONKEY SHOW. An exhibition of donkeys and mules belonging to the upper and lower classes took place at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, 9 Aug. 1864; and since. One at the People's Palace, Aug. 1887.

DON QUIXOTE, by Saavedra Miguel de Cervantes (born 1547; died 1616). The first part of this work appeared in 1605, and the second part in 1608. It is said that upwards of 12,000 copies of the first part were circulated before the second was printed. *Watts*.

DOOM'S-DAY BOOK, see *Dome's-day Book*.

DORADO, see *El Dorado*.

DORCHESTER (Oxfordshire) was once a bishopric, founded about 636. The first bishop Birinus, the apostle of the West Saxons (*which see*), was succeeded in 650 by Agilbert. In 659 the see was divided by the king. Dorchester remained with Agilbert, and Wina, established at Winchester, in 660 obtained the whole. The see of Dorchester was revived about 764. In 1072 the bishop Remigius de Feschamp removed the see to Lincoln.

DORCHESTER (Dorsetshire), the Roman *Durnovaria*, the Saxon *Dorneceaster*. Here are found remains of a Roman theatre and of a British camp. Here Jefferies held his "bloody assize" (after Monmouth's rebellion) 3 Sept. 1685. Much excitement was caused by six labourers of Dorchester being sentenced to transportation 17 March, 1834, for administering illegal oaths.

DORIANS, Greeks, who claimed descent from Dorus, son of Iellen; see *Greece*. The return of the Dorians, named Heracleidae, to the Peloponnesus is dated 1104 B. C. They sent out many colonies. To them we owe the Doric architecture, the second of the five orders.

DORKING, Surrey, an ancient town; the manor having been given by the Conqueror to earl Fitzwarren. An imaginary battle of Dorking in which the German invaders totally defeat the British army is the subject of a clever article, attributed to col. George Chesney, in Blackwood's Magazine for May, 1871. It provoked much controversy, and caused the publication of several pamphlets.

DORMANS (N. E. France). The Huguenots and their allies, under Montmorency, were here defeated by the duke of Guise, 10 Oct. 1575.

DORT, or **DORDRECHT**, an ancient town in Holland. Here happened an inundation of the Meuse in 1421, through the breaking down of the dykes. In the territory of Dordrecht 10,000 persons perished; and more than 100,000 round Dollart, in Friesland, and in Zeeland. The independence of the thirteen provinces was declared here in 1572, when William Prince of Orange was made stadtholder. A Protestant synod sat at Dort 13 Nov. 1618, to 25 May 1619; to which deputies were sent from England, and from the reformed churches in Europe, to settle the difference between the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, and Arminius, principally upon points of justification and grace. This synod condemned the tenets of Arminius.

DORYLÆUM (Phrygia). Soliman, the Turkish sultan of Iconium, having retired from the

defence of Nicea his capital, was here defeated with great loss by the crusaders 1 July, 1097. *Michaud.*

DOTEREL, H.M.S., destroyed by explosion, 26 April, 1881. See under *Navy*.

DOUAY (N. France), the Roman Duacum, was taken from the Flemings by Philip the Fair in 1297; restored by Charles V. in 1368. It reverted to Spain, from which it was taken by Louis XIV. in 1667. It was captured by the duke of Marlborough in June, 1710; and retaken by the French 8 Sept. 1712. This town gives its name to the Roman Catholic English version of the Bible authorised by the pope, the text being explained by notes of Roman divines. The Old Testament was published by the English college at Douay in 1609; the New had been published at Rheims in 1582. The English college for Roman Catholics was founded in 1568 by William Allen, afterwards cardinal. *Dodd.*

DOURO, a river (separating Spain and Portugal), which, after a desperate struggle between Wellington's advanced guard under Hill, and the French under Soult, was successfully crossed by the former on 12 May, 1809. So sudden was the movement, that Wellington at 4 o'clock sat down to the dinner prepared for the French general. *Alison.*

DOVER (Kent), the Roman Dubris. Near here Julius Cæsar is said to have first landed in England, 26 Aug., 55 B.C., and its original castle to have been built by him soon after; but this is disputed. The works were strengthened by Alfred and succeeding kings, and rebuilt by Henry II. The earliest named constable is Leopoldus de Bertie, in the reign of Ethelred II., followed by earl Godwin, Odo the brother of William I., &c. In modern times, this office, and that of warden of the Cinque Ports, have been frequently conferred on the prime minister for the time being,—e.g., lord North, Mr. Pitt, lord Liverpool, and the duke of Wellington. The earl of Dalhousie, late governor-general for India, appointed in Jan. 1853, died 19 Dec. 1860. Lord Palmerston, appointed constable March, 1861, died 18 Oct. 1865. Earl Granville appointed Dec. 1865. See *Tunnels*.

The priory was commenced by archbishop Corboyl, or Corbois, about 1130
At Dover, king John resigned his kingdom to Pandolf, the pope's legate 13 May, 1213
The pier projected by Henry VIII. 1533
Charles II. landed here from his exile 26 May, 1660
Iniquitous secret treaty with France signed here May, 1670
The foot barracks burnt by accident 30 July, 1800
Admiralty pier commenced 1844
Railway to London opened 7 Feb. "
A submarine telegraph laid down between Dover and Calais by Brett 28 Aug. 1850
A telegraph between Dover and Calais opened, 13 Nov. 1851
Part of the cliff fell, 27 Nov. 1810; and 13 Jan. 1853
Easter volunteer review here 22 April, 1867
Suffragan bishop, Edward Parry, D.D. 1870
Dover College inaugurated by earl Granville 4 Oct. 1871
Dover and Deal railway begun by earl Granville, 29 June, 1873; opened June, 1881
New municipal buildings and park opened 14 July, 1883

DOWER, the gifts of a husband to a wife before marriage (*Genesis xxxiv. 12*). The portion of a man's lands or tenements which his wife enjoys for life after her husband's death. By the law of king Edmund, a widow was entitled to a moiety of her husband's lands or tenements for her life, 941. The widows of traitors, but not those of felons, are debarred their dower by statute 5 Edw. VI. 1551. By the Dower act passed in 1833, the power of the wife over her dower was much diminished.

DOWN (N.E. Ireland). An ancient see, first bishop St. Cailan, in 499. At the instance of John de Courcy, the conqueror of Ulster, the cathedral, consecrated to the Trinity, was re-dedicated to St. Patrick about 1183. The sepulchre of St. Patrick (buried here in 493, in the abbey of Saul, founded by himself) brought this place into great repute. The see was united with that of Connor in 1441 (see *Connor*); and the see of Dromore was united to both by the Irish Church Temporalities act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37, Aug. 14, 1833. The cathedral of Downpatrick was destroyed by lord Grey, lord deputy of Ireland; for this and other crimes he was impeached and beheaded in 1541. *Beatson.*

DOWNS, see *Naval Battles*, 1652-3.

DRACO'S LAWS (enacted by him when archon of Athens, 621 B.C.), on account of their severity, were said to be written in blood. Idleness was punished as severely as murder. This code was set aside by Solon's, 594 B.C.

DRAFTS (or cheques). In 1856, drafts crossed with a banker's name were made payable only to or through the same banker. This act was passed in consequence of a decision to the contrary in the case of *Carlton v. Ireland*, 12 Dec., 1855. In 1858 the crossing was made a material part of a cheque, but bankers are not held responsible when the crossing does not plainly appear, and a penny stamp was ordered to be affixed to drafts on bankers, commencing 25 May. In the case of *Simmonds v. Taylor*, May, 1858, it had been decided that the crossing formed no part of the draft. The crossing had been erased, and the money paid to the holder of the draft, who had stolen it.

The "*Cheque-bank*," established for issuing drafts for limited amounts, opened 23 July, 1873.

The payment of a stolen draft crossed on one banker and presented by another banker declared legal; *Smith v. Union Bank of London*: verdict for defendants, 29 Nov. 1875.

Crossed Cheques act passed, Aug. 15, 1876.

DRAGONNADES. The fierce persecution of the Protestants in the reign of Louis XIV. by dragons, by the minister Louvois, 1684, was consummated by the revocation of Henry IV.'s edict of Nantes, 22 Oct. 1685, which drove 50,000 families from France. *Duruy.*

DRAGOONS. The name is supposed to have been derived from dragon, "because mounted on horseback with lighted match he seemeth like a fiery dragon." *Meyrick*. The DRACONARI were horse-soldiers, who bore dragons for ensigns. The first regiment of dragoons was raised in England, it is believed, in 1681. "King Charles II. at the Restoration established a regiment of Life Guards, to which he added a regiment of *Horse Guards*, and two regiments of Foot Guards; and a third regiment of Foot Guards was raised at Coldstream, on the borders of Scotland." *Captain Curling.*

DRAINAGE OF LAND, in England, is of early date—remains of British works being still extant in the Fens district. Cornelius Vermuyden, the Dutch engineer, was invited to England in 1621, and amidst much opposition, he and his successors drained the districts termed the Great Levels; see *Levels*. In the present century great progress has been made in drainage. In 1861 was passed "an act to amend the laws relative to the drainage of land for agricultural purposes;" see *Sewers*.

DRAKE'S CIRCUMNAVIGATION. Sir Francis Drake sailed from Falmouth 13 Dec. 1577, circumnavigated the globe, and returned to England after many perils, 3 Nov. 1580. He was vice-admiral

under lord Howard, high admiral of England, in the conflict with the Spanish Armada, 19 July, 1588. He died at Panamá, 28 Jan. 1596, during an expedition against the Spaniards.

DRAMA, ANCIENT. Both tragedy and comedy began with the Greeks.

The first comedy performed at *Athens*, by Susarion and Dolon, on a movable scaffold B. C. 562
The chorus introduced 556
Tragedy first represented at Athens by Thespis, on a waggon (*Arund. Marb.*) 536
Thespis of Icaria, the inventor of tragedy, performed at Athens "*Alcectis*," and was rewarded with a goat (*tragos*). *Pliny*
Æschylus introduced dresses and a stage 486
The drama was first introduced into *Rome* on occasion of a plague which raged during the consulate of C. Sulpicius Peticius and C. Licinius Stolo: the magistrates, to appease the deities, instituted games called the "*Scenici*;" actors from Etruria danced, after the Tuscan manner, to the flute 364
Anaxandrides, first dramatic poet who introduced intrigues upon the stage; composed about 100 plays, of which 10 obtained the prize; died 340
Plays were represented by Livius Andronicus, who, abandoning satires, wrote plays with a regular and connected plot; he gave singing and dancing to different performers 240
The greatest ancient dramatic writers were—*Greek*, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides (tragedy), and Aristophanes (comedy), 525–427; *Latin*, Plautus and Terence (comedy), 184–160; Seneca (tragedy) 7 B. C.—A. D. 65
Acted in Greek at Cambridge; "*Agamemnon*" of Æschylus and "*Ajax*" of Sophocles, Nov. 1882; "*Birds*" of Aristophanes, 28 Nov. 1883. The "*Eumenides*" of Æschylus 1 Dec. 1885; "*Edipus Tyrannus*" of Sophocles 22 Nov. 1887
Mr. Todhunter's "*Helena in Troas*," written in English, and successfully performed in the Greek style at Hengler's circus near Oxford Street, W. 17 May, 1886

DRAMA, MODERN, arose early in the rude attempts of minstrels and buffoons at fairs in France, Italy, and England, and also in the performance of classical plays at the universities, still represented by the Westminster play. Stories from the Bible (*Mystery Plays*), represented by the priests, were the origin of sacred comedy. *Warton*.

Gregory Nazianzen, father of the Church, is said to have constructed a drama on the Passion of Christ, to counteract heathen profanities about Ancient Mahometan miracle-play of "Hasan and Husan," sons of Ali; published by sir L. Pelly 1879
Fitzstephen, in his "*Life of Thomas à Becket*," asserts that—"London had for its theatrical exhibitions holy plays, and the representation of miracles, wrought by holy confessors;" he died about 1190

The Chester Mysteries performed about 1270
The Coventry, Chester, Townley, York, and other mysteries have been printed during the present century.

Plays performed at Clerkenwell by the parish clerks, and "miracles" represented in the fields 1397
The "*Passion of Christ*," a miracle-play, still frequently performed at Ober-Ammergau in Bavaria, is said to have had its origin after a pestilence in 1633
This play was witnessed by the prince of Wales and other distinguished persons in the summer and autumn 1871

Performance 17-26 May, 25 Sept. 1880
Its proposed performance at the Westminster Aquarium, 4 Nov., was stopped by the disapprobation of many Oct. 1878

[The "*Passion-play*," is still performed in Spain, with painful realism.]

Allegorical characters introduced in the 15th century.

Skelton and others wrote "*Moralities*" about 1500
The first regular drama acted in Europe was the "*Sophonisba*" of Trissino, at Rome, in the presence of pope Leo X. (*Voltaire*) 1515

First royal licence for the drama in England (to

master Burbage, and four others, servants to the earl of Leicester) to act plays at the Globe, Bank-side about 1574
Shakespeare began to write 1590
A licence granted to Shakespeare and others 1603
Plays opposed by the Puritans in 1633, suspended during the commonwealth, 1649; restored 1660
Two companies of regular performers were licensed by Charles II., Killigrew's and sir William Davenant's. The first was at the Bull, Vere-street, Clare-market, which was immediately afterwards removed to Drury-lane; the other in Dorset-gardens, 1662. Till this time, boys performed women's parts; but Mrs. Coleman (the first female on the stage) had performed *Ianthe*, in Davenant's "*Siege of Rhodes*," in 1666
Sir William Davenant introduced operas, and both companies united, 1684, and continued together till 1694, when a schism under Betterton led to the opening of a theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, the parent of Covent-garden 1695
Act for the revision of plays and for licensing them previously to being performed 1737
Authors' Dramatic Copyright Protection act, 3 Will. IV. c. 15, 10 June, 1833; extended to operas, 1 July, 1842
School of Dramatic Art, Argyle-street, London, W., opened 4 Oct. 1882
See *Theatres*, *Covent-garden*, *Drury-lane*, and *Copyright*.

DRAMATIC COLLEGE, for the benefit of distressed actors and their children, was proposed 21 July, 1858, at the Princess's theatre, by Messrs. C. Dickens, Thackeray, C. Kean, B. Webster, and others. Mr. Henry Dodd's offer of land and money, with certain stipulations, was declined Jan. 1859. The first stone of the buildings at Maybury, near Woking, was laid by the prince consort, 1 June, 1860; and on 29 Sept. 1862, seven annuitants were installed. The central hall was opened by the prince of Wales, 5 June, 1865. The queen was the patron. The viceroys of Egypt was present at the annual fête at the Crystal Palace, July 1867, and gave 500*l.* to the college. The scheme was unsuccessful. On 12 Nov. 1877, it was determined to close the college, and provide for the inmates. The buildings were sold by private contract about 23 July, 1880.

DRAMATIC REFORM ASSOCIATION, started at Manchester, Jan. 1878.

DRAPIER'S LETTERS, by dean Swift, published in 1723-4 against *Wood's Halfpence* (*which see*).

DREADNOUGHT. In this ship, which was engaged in the battle of Trafalgar, 21 Oct. 1805, was established a hospital for the seamen of all nations, by the Seamen's Hospital Society established 1821. The old vessel was replaced by others. The removal of the men to Greenwich hospital was proposed in 1867; effected, April, 1870.

DREAMS are mentioned in Scripture, *e. g.*, Joseph's and Pharaoh's, 1715 B. C. (*Gen.* xxxvii. and xli.), and Nebuchadnezzar's, 603 and 570 B. C. (*Daniel* ii. and iv.). The first attempt to interpret dreams and omens is ascribed to Amphietyon of Athens, 1497 B. C.

Thomas, lord Lyttelton, dreamt that a young female, dressed in white, solemnly warned him of his dissolution in three days from that time. On the third day his lordship had a party to spend the evening with him, and about the time predicted, he observed to the company present, that "he believed he should jockey the ghost;" but in a few minutes afterwards he was seized with a sudden faintness, carried to bed, and rose no more. He died 27 Nov. 1779, aged 35. [The whole story is now discredited.]

DRED SCOTT CASE; see *United States*, 1857.

DREDGING see *Deep Sea*.

DREPANUM (Sicily). Near this place the Carthaginian admiral Adherbal totally defeated the Roman fleet under Publius Claudius, 249 B. C.

DRESDEN, termed the German Florence, became the capital of Saxony in 1548.*

Alliance of Dresden between Saxony and Denmark and Russia 28 June, 1709
Peace of Dresden between Hungary, Prussia, and Saxony 25 Dec. 1745
Taken by Frederick of Prussia in 1756; by the Austrians 1759
Bombarded in vain by Frederick July, 1760
Held by Austrians June—July, 1809
Severe contests between the allied army under the prince of Schwarzenberg, and the French commanded by Napoleon 26, 27 Aug. 1813
The allies, 200,000 strong, attacked Napoleon in his position at Dresden, and the event had nearly proved fatal to them, but for an error in the conduct of general Vandamme. They were defeated with dreadful loss, and were obliged to retreat into Bohemia; but Vandamme pursuing them too far, his division was cut to pieces, and himself and all his staff made prisoners. In this battle, general Moreau received his mortal wound, while in conversation with the emperor of Russia 27 Aug. " Marshal St. Cyr, and 25,000 French troops, surrendered Dresden to the allies 11 Nov. " During a political commotion the king abdicated, and prince Frederick, his nephew, was declared regent 9 Sept. et seq. 1830
An insurrection 3 May; suppressed 6 May, 1849

DRESS. The attire of the Hebrew women is censured in *Isaiah* iii., about 760 B.C. Excess in dress among the early Romans was restrained by sumptuary laws: and also in England by numerous statutes, in 1363, 1465, 1570, &c. (see *Cap.*) *Stow*. F. W. Fairholt's "Costume in England" (1846) contains a history of dress with numerous illustrations derived from MSS., the works of Strutt, &c. J. R. Planché's elaborate "Cyclopædia of Costume" first appeared in 1876. A "dress-making company" was established in London, 6 Feb. 1865, with the view of improving the condition of the workwomen.

Sir Walter Raleigh wore a white satin-pinked vest, close-sleeved to the wrist, and over the body a doublet finely flowered, and embroidered with pearls, and in the feather of his hat a large ruby and pearl drop at the bottom of the sprig in place of a button. His breeches, with his stockings and ribbon garters, fringed at the end, all white; and buff shoes, which, on great court days, were so gorgeously covered with precious stones as to have exceeded the value of 6600*l.*; and he had a suit of armour of solid silver, with sword and belt blazing with diamonds, rubies, and pearls.
King James's favourite, the duke of Buckingham, had his diamonds tacked so loosely on, that when he chose to shake a few off on the ground, he obtained all the fame he desired from the pickers-up, who were generally *les Dames de la Cour*.

The court dress of civilians, previously that of the time of the Georges, was modified by the lord chamberlain, lord Sydney, in 1869.

The **BLOOMER COSTUME**, introduced into America in 1849, by Mrs. Ann Bloomer, and worn there by many of the women. It resembled male attire, being an open-fronted jacket and loose trousers, the latter wide like those of the Turk, but gathered in at the ankles. The Bloomer dress was adopted by a few females in the west of London, in August, 1851; but though recommended by some American ladies in popular lectures, it was soon totally discontinued.

A dress exhibition opened in Piccadilly, London, 19 May, 1883.
Rational Dress Association active, May, 1883.

* Dresden china was invented by John Frederick Böttger (or Böttcher), an apothecary's boy, about 1709. He died 13 March, 1719. A costly service, each piece exquisitely painted, with battles, &c., was presented to the duke of Wellington by the king of Prussia, in 1816.

DREUX (N. W. France). Here the Huguenots were defeated, and their general Condé taken prisoner; and the catholic leader Montmorenci was captured by the protestants; the slaughter was great on both sides, 19 Dec. 1562. Here is the burying-place of the Orleans family since 1816. The duke of Guise, aged 18, the last surviving child of the duc d'Aumale, was buried here 27 July, 1872. The bodies of king Louis Philippe and others of his family were brought here from England and buried, 9 June, 1876.

DRILL REVIEW of children; see *Educational*, 1870.

DRILLING-MACHINES, in agriculture. One was invented by Jethro Tull, early in the last century.

DRINK, see *Drunkards*.

DRINKING-FOUNTAINS. Several were erected in Liverpool in 1857. The Metropolitan Drinking Fountain Association was formed in London in April, 1859, by lord John Russell, the earl of Carlisle, Mr. S. Gurney, and others. The first of the numerous fountains since erected is that near St. Sepulchre's church, Skinner-street, 21 April, 1859. The magnificent fountain in Victoria-park, London, was inaugurated by the donor, Miss (afterwards baroness) Burdett-Coutts, 28 June, 1862. A remarkable drinking-fountain (the gift of the maharajah of Vizianagram) was inaugurated in Hyde-park, 29 Feb. 1863; another in Regent's-park, the gift of a Parsee, Aug. 1869.—324 in the metropolis, June, 1877; 392 fountains, 404 cattle-troughs, July, 1879; 437 fountains, 438 troughs, July, 1880.

The fountain at the Royal Exchange, with the statue of Charity (cost, by subscription, 1500*l.*), finished Oct. 1879; many fountains erected since.

DROGHEDA (Ireland, E.), formerly Tredagh, a place of great importance, having the privilege of coining money. Here was passed Poyning's law (*which see*) in 1494. In the reign of Edward VI. an act was passed for the foundation of a university here. The town was besieged several times in the contests between 1641 and 1691, and Cromwell took it by storm, and put the governor, sir A. Aston, and the whole of the garrison, to the sword, 12 Sept. 1649. More than 3000 men, most of them English, perished. It surrendered to William III. in 1690.

DROMORE, BISHOPRIC OF (N. E. Ireland), founded by St. Coleman, first bishop, about 556. By an extent returned 15 James I., this see was valued in the king's books at 50*l.* Jeremy Taylor was bishop of Down and Connor in 1660, and of this see in 1661. In 1842 Dromore was united to Down by the Irish Church Temporalities act of 1833.

DRONTHEIM, capital of Norway, founded by Olaf I. about 998.

DROWNING, an ancient punishment. The ancient Britons are said to have inflicted death by drowning in a quagmire. *Stow*. It is said to have been inflicted on eighty intractable bishops near Nicomedia, A.D. 370; and to have been adopted as a punishment in France by Louis XI. The wholesale drownings of the royalists in the Loire at Nantes, by command of the brutal Carrier, Nov. 1793, were termed *Noyades*. 94 priests were drowned at one time. He was condemned to death in Dec. 1794. Societies for the recovery of drowning persons were first instituted in Holland, in 1767. The second society is said to have been formed at Milan, in

1768; the third in Hamburg, in 1771; the fourth at Paris, in 1772; and the fifth in London, in 1774. The motto of the Royal Humane Society in England is: *Lateat scintilla forsan*—"A small spark may perhaps lie hid." François Texier, of Dunkerque, after saving 50 lives at different times, was drowned in a storm, Oct. 1871.

Drowned in inland waters in England and Wales, 1877, 2662. In United Kingdom in 1880, 4044.

DRUGS, sales regulated by Sale of Food and Drugs Act, passed 11 Aug. 1875. See *Pharmacy*.

DRUIDS. Priests, among the ancient Germans, Gauls, and Britons, so named from their veneration for the oak (Brit. *derw*). They administered sacred things, were the interpreters of the gods, and supreme judges. They headed the Britons who opposed Caesar's first landing; 55 B.C., and were exterminated by the Roman governor, Suetonius Paulinus, A.D. 61.

DRUM: the invention is mythically ascribed to Bacchus, who, according to Polyænus, "gave his signals of battle with cymbals and drums." It was used by the Egyptians; and brought by the Moors into Spain. The drum, or drum capstan, for weighing anchors, was invented by sir S. Morland, in 1685. *Anderson*.

DRUMCLOG (W. Scotland). Here the covenanters defeated Graham of Claverhouse, on 1 June, 1679. An account of the conflict is given by Walter Scott, in "Old Mortality."

DRUMCONDRÁ, see *Roman Catholic*.

DRUMMOND LIGHT; see *Lime-light*.

DRUNKARDS were to be excommunicated in the early church, 59 (1 Cor. v. 11). In England, a canon law forbade drunkenness in the clergy, 747. Constantine, king of Scots, punished it with death, 870. By 21 James I., c. 7, 1623, a drunkard was liable to a penalty of five shillings, or six hours in the stocks. See *Temperance* and *Tee-totaller*.

A commission to inquire into the prevalence of intemperance granted by the lords on the motion of the archbishop of Canterbury, 30 June, 1876; report neutral respecting alcohol, recommends trial of modified Gothenburg system (*which see*), issued 18 March, 1879.

A society for promoting legislation for the control and cure of habitual drunkards formed. 22 Sept. 1876.

The establishment of an industrial home for intemperate females proposed at the Mansion house, London 29 Oct. 1877.

Habitual Drunkards bill, read 2nd time in commons, 3 July, 1878; passed 30 July, 1879; amended 1888.

Society for the study and cure of Inebriates, established 25 April, 1884.

DRINK BILL, Mr. Wm. Hoyle computes that the nation in 1860 spent in intoxicating liquors, 85,276,870*l.*; in 1876, 147,288,700*l.*; in 1879, 128,143,863*l.* In 1880, for beer, 67,881,673*l.*; British spirits, 28,457,486*l.*; foreign spirits, 10,173,047*l.*; wine, 14,287,102*l.*; British wines, &c., estimated 1,500,000*l.*; total, 122,299,275*l.*

Total drink bill 1881, 127,074,460*l.*; 1884, 126,349,256*l.*; 1885, 123,268,906*l.*; Dr. Dawson Burns computes in 1886, 122,389,045*l.*; 1887, 124,347,369*l.*; 1888, 124,603,939*l.*

On comparison, it was asserted that our drink bill does not exceed that of France 1881.

Drink bill decreased in 1881-3

DRURY-LANE THEATRE derives its origin from a cock-pit, which was converted into a theatre in the reign of James I. It was rebuilt and called the Phoenix; and Charles II. granted an exclusive patent to Thomas Killigrew, 25 April, 1662. The actors were called "the king's servants," and ten of them, called gentlemen of the great

chamber, had an annual allowance of ten yards of scarlet cloth, with lace; see under *Theatres*. *Drury-lane Theatrical Fund*, established, 1766.

DRUSES, a warlike people dwelling among the mountains of Lebanon, derive their origin from a fanatical Mahometan sect which arose in Egypt about 996, and fled to Palestine to avoid persecution. They now retain hardly any of the religion of their ancestors: they eat pork and drink wine, and do not practise circumcision, pray, or fast. In the middle of 1860, in consequence of disputes (in which doubtless both parties were to blame), the Druses attacked their neighbours the Maronites (*which see*), whom they massacred, it was said, without regard to age or sex. Peace was made in July; but in the meantime a religious fury seized the Mahometan population of the neighbouring cities, and a general massacre of Christians ensued. Fuad Pacha with Turkish troops, and general Hautpoul with French auxiliaries, invaded Lebanon in Aug. and Sept. The Druses surrendered, giving up their chiefs, Jan. 1861. See *Damascus* and *Syria*.

DRYING MACHINES, see under *Hay*.

DUALIN, a new explosive substance (said to be from four to ten times more powerful than gunpowder), composed of varying proportions of cellulose (woody fibre), nitro-starch, nitro-mannite, and nitro-cellulose; invented by Carl Dittmar, a Prussian, and made known in 1870. This name is also given to another explosive compound, invented by Mr. Nobel, composed of ammonia and sawdust, acted on by nitro-sulphuric acid.

DUALISM, a term applied to the equally-matched conflicting powers of good and evil in the Persian mythology, the Hormuzd and Ahriman of Zoroaster: is also applied to the principles of the advocates for a separate government of Hungary under the emperor of Austria; effected in 1867.

DUBLIN, capital of Ireland, anciently called Ashleed, said to have been built 140. Auliana, daughter of Alpinus, a lord or chief among the Irish, having been drowned at the ford where now Whitworth-bridge is built, he changed the name to Auliana, by Ptolemy called Eblana (afterwards corrupted into Dublana). Alpinus is said to have brought "the then rude hill into the form of a town," about 155; see *Ireland* and *Trinity Colleges*. Dublin returns 4 M.P.'s by Act passed 25 June, 1885.

Christianity established by St. Patrick, and St. Patrick's cathedral founded about 448

Dublin environed with walls by the Danes 798

Named by king Edgar in the preface to his charter "Nobilissima Civitas" 964

Battle of Clontarf (*which see*) 23 April, 1014

Dublin taken by Ramond le Gros, 1170, for Henry II. who soon after arrives 1171

Charter granted by this king 1173

Christ church built by the Danes, 1038; rebuilt about 1180—1225

Slaughter of 500 British by the Irish citizens near Dublin (see *Cullins Wood*) 1209

Assemblage of Irish princes, who swear allegiance to king John 1210

Foundation of Dublin castle laid by Henry de Loundres, 1205; finished 1213

John de Deer first provost; Richard de St. Olave and John Stakebold first bailiffs (see *Mayor*) 1308

Thomas Cusack, first mayor 1409

Besieged by the son of the earl of Kildare, lord deputy 1500

Christ church made a deanery and chapter by Henry VIII. (see *Christ Church*) 1541

Bailiff changed to sheriffs; John Ryan and Thomas Comyn, first 1548

Trinity college founded 1591

Charter granted by James I.	1609	tween the Trinity college students and the police ; the latter severely blamed . . . 12 March, 1853
Convocation which established the articles of religion . . .	Thirty-nine 1614	<i>Fine art exhibition</i> proposed, 20 July, 1860 ; opened by the lord-lieutenant, the earl of Carlisle, 24 May, 1861 ; visited by the prince of Wales, 1 July ; and by the queen and prince consort . . . 22 Aug. 1861
Besieged by the marquis of Ormond, defeated at battle of Rathmines (<i>which see</i>) . . . 2 Aug. 1649		National association for social science met, 14-22 Aug. Demonstration at the funeral of the rebel M ^r Manus, 10-12 Nov. "
Cromwell arrives in Dublin with 9000 foot and 400 horse . . . Aug. "		Lord Rosse installed as chancellor of the university, 17 Feb. 1862
Chief magistrate styled lord mayor . . . 1665		Abp. Whately dies, 8 Oct. ; succeeded by Rd. Chenevix Trench . . . Nov. "
Blue coat hospital incorporated . . . 1676		Statue of Oliver Goldsmith inaugurated by the lord-lieutenant, 5 Jan. ; who opens the national gallery of Ireland . . . 30 Jan. 1864
Essex bridge built by sir H. Jervis . . . 1670		New Richmond hospital, to be called the "Carmi- chael School of Medicine," founded by lord Car- lisle (Mr. Carmichael, the surgeon, bequeathed 10,000. to it) . . . 29 March. "
Royal hospital, Kilmainham, founded . . . 1683		Industrial exhibition opened by the lord chancellor, 25 May, "
James II. arrives in Dublin, 24 March ; proclaimed 4 May, 1689		The O'Connell monument founded . . . 8 Aug. "
Great gunpowder explosion . . . 1693		St. Patrick's cathedral restored by Mr. Benjamin L. Guinness ; re-opened . . . 24 Feb. 1865
Lamps first erected in the city . . . 1698		The international exhibition opened by the prince of Wales . . . 9 May, "
Infirmiary, Jervis-street, founded . . . 1728		The newspaper "The Irish People" seized, and several Fenians taken in custody. (<i>See Fenians, and Ireland.</i>) . . . 15 Sept. "
Parliament-house begun . . . 1729		International exhibition closed . . . 9 Nov. "
Foundling hospital incorporated . . . 1739		Great fire : Mrs. Delany and five others burnt ; fire- brigade blamed . . . 7 June, 1866
St. Patrick's spire erected (<i>see St. Patrick</i>) . . . 1749		Great banquet to John Bright . . . 30 Oct. "
Royal Dublin Society originated, 1731 ; incorpd. . . "		Meeting of Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, 27 Aug. 1867
Hibernian society . . . 1765		Two policemen shot (probably by Fenians), 31 Oct. Funeral demonstration for Allen, Gould, and Larkin, the Fenians . . . 8 Dec. "
Marine society . . . 1766		Visit of prince of Wales (<i>see Ireland</i>) . . . 15 April, 1868
Queen's bridge first erected, 1684 ; destroyed by a flood, 1763 ; rebuilt . . . 1768		Sir Benjamin L. Guinness, benefactor, died 19 May, "
Act for a general pavement of the city . . . 1773		Church congress held . . . 29 Sept.—2 Oct. "
Royal exchange begun, 1769 ; opened . . . 1779		Public entry of earl Spencer as lord-lieut. . . 12 Jan. 1869
Order of St. Patrick instituted . . . 1783		Smith O'Brien's statue unveiled . . . 26 Dec. 1870
Bank of Ireland instituted (<i>see Bank</i>) . . . "		State funeral of lord mayor Bulfin (died in office), 16 June, 1871
Police established by statute . . . 1786		Fine art and industrial exhibition opened by the duke of Edinburgh . . . 5 June, 1872
Royal academy incorporated . . . "		Closed by the lord-lieutenant, earl Spencer, 30 Nov. "
Custom house begun, 1781 ; opened . . . 1791		Spencer dock inaugurated by the lord-lieutenant, 15 April, 1873
Dublin library instituted . . . "		Great fire ; rioting suppressed by the military, 7 June, "
Fire at the parliament house . . . 1792		Conference on "Home Rule" in the Rotondo, 18-21 Nov. "
Carlisle bridge erected . . . 1794		<i>International Rifle Match</i> , Irish and Americans ; Americans won . . . 29 June, 1875
City armed association . . . 1796		Statue of Henry Grattan unveiled . . . 6 Jan. 1876
New Four law courts opened . . . "		Entry of the duke of Marlborough, new lord lieut- enant . . . 10 Jan. 1877
The rebellion ; arrest of lord Edward Fitzgerald, in Thomas-street . . . 19 May, 1798		Freedom of city given to Mr. W. E. Gladstone, 7 Nov. "
Union with England (<i>see Union</i>) . . . 1 Jan. 1801		Christ church cathedral thoroughly restored by Mr. G. E. Street, at the expense of Mr. Henry Roe (above 250,000.), re-opened . . . 1 May, 1878
Emmett's insurrection . . . 23 July, 1803		British Association meet here (3rd time) . . . 14 Aug. "
Hibernian Bible society . . . 1806		Death of cardinal Paul Cullen, r.e. abp. of Dublin (since 1851), 24 Oct. ; successor, monsignor McCabe, elected . . . 28 Nov. "
Bank transferred to College-green . . . 1808		Centenary of birth of Thomas Moore celebrated, 28 May, 1879
Dublin institution founded . . . 1811		Theatre Royal burnt down, Mr. Egerton, the mana- ger, and 5 others, perish . . . 9 Feb. 1880
Riot at the theatre . . . 16 Dec. 1814		Great convention of the land league ; Mr. Parnell declares for abolition of landlordism . . . 15 Sept. 1881
Visit of George IV. . . 12 Aug. 1821		Phoenix park murders (<i>see Ireland</i>) . . . 6 May, 1882
Theatre Royal opened . . . "		Statue of D. O'Connell unveiled, and the Exhibition of Irish Arts and Manufactures (not patronised by the queen and loyalists) opened by the lord mayor Dawson, 15 Aug. 1882, closed 6 Jan. 1883.
The "Bottle riot" . . . 14 Dec. 1822		Disaffection of the police, 1-2 Sept. ; submission, 3 Sept. "
Hibernian academy . . . 16 Aug. 1823		Discovery of the assassination plot (<i>see Ireland</i>) Feb. 1883
Dublin lighted with gas . . . 5 Oct. 1825		A futile attempt to blow up Ship-street barracks, 25 April, 1884
Rd. Whately made archbishop (very active in edu- cation) . . . 1831		Visit of the duke of Edinburgh with the Channel fleet warmly received end of Aug. "
Great custom-house fire . . . 9 Aug. 1833		
Railroad to Kingstown . . . 1834		
British Association meet here . . . 6 Aug. 1835		
Dublin new police act . . . 4 July, 1836		
Cemetery, Mount Jerome, consecrated . . . 19 Sept. "		
Royal arcade burnt . . . 25 April, 1837		
Poor-law bill passed . . . 31 July, 1838		
Awful storm raged . . . 6 Jan. 1839		
O'Connell's arrest (<i>see Trials</i>) . . . 14 Oct. 1843		
He is found guilty, 12 Feb. ; liberated in Sept. 1844		
His death at Genoa . . . 15 May, 1847		
Arrest of Mitchell, of the "United Irishman" newspaper . . . 13 May, 1848		
State trial of Wm. Smith O'Brien and Meagher in Dublin . . . 15 May, "		
[These persons were afterwards tried at Clonmel, and found guilty.]		
Trial of Mitchell ; guilty . . . 26 May, "		
"Irish Felon" newspaper first published, 1 July, "		
"Nation" and "Irish Felon" suppressed, 29 July, "		
Conviction of O'Doherty . . . 1 Nov. "		
The queen visits Dublin . . . 6 Aug. 1849		
Royal exchange opened as a city hall . . . 30 Sept. 1852		
<i>Dublin industrial exhibition</i> , which owed its exis- tence to Mr. Dargan, who advanced 80,000. for the purpose, was erected by Mr. (afterwards sir) John Benson, in the Dublin society's grounds, near Merrion-square. It consisted of one large and two smaller halls, lighted from above. It was opened by earl St. Germain's, the lord-lieu- tenant . . . 12 May, 1853		
Visited by the queen and prince Albert, 30 Aug. ; and closed on . . . 1 Nov. "		
Acts passed to establish a national gallery, museum, &c. . . 10 Aug. 1854 ; and 2 July, 1855		
British Association meet here (2nd time) . . . 25 Aug. 1857		
Arrival of lord Eglinton—disgraceful contest be-		

Grand review of the troops in the Phoenix park by the duke of Cambridge . . . 30 Sept. 1884
Archbishop Trench retires, 28 Nov. [dies 28 March, 1886]; lord Plunket elected archbishop about . . . 18 Dec. 1885

Death of cardinal M'Cabe . . . 11 Feb. 1885
The prince and princess of Wales enthusiastically received, 8 April; he lays foundation of Museum of Science and Art, &c. . . 10 April, "
Dr. Wm. J. Walsh appointed R.C. archbishop by the pope . . . June, "
Entry of the marquis of Londonderry, lord-lieut., . . . 18 Sept. 1886

Four Courts building much damaged by fire 10 Feb. 1887
Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales arrive at Dublin 27 June; review in Phoenix Park 28 June; received deputations, jubilee cathedral service and State banquet, &c., 29 June; left . . . 30 June, "
The lord mayor, T.D. Sullivan, appears in full state at the police court to answer charge of offence against the Crimes Act by publication in his paper, the "Nation"; discharged through insufficient evidence 6 Oct.; on appeal the objection set aside by the Exchequer Division 10 Nov.; sentenced to two months' imprisonment as first-class misdemeanant . . . 2 Dec. "

Great Unionist meeting in Leinster Hall to receive lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen . . . 29 Nov. "
Mr. T. Sexton, M.P., lord mayor . . . 2 Jan. 1888

Great meeting of Irish Nationalists to receive the marquis of Ripon and Mr. John Morley, M.P., amid great enthusiasm . . . 2 Feb. "
Dublin barracks built about 1708; enteric fever long prevalent, greatly increased in 1888; government inspection, special inquiry by Mr. Rogers Field, aided by Drs. Dupré and Klein, ordered Nov.; interim report with recommendations dated 25 Feb.; issued . . . April, 1899

DUBLIN, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF. It is supposed that the bishopric of Dublin was founded by St. Patrick, in 448. Gregory, bishop in 1121, became archbishop in 1152. It was united to Glendalagh in 1214. George Browne, an Augustine friar of London (deprived by queen Mary in 1554), was the first Protestant archbishop. Dublin has two cathedrals, Christ Church and St. Patrick's. The revenue was valued, in the king's books, 30 Henry VIII., at 534*l*. 15*s*. 2*d*. Irish. Kildare, on its last avoidance, was annexed to Dublin, 1846; see *Bishops*.

DUCAT, a coin so called because struck by dukes. *Johnson*. First coined by Longinus, governor of Italy. *Procopius*. First struck in the duchy of Apulia, 1140. *Du Cange*. Coined by Robert, king of Sicily, in 1240.

DUCKING-STOOL; see *Cucking-stool*.

DUDLEY GALLERY. The exhibition held since 1865 in the Egyptian Hall was removed to a new building in Piccadilly, under the direction of the Dudley Gallery Art Society, established in 1883.

DUELLING took its rise from the judicial combats of the Celtic nations. The first formal duel in England, between William count of Eu and Godfrey Baynard, took place 1096. Duelling in civil matters was forbidden in France, 1305. Francis I. challenged the emperor Charles V. 1528 without effect. The fight with small swords was introduced into England, 1587. Proclamation that no person should be pardoned who killed another in a duel, 1679.* Duelling was checked in the army, 1792; and has been abolished in England, by the

influence of public opinion, aided by the prince consort. A society "for the discouraging of duelling" was established in 1845. "The British Code of Duel," published in 1824, was approved by the duke of Wellington and others. See *Battle, Wager of, Combat, and Jarnac*.

MEMORABLE DUELS.

Between the duke of Hamilton and lord Mohun, fought . . . 15 Nov. 1712

[This duel was fought with small swords, in Hyde-park. Lord Mohun was killed upon the spot, and the duke expired of his wounds as he was being carried to his coach.]

Capt. Peppard and Mr. Hayes; latter killed . . . 1728

Messrs. Hamilton and Morgan; former killed . . . 1748

S. Martin wounded Mr. Wilkes, M.P. . . . 16 Nov. 1763

Lord Byron killed Mr. Chaworth . . . 26 Jan. 1765

Lord Townsend wounded lord Bellamont, 1 Feb. 1773

Comte d'Artois wounded by duc de Bourbon, at Paris . . . 21 March, 1778

Mr. Donovan and capt. Hanson; the latter killed, . . . 13 Nov. 1779

Charles James Fox wounded by Mr. Adam, 30 Nov. 1780

Col. Fullerton wounded lord Shelburne, 22 March, 1780

Rev. Mr. Allen killed Lloyd Dulany . . . 18 June, 1782

Col. Thomas killed by col. Gordon . . . 4 Sept. 1783

Lord Macartney wounded by major-general Stuart, . . . 8 June, 1786

Mr. M'Keon killed George N. Reynolds, 1787; executed . . . 16 Feb. 1788

Mr. Purefoy killed col. Roper . . . Dec. "

Duke of York and col. Lennox, aft. duke of Richmond (for an insignificant cause) . . . 26 May, 1789

Sir George Ramsay and captain Maerea: sir George killed . . . 1790

Mr. Curran and major Hobart . . . 1 April, "

Mr. Macduff and Mr. Prince; latter killed 4 June, "

Mr. Harvey Aston and lieut. Fitzgerald; the former severely wounded . . . 25 June, "

Mr. Anderson killed Mr. Stevens . . . 20 Sept. "

Mr. Julius killed Mr. Graham . . . 19 July, 1791

Mr. John Kemble and Mr. Aiken; no fatality, . . . 1 March, 1792

Earl of Lonsdale and captain Cuthbert; no fatality . . . 9 June, "

M. de Chauvigny wounded Mr. Lameth . . . 8 Nov. "

Wm. Pitt and Geo. Tierney . . . 27 May, 1796

Lord Valentia wounded by Mr. Gawler . . . 28 June, "

Mr. Carpenter killed by Mr. Pride . . . 20 Aug. "

Henry Grattan wounded Isaac Corry . . . 15 Jan. 1800

Lieut. Willis killed major Impey . . . 26 Aug. 1801

George Ogle and Bernard Coyle; no fatality . . . 1802

Sir Richard Musgrave and Mr. Todd Jones; sir Richard wounded . . . 8 June, "

Capt. Mac Namara killed col. Montgomery, 6 April, 1803

Gen. Hamilton and col. Aaron Burr (in America); the general killed . . . 1804

Capt. Best killed lord Camelford 6 (died 10) March, 1806

Surgeon Fisher killed lieut. Torrens . . . 22 March, 1806

Baron Hompesch wounded Mr. Richardson, 21 Sept. 1806

Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Paull; both wounded . . . 5 May, 1807

Mr. Alcock killed Mr. Colclough; and lost his reason . . . 8 June, "

M. de Granpré and M. Le Pique, in balloons, near Paris, and the latter killed . . . 3 May, 1808

Major Campbell and captain Boyd; latter killed (former hanged, 2 Oct. 1808) . . . 23 June, "

Lord Paget and captain Cadogan; neither wounded . . . 30 May, 1809

Lord Castlereagh wounded Geo. Canning 21 Sept. 1810

Mr. Clarke killed George Payne . . . 6 Sept. 1810

Ensign de Balton killed capt. Boardman, 4 March, 1811

Lieut. Stewart killed lieut. Bagnal . . . 7 Oct. 1812

Mr. Edward Maguire killed lieut. Blundell, 9 July, 1813

Captain Stockpole (of "Statria" frigate) and lieut. Cecil; the captain killed (arose on account of words spoken four years previously) . . . April, 1814

Mr. D. O'Connell killed Mr. D'Esterre . . . 31 Jan. 1815

Colonel Quentin and colonel Palmer . . . 7 Feb. "

Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Peel; an affair, no meeting . . . 31 Aug. "

Major Greene and Mr. Price, in America; the latter killed, greatly lamented . . . 1816

Lieut. Conroy killed lieut. Hindes . . . 8 March, 1817

Major Lockyer killed Mr. John Sutton . . . 10 Dec. "

* "As many as 227 official and memorable duels were fought during my grand climacteric."—*Str J. Barrington*. A single writer enumerates 172 duels, in which 63 individuals were killed and 96 wounded; in three of these cases both the combatants were killed, and 18 of the survivors suffered the sentence of the law. *Hamilton*.

Mr. O'Callaghan killed lieutenant Bayley . . . 12 Jan. 1818
 Mr. Grattan and the earl of Clare . . . 7 June, 1820
 Mr. Henshaw and Mr. Hartinger; both desperately wounded . . . 18 Sept. "
 Mr. Christie killed Mr. Scott . . . 16 Feb. 1821
 M. Mannel and Mr. Beaumont . . . 9 April, "
 Mr. James Stuart killed sir Alexander Boswell, 26 March, 1822
 The duke of Buckingham and the duke of Bedford; no fatality . . . 2 May, "
 Gen. Pepe wounded gen. Carascosa . . . 28 Feb. 1823
 Mr. Westall killed capt. Gourlay . . . 1824
 Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Lambton; no result 1 July, 1826
 Mr. Hayes killed Mr. Bric . . . 26 Dec. "
 Rev. Mr. Hodson wounded Mr. Grady . . . Aug. 1827
 Duke of Wellington and the earl of Winchelsea; no injury . . . 21 March, 1829
 Capt. Helsham killed lieutenant Crowther . . . 1 April, "
 Mr. W. Laumbrecht killed Mr. O. Clayton . . . 8 Jan. 1830
 Capt. Smith killed Mr. O'Grady . . . 18 March, "
 Mr. Storey wounded Mr. Matthias . . . 22 Jan. 1833
 Sir John W. Jeffcott and Dr. Hennis; the latter wounded, and died on the 18th . . . 10 May, "
 Lord Alvanley and Mr. Morgan O'Connell; 2 shots each . . . 4 May, 1835
 Sir Colquhoun Grant and lord Seymour; no fatality . . . 29 May, "
 Mr. Roebuck, M.P., and Mr. Black, editor of the "Morning Chronicle"; 2 shots each . . . 19 Nov. "
 Capt. Dickson wounded gen. Evans . . . 8 April, 1836
 Mr. Ruthven and Mr. Scott; and Mr. Ruthven and Mr. Close (Mr. Scott's second); the latter wounded . . . 23 May, "
 Emile de Girardin killed Armand Carrel (both journalists) . . . 24 July, "
 The earl of Cardigan and captain Tuckett; 2 shots each; the latter wounded; (the earl was tried in the house of lords and acquitted, 16 Feb. 1841) 12 Sept. 1840
 Captain Boldero and hon. Craven Berkeley; no fatality . . . 15 July, 1842
 Lieut. Munroe killed col. Fawcett . . . 1 (died 3) July, 1843
 Lieut. Hawkey killed lieutenant Seton . . . 20 May, 1845
 Duc de Grammont Caderousse kills Mr. Dillon at Paris, for a newspaper attack . . . Oct. 1862
 Paul de Cassagnac and M. Lissagaray, journalists; (latter run through) . . . 4 Sept. 1868
 Don Enrique de Bourbon killed by the duc de Montpensier, near Madrid, after much provocation, . . . 12 March, 1870
 Paul de Cassagnac (wounded) and M. Ranc, Paris, . . . 7 July, 1873
 Prince Soutza kills N. Ghika at Fontainebleau, . . . 27 Nov. "
 MM. Gambetta and De Fortou; neither hit . . . 21 Nov. 1878
 Duels (often nominal) still frequent in France . . . 1875-84
 Capt. Fournier and H. Rochefort, for attack in *Intransigent*; both slightly wounded . . . 10 Oct. 1884
 M. Habert killed M. Felix Dupuis (artist), who resented satirical verses, Paris . . . 29 April, 1888
 Gen. Boulanger, seriously, and M. Floquet slightly wounded (see France) . . . 13 July, "

DUFFERIN FUND, LADY, see India, 1887.

DUKE, from Latin *dux*, a leader. In England, during Saxon times, the commanders of armies were called dukes, *duces*. Camden. In Genesis xxxvi. some of Esau's descendants are termed dukes. Duke-duke was a title given to the house of Sylvia, in Spain, on account of its possessing many duchies.

Edward the Black Prince made duke of Cornwall . . . 17 March, 1337
 Robert de Vere was created marquis of Dublin and duke of Ireland, 9 Rich. II. . . 1385
 Robert III. created David, prince of Scotland, duke of Rothesay, a title which afterwards belonged to the king's eldest son, 1398, and is now borne by the prince of Wales.
 Cosmo de' Medici created grand-duke of Tuscany, the first of the rank, by pope Pius V. . . 1569
 The dukes of Buccleuch, Grafton, Richmond, and St. Albans are descendants of Charles II.

DULCIGNO, a port in Albania on the Adriatic.

Taken by Turks . . . 1571
 In the 17th century a den of pirates, and the residence of Sabbatai Zewi, a Smyrinese Jew, who declared himself to be the Messiah, became Mahometan; and died . . . 1676
 Taken by Venetians; and held for a short time . . . 1722
 The Montenegrines take it by storm; but give it up . . . 1878
 Assigned to them by the Berlin conference June, July, 1880
 Seized by 8000 Albanians, who expelled the Turks about . . . 18 Sept. "
 After much delay the Sultan signed the decree for its cession to Montenegro . . . 12 Oct. "
 After a slight conflict with Albanians 22 Nov., occupied by Dervish Pasha 24 Nov., and surrendered to the Montenegrines . . . 26, 27 Nov.

DULWICH COLLEGE (Surrey) called God's-gift college, founded by Edward Alleyn, an eminent comedian, was completed and solemnly opened 13 Sept. 1619. Alleyn was its first master, and died in 1626. In 1686 Wm. Cartwright, an actor, gave a library and some portraits, and on 20 Dec. 1810 sir Francis Bourgeois bequeathed his collection of pictures, the gallery for which was erected by sir John Soane, and opened in 1812. Sir Francis died 8 Jan. 1811. In 1857, an act was passed by which the college was reconstituted. Two schools were established; and the number of the almshouse increased. In 1860 the annual income was 11,482*l*. The new school buildings, founded 26 June, 1866, were opened by the prince of Wales, 21 June, 1870. The Endowed Schools Commissioners put forth a draft scheme for remodelling the charity about Oct. 1872; and another scheme was approved 18 Aug. 1882. Four parishes are benefited by the charity, St. Luke's, Middlesex; St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; St. Saviour's, Southwark; and St. Giles's, Camberwell.

DUMB, see *Deaf and Dumb*.

DUMBLANE or **DUNBLANE** (Perth), an ancient city, near which took place a conflict called the battle of Sheriffmuir, between the royalist army under the duke of Argyle, and the Scots rebels under the earl of Mar, 13 Nov. 1715. Both claimed the victory.

DUNBAR (Haddington). Here the Scottish army and king John Balliol were defeated by Warrenne, earl of Surrey, 27 April, 1296, and Scotland was subdued. Near here also Cromwell obtained a signal victory over the Scots, in arms for Charles II. 3 Sept. 1650.

DUNCIAD, the celebrated satirical poem by Alexander Pope, was published in 1728.

DUNCOMBE PARK, N. R. Yorkshire, the magnificent mansion of the earl of Feversham, with valuable treasures (really a museum open to the public), was destroyed by fire, 11 Jan. 1879.

DUNDALK (Louth, Ireland). On 5 Oct. 1318, at Foughard near this place, was defeated and slain Edward Bruce, who had invaded Ireland in 1315. The walls and fortifications of Dundalk were destroyed in 1641. It was taken by Cromwell in 1649. The first cambric manufacture in Ireland was established in this town by artisans from France in 1727.

DUNDEE (E. Scotland), on the Tay. The site was given by William the Lion (reigned 1165-1214) to his brother David, earl of Huntingdon, who built or strengthened the castle, and erected a large church, the tower of which, 156 feet high, still remains. The town was taken by the English in 1385; pillaged by Montrose, 1645; stormed by Monk in 1651; and visited by queen Victoria in

1844. It has thriven since 1815, through its extensive linen manufactories; at one of these (Edwards's) a steam explosion took place on 15 April, 1859, when twenty persons were killed. Claverhouse, viscount Dundee (killed 1689), had a house here. See *Population*.

The Baxter park, the gift of sir David Baxter, opened by earl Russell . . . 9 Sept. 1863
The British association met here . . . 4 Sept. 1867
While preparing for building the great Tay bridge of the N. British railway six men were killed, 27 Aug. 1873

The Albert Institution opened by the earl of Dalhousie . . . 1 Nov. "

The Queen-street calendering works burnt, loss between 15,000*l.* and 20,000*l.* . . . 20 Dec. "

New wet dock (Victoria) opened by lord Strathmore . . . 16 Aug. 1875

The Tay bridge (*which see*) completed Aug. 1877; opened, 31 May, 1878; destroyed by a gale; between 30 and 40 lives lost, 7.15 p.m. . . . 28 Dec. 1879

Statue of Burns unveiled . . . 16 Oct. 1880

Armistead's flax warehouse burnt, loss about 10,000*l.* . . . 16 Jan. 1883

New university founded by sir D. Baxter; professor appointed Nov. 1882. Munificent additions made to the funds by Miss Mary Ann Baxter, sister of sir David, 1882 [she died 19 Dec. 1884]; college opened by earl of Dalhousie 5 Oct. "

Great demonstration in favour of the government and franchise bill . . . 20 Sept. 1884

Mr. T. H. Cox gives 12,000*l.* for the establishment of a medical school in connection with the college . . . 13 Dec. 1886

Mr. J. M. Keiller gives 10,500*l.* for the free library, museum and picture gallery as a jubilee offering . . . 24 Dec. "

The old theatre, newly renovated, burnt . . . 6 Oct. 1888

Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, a native, president of the Local Government Board, made a Burgess 13 Oct. "
Dundee created a city . . . Dec. "

DUN ECHT, Aberdeenshire, seat of the earl of Crawford, who erected an observatory here. In the autumn, 1888, he presented to the nation his valuable instruments, which will be set up in Edinburgh.

On 3 Dec. 1881, it was discovered that the body of the late earl had been stolen from the mausoleum in the grounds; it was found near the spot, 18 July, 1882, through information given by Chas. Soutar, who was convicted of stealing it. 24 Oct. 1882

DUNES, see *Dunkirk*.

DUNGAN-HILL (Ireland). Here the English army, commanded by colonel Jones, signally defeated the Irish, of whom 6000 are said to have been slain, while the loss on the side of the English was inconsiderable, 8 Aug. 1647.

DUNKELD (Perthshire) was made a bishopric by David I. in 1127; the ancient Culdee church, founded by king Constantine III., becoming the cathedral. The beautiful bridge over the Tay, erected by Thomas Telford, was opened in 1809.

DUNKIRK (N. France), founded in the 7th century, was taken by the Spaniards, Sept. 1652, and retaken from them by the English and French after Turenne's victory over them under Condé on the *dunes* (or sands), 14 June, 1658, and put into the hands of the English, 25 June following. It was sold by Charles II. for 500,000*l.* to Louis XIV., 17 Oct.; restored 1662, and was one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom; but the works were demolished in conformity with the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The works were ordered to be demolished at the peace of 1763; but in 1783 they were again resumed. The English attempted to besiege Dunkirk; but the duke of York was defeated by Hoche, and forced to retire with loss, 7 Sept. 1793. It was made a free port in 1816.

DUNMOW (Essex), famous for the tenure of the manor (made by Robert Fitz-Walter, 1244), "that whatever married couple will go to the priory and kneeling on two sharp-pointed stones, will swear that they have not quarrelled nor repented of their marriage within a year and a day after its celebration, shall receive a flitch of bacon."

The earliest recorded claim for the bacon was in 1445, since when to 1855 it is said to have been demanded only five times.

The last claimants previous to 1855 were John Shakeshanks and his wife, 20 June, 1751; they made a large sum by selling slices of the flitch to witnesses of the ceremony (5000 persons).

Flitches were awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, of Chippling-Ongar, and the Chevalier Chatelaine and his lady, 19 July, 1855.

The lord of the manor opposed the revival, but Mr. W. Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, and some friends, defrayed the expense, and superintended the ceremonies.

A flitch was awarded in 1860 and 9 July, 1873; on 17 July, 1876, to James Henry and Mary Boosey; to others 23 July, 1877.

DUNSE (S. Scotland). Here on 18 June, 1639, by treaty between the Scots commission and Charles I., their demands were acceded to, and they agreed to disband their army. Disputes arose, and the treaty was not carried into effect.

DUNSINANE (Perthshire). On the hill was fought the battle between king Macbeth formerly the thane of Glamis, and Siward, earl of Northumberland, 27 July, 1054. Edward the Confessor had sent Siward on behalf of Malcolm III., whose father Duncan, the usurper had murdered. Macbeth was defeated, and it was said was pursued to Iumphanan, in Aberdeenshire, and there slain, 1056 or 1057.

DUOMO, see *Milan, Florence*.

DUPES (day of), 11 Nov. 1630, when Richelieu energetically and adroitly frustrated the plan for his ruin, formed by the queen Marie de Medicis and Gaston, duke of Orleans, and others, during the king's illness.

DUPLEX TELEGRAPHY. See *Electric Telegraph* under *Electricity*.

DÜPPEL or **DYBÖL**. See under *Denmark*, 1864.

DUPPLIN (Perthshire). Here Edward Balliol and his English allies totally defeated the Scots under the earl of Mar, 11 Aug. 1332, and obtained the crown for three months.

DURBAR, an East Indian term for an audience-chamber or reception. On 18 Oct. 1864, a durbar was held at Lahore by the viceroy of India, sir John Lawrence, at which 604 of the most illustrious princes and chieftains of the north-west province were present, magnificently clothed. Similar ones were held in 1866, 1867, and on 27 March, 1869, at Umballah.

Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, governor of Bombay, held a great durbar of the princes of Western India at Poona . . . 6 Oct. 1868

The earl of Mayo, the viceroy, held a solemn durbar at Ajmere in Rajpootana . . . 22 Oct. 1870

The marquis of Ripon's grand durbar (as viceroy) at Lahore (after Afghan war) . . . 15 Nov. 1880

The earl of Dufferin, viceroy, held a grand durbar at Rawul Pindi, at which the Ameer of Afghanistan and the Duke of Connaught were present, 8 April, 1885

Sir Auckland Colvin, Lieut.-governor of the N.W. Provinces, held a grand durbar at Meerut 10 March, 1888

DURHAM, an ancient city, the *Dunholme* of the Saxons, and *Durème* of the Normans. The **BISHOPRIC** was removed to Durham from Chester-le-street in 995; whither it had been transferred

from Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, on the coast of Northumberland, in 875, in consequence of the invasion of the Danes. The bones of St. Cuthbert, the sixth bishop, were brought from Lindisfarne, and interred in Durham cathedral. This see, deemed the richest in England, was valued in the king's books at 2821*l*. Present income 8000*l*. College founded (abolished at the Reformation) 1290
Near Durham was fought the decisive battle of *Ne-ville's cross* (see *Strikes*) 17 Oct. 1346
Durham ravaged by Malcolm of Scotland, 1070; occupied by the Northern rebels 1569
By the Scots 1640
Cromwell quartered his Scotch prisoners in the cathedral 1650
Cromwell established a college, 1657; which was suppressed at the Restoration 1660
The palatine privileges, granted to the bishop by the Danish Northumbrian prince Guthrum, taken by the crown June, 1836
Present *University* established in 1831, opened Oct. 1833; chartered June, 1837
Certain new ordinances, recommended by a commission, 1862, set aside 1863
Cathedral renovated; re-opened 18 Oct. 1876

RECENT BISHOPS.

1791. Hon. Shute Barrington, died in 1826.
1826. Wm. Van Mildert (the last prince bishop), died 21 Feb. 1836.
1836. Edward Maltby, resigned in 1856; died 3 July, 1859, aged 90.
1856. Charles Thomas Longley; became archb. of York, May, 1860.
1860. Hon. H. Montagu Villiers (translated from Carlisle); died 10 Aug. 1861.
1861. Charles Baring, resigned 3 Feb., 1879; died 14 Sept. 1879.
1879. Joseph Barber Lightfoot.

DURHAM LETTER, see *Papal Aggression*.

DUST. A controversy respecting the connection between dust and disease originated with a lecture on the subject by professor Tyndall at the Royal Institution, 21 Jan. 1870, when he demonstrated the presence of organic matters in the dust of the atmosphere in conformity with the experiments of Pasteur and other eminent philosophers. See *Germ Theory and Visitation*. The agency of dust in promoting fires and explosions was asserted by Faraday in relation to coal mines in 1845, and by Rankine and Macadam in relation to flour mills in 1872. Professor F. A. Abel gave a discourse at the Royal Institution on Some of the Dangerous Properties of Dusts, 28 April, 1882.

DUTCH PLAYS, "Annie Mie," by Rosier Faassen, and others, were performed at the Imperial Theatre, Westminster, 7 June *et seq.*, 1880. Madame Catherine Beersman's acting was much approved.

DUTCH REPUBLIC, see *Holland*.

DUTIES, see *Customs, Excise, &c.*

DUTY, see *Whole and Deontology*.

DUUMVIRI, two Roman patricians appointed by Tarquin the Proud 520 B.C. to take care of the books of the Sibyls, which were supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire. The books were placed in the Capitol, and secured in a chest under the ground. The number of keepers was increased to ten (the Decemviri) 365 B.C., afterwards to fifteen, the added five called *quinque viri*.

DWARFS: ANCIENT. Philetas of Cos, distinguished about 330 B.C., as a poet and grammarian, was said to have carried weights in his pockets, to prevent his being blown away. He was preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus. *Ælian*. Julia, niece of Augustus, had a dwarf named Coropas, two feet and a hand's breadth high; and Andromeda, a freed-maid of Julia's, was of the same height. *Pliny*.

Aug. Cæsar exhibited in his plays a man not two feet in stature. *Sueton*. Alypius of Alexandria, a logician and philosopher, was but one foot five inches and a half high; "he seemed to be consumed into a kind of divine nature." *Vos. Instit.*

MODERN DWARFS.—John d'Estrix, of Mechlin, was brought to the duke of Parma, in 1592, when he was 35 years of age, having a long beard. He was skilled in languages, and not more than three feet high.

Geoffrey Hudson, an English dwarf, when a youth of 18 inches high, was served up to table in a cold pie, before the king and queen, by the duchess of Buckingham, in 1626. He challenged Mr. Crofts to fight a duel, but the latter came armed with a squirt. At another meeting the dwarf shot his antagonist dead, 1653.

Count Borowalski, a Polish gentleman, of great accomplishments and elegant manners, well known in England, where he resided for many years, was born in Nov. 1739. His growth was at one year of age, 14 inches; at six, 17 inches; at twenty, 33 inches; and at thirty, 39. He had a sister, named Anastasia, seven years younger than himself, and so much shorter that she could stand under his arm. He visited many of the courts of Europe, and died in England in 1837.

Charles Heywood Stratton (termed general Tom Thumb), an American, was exhibited in England, 1846. In Feb. 1863, in New York, when 25 years old and 31 inches high, he married Lavinia Warren, aged 21, 32 inches high. He, his wife and child, and commodore Nutt, another dwarf, came to England in Dec. 1864, and remained there some time. Died 15 July, 1883.

Mr. Collard, aged 22, smaller than Stratton, sang at concerts in London, and was termed the "Pocket Sims Reeves," May, June, 1873.

Several dwarfs (said to be smaller than the preceding) exhibited at the Westminster Aquarium, July, 1878.

Che-mah, a Chinese, 42 years old, 25 inches high, exhibited at the Westminster Aquarium, 11 June, 1880.

Lucia Zarate, born 2 Jan. 1863, in Mexico, height 20 inches, weight 43 lbs., and general Mite, Francis Joseph Flynn, born 2 Oct. 1864, in New York State, height 21 inches, weight 9 lbs., exhibited in Piccadilly. 22 Nov. 1880, *et seq.* Milly Edwards exhibited in London, July, 1882, 15 years of age, weighing 7 lbs.; these two were married at Manchester, 28 May, 1884.

DYEING is attributed to the Tyrians, about 1500 B.C. The English are said to have sent fine goods to be dyed in Holland, till the art was brought to them probably in 1608. "Two dyers of Exeter were flogged for teaching their art in the north" (of England), 1628. A statute against abuses in dyeing passed in 1783. The art has been greatly improved by chemical research. A discovery of Dr. Stenhouse in 1848, led to M. Marnas procuring *mauve* from lichens; and Dr. Hofmann's production of aniline from coal-tar, has led to the invention of a number of beautiful dyes (*mauve*, *magenta*, *red*, *green*, *black*, &c.); see *Aniline*.

DYNAMITE, a new explosive compound, consisting of 25 parts of silicious earth saturated with 75 parts of nitro-glycerine (*which see*). It is suitable for mining purposes, and was tried and approved at Merstham 14 July, 1868. It was invented by Alfred Nobel to obviate danger. Its manufacture is very dangerous. A preparation called "Safety" Dynamite, invented by Herr von Dahmen, who by the addition of a simple substance renders dynamite uncongealable, thus avoiding the danger of thawing in cold weather, 1889.

Thirteen men killed by explosion of dynamite in a railway tunnel at Cymmer, S. Wales, 21 April, 1876.

A man named Thomson, Thomassin, or Thomas, consigned a cask of dynamite to Bremerhafen, to be conveyed by the North German Lloyd steamer *Moel*. With it he sent a clock-work machine, which would in eight days give the cask a blow powerful enough to explode the dynamite and destroy the ship. From some cause the machine went off and exploded in the dock, killing above 80 and wounding about 200 persons, chiefly emigrants and their friends, 11 Dec. 1875. Thomson committed suicide, dying 16 Dec.

1875, after confessing his crime, his object being to obtain the paltry sum for which he had insured his goods. It appears that similar machines were known in 1873.

Use of dynamite for killing oxen tried and advocated, summer, 1877.

Its use in fisheries prohibited by parliament, 14 Aug. 1877.

A parcel containing 27 cartridges of dynamite placed on the London and N. W. Railway, between Bushey and Watford (perpetrators not discovered), night 12-13 Sept. 1880.

Failure of attempt at explosion at the *Times* office, 15 Mar. 1883.

Thomas Callan, alias Scott, of Lowell, Massachusetts, and Michael Harkins, of Philadelphia, both residing in Islington, charged with conspiring together to cause a dynamite explosion, a large quantity of dynamite having been found in their dwellings in Islington 21 Nov.; committed 19 Dec. (Cohen, a co-conspirator died 19 Oct.) 1887; as secondaries sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude 1-3 Feb. 1888.

Zalinski gun for the projection of dynamite adopted by the United States for coast defence Feb. 1889.

Lieut. Graydon's safe dynamite for use in shells, &c., announced April, 1889.

See *Explosions* and *Glasgow*, 1883.

The violent Irish party in America termed *Dynamitards*, April, 1883. Many said to be settled in Paris. Report refers to two associations—one under O'Donovan Rossa (failing), another named *Clan-na-gael*—2 men said to have been killed; 25 convicted and imprisoned issued 1886.

O'Donovan Rossa said to have been succeeded by Dr.

Hamilton Williams at New York (see *Fenians*) 14 Dec. 1887.

Portmanteaus, containing dynamite, with clock-work of American make, which had failed, found at Charing-cross and Paddington stations, 28 Feb., and at Ludgate-hill station, 1 March, 1884.

FitzGerald arrested in London, 10 April, 1884.

Denman, or Daley, with three infernal machines, arrested at Birkenhead.

James Francis Egan and Patrick Hogan arrested at Birmingham, 11 April, 1884.

[Treasonable papers about Irish republic, &c., discovered in Egan's garden.]

Wm. M'Donnell arrested at Wednesbury, 1 May, 1884.

Daley sentenced to penal servitude for life; Egan to 20 years, for treason-felony; M'Donnell discharged on recognizances, 1 Aug. 1884.

Explosion at Nobel's dynamite factory near Stevenston, Ayr; ten lives lost, 8 May, 1884.

DZOUNGARIA, a region of Central Asia, N. of China, with about 2,000,000 inhabitants, fierce, warlike Mahometans. After being long tributary to China, they rebelled in 1864, massacred the Chinese residents, and set up their countryman Abel Oghlan as sultan. As he was unable to restrain predatory attacks upon the Russians, the czar declared war in April, 1871. After a brief campaign in May and June, and several conflicts in which the Russians were victors, the sultan surrendered himself to general Kolpakovski, 4 July, and the country was annexed to the Russian empire.

EAGLE.

EAGLE, an ancient coin of Ireland, made of a base metal, and current in the first years of Edward I. about 1272, was so named from the figure impressed upon it. The *American* gold coinage of eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles, began 6 Dec. 1792; an eagle is of the value of 10 dollars, or about 2*l.* 1*s.*—The *standard of the eagle* was borne by the Persians, at Cunaxa, 401 B.C. The Romans carried gold and silver eagles as ensigns, and sometimes represented them with a thunderbolt in their talons, on the point of a spear, 102 B.C. Charlemagne added the second head to the eagle for his arms, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were united in him, A.D. 802. The eagle was the standard of Napoleon I. and Napoleon III.; as well as of Austria, Russia, and Prussia; see *Knighthood*.

EARL (Latin, *comes*), introduced at the conquest, superseded the Saxon ealdorman, and continued the highest rank in England, until Edward III. created dukes in 1337 and 1351, and Richard II. created marquises (1385), both above earls. Alfred used the title of earl as a substitute for king. William Fitz-Osborn was made earl of Hereford by William the Conqueror, 1066. Gilchrist was created earl of Angus, in Scotland, by king Malcolm III. in 1037, and sir John de Courcy created baron of Kinsale and earl of Ulster in Ireland, by Henry II. 1181.

EARL MARSHAL of England, the eighth great officer of state. This office, until it was made hereditary, always passed by grant from the king. Gilbert de Clare was created lord marshal by king Stephen, 1135. The last lord marshal was John Fitz-Alan, lord Maltravers. *Camden*. Richard II. in 1307 granted letters patent to the earl of Nottingham by the style of *earl marshal*. In 1672, Charles II. granted to Henry lord Howard the dignity of hereditary earl marshal. The earl marshal's court was abolished in 1641. (See *Howard*.)

EARL MARISCHAL of Scotland was an officer who commanded the cavalry, whereas the constable commanded the whole army; but they seem to have had a joint command, as all orders were addressed to "our constable and marischal." The office was never out of the Keith family. It was reserved at the Union, and when the heritable jurisdictions were bought, it reverted to the crown, being forfeited by the rebellion of George Keith, earl marischal, in 1715.

EARL DE LA WARR'S ACT, see *Children*.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION established 1842, to abridge the hours of labour, and to abolish Sunday trading.

Frequent meetings. Congress Feb. 1833. Sir John Lubbock's Early Closing Bill for shops (8 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Saturdays) rejected by the Commons (278-95), 2 May, 1838.

EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY began to publish in 1864.

EARRINGS were worn by Jacob's family, 1732 B.C. (*Gen.* xxxv. 4).

EARTH, see *Globe*. "Earth to Earth" discussion in 1875; advocacy of cremation, see *Burials*.

EARTHENWARE, see *Pottery*.

EARTHQUAKES. Anaxagoras supposed that earthquakes were produced by subterraneous

EARTHQUAKES.

clouds bursting into lightning, which shook the vaults that confined them, 435 B.C. *Diog. Laert.* Kircher, Des Cartes, and others, supposed that there were many vast cavities under ground which have a communication with each other, some of which abound with water, others with exhalations, arising from inflammable substances, as nitre, bitumen, sulphur, &c. Dr. Stukeley and Dr. Priestley attributed earthquakes to electricity. They are probably due to steam generated by subterraneous heat. An elaborate Catalogue of earthquakes (from B.C. 1606 to A.D. 1842), with commentaries on the phenomena, by R. and J. W. Mallet, was published by the British Association in 1858. In 1860 the velocity of their propagation was estimated by Mr. J. Brown at between 470 and 530 feet per second.* See *Seismometer*.

One which made Enbœa an island	B.C.	425
Helice and Bura in Peloponnesus swallowed up		373
The chasm in the Roman Forum into which Quintus Curtius leaped, was probably an earthquake		364
Duras, in Greece, buried with all its inhabitants; and 12 cities in Campania also buried		345
Lysimachia and its inhabitants buried about		283
Ephesus and other cities overturned	A.D.	17
One accompanied the eruption of Vesuvius when Pompeii and Herculaneum were buried		79
Four cities in Asia, two in Greece, and two in Galatia overturned		105 of 106
Antioch destroyed		115
Nicomedia, Casarea, and Nicea overturned		126
In Asia, Pontus, and Macedonia, 150 cities and towns damaged		157
Nicomedia again demolished, and its inhabitants buried in its ruins		358
One felt by nearly the whole world		543
At Constantinople; its edifices destroyed, and thousands perished		557
In Africa; many cities overturned		560
Awful one in Syria, Palestine, and Asia; more than 500 towns were destroyed, and the loss of life surpassed all calculation		742
In France, Germany, and Italy		801
Constantinople overturned; all Greece shaken		936
One felt throughout England		1089
One at Antioch; many towns destroyed		1114
Catania, in Sicily, overturned, and 15,000 persons buried in the ruins		1137
One severely felt at Lincoln		1142
In Syria, &c., 20,000 perished		1153
At Calabria; one of its cities and all its inhabitants overwhelmed in the Adriatic sea	Sept.	1186
In Cilicia, 60,000 perished		1268
One again felt throughout England; Glastonbury destroyed		1274
In England; the greatest known there	14 Nov.	1318
At Naples; 40,000 persons perished	5 Dec.	1456
Constantinople; thousands perished	14 Sept.	1509
At Lisbon; 1500 houses and 30,000 persons buried in the ruins; several neighbouring towns engulfed,	26 Feb.	1531
One felt in London; part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell	6 April,	1580
In Japan; several cities made ruins, and thousands perished	2 July,	1596
In Naples; 30 towns or villages ruined; 70,000 lives lost	30 July,	1626
Awful one at Calabria	27 March,	1638

* Mrs. Somerville states that about 255 earthquakes have occurred in the British Isles; all slight. To avoid the effects of a shock predicted by a madman, for the 8th of April, 1750, thousands of persons, particularly those of rank and fortune, passed the night on the 7th in their carriages and in tents in Hyde-park.

Ragusa ruined; 5000 perished	6 April, 1667	In Spain; Murcia and numerous villages devastated; 6000 persons perished	21 March, 1829
At Schamaki, lasted 3 months; 80,000 perished	"	Canton and neighbourhood; above 6000 perished,	26 & 27 May, 1830
At Rimini; above 1500 perished	14 April, 1672	In the duchy of Parma; 40 shocks at Borgotaro; and at Pontremoli many houses thrown down,	14 Feb. 1834
One severely felt at Dublin, &c.	17 Oct. 1690	Concepcion, &c., in Chili, destroyed	20 Feb. 1835
One at Jamaica, which totally destroyed Port Royal, whose houses were engulfed 40 fathoms deep, and 3000 perished	7 June, 1692	In Calabria, Cosenza and villages destroyed; 1000 persons buried	29 April, "
One in Sicily, which overturned 54 cities and towns, and 300 villages; of Catania and its 18,000 inhabitants, not a trace remained; more than 100,000 lives were lost.	Sept. 1693	In Calabria; 100 perish at Castiglione	12 Oct. "
Aquila, in Italy, ruined; 5000 perished	2 Feb. 1703	At Martinique; nearly half of Port Royal destroyed; nearly 700 persons killed, and the whole island damaged	11 Jan. 1839
Jeddo, Japan, ruined; 200,000 perished	3 Nov. 1706	At Ternate; the island made a waste, and thousands of lives lost	14 Feb. 1840
In the Abruzzi; 15,000 perished	May & June, 1716	Awful and destructive earthquake at mount Ararat, in one of the districts of Armenia; 3137 houses were overthrown, and several hundred persons perished	27 July, "
At Algiers; 20,000 perished	1 Sept. 1726	Great earthquake at Zante, where many persons perished	30 Oct. "
Palermo nearly destroyed; nearly 6000 lives lost	30 Nov. 1731	At Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, which destroyed nearly two-thirds of the town; between 4000 and 5000 lives were lost	7 May, 1842
Again in China; and 100,000 people swallowed up at Pekin	29 Nov. 1732	At Point à Pitre, Guadaloupe, which was entirely destroyed	8 Feb. 1843
In Naples, &c.; 1940 perished	28 Oct. 1746	At Rhodes and Macri, when a mountain fell in at the latter place, crushing a village, and destroying 600 persons	28 Feb.—7 March, 1851
Lima and Callao demolished; 18,000 persons buried in the ruins	19 Feb. 1750	At Valparaiso, where more than 400 houses were destroyed	2 April, "
In London, &c., a slight shock	21 Nov. 1751	In South Italy; Melfi almost laid in ruins; 14,000 lives lost	14 Aug. "
Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo, ruined	29 July, 1752	Philippine isles; Manila much injured	16-30 Sept. 1852
Adrianople nearly overwhelmed	Sept. 1754	In N.W. of England, slight	9 Nov. "
At Grand Cairo; half of the houses and 40,000 persons swallowed up	April, 1755	Thebes, in Greece, nearly destroyed	18 Aug. 1853
Quito destroyed	7 June, "	St. Salvador, S. America, destroyed	16 April, 1854
Kaschan, N. Persia, destroyed; 40,000 perished	1 Nov. "	Anasaca, in Japan, and Simoda, in Nippon, destroyed; Jeddo much injured	23 Dec. "
Great earthquake at Lisbon. In about eight minutes most of the houses and upwards of 50,000 inhabitants were swallowed up, and whole streets buried. The cities of Coimbra, Oporto, and Braga, suffered dreadfully, and St. Ubes was wholly overturned. In Spain, a large part of Malaga became ruins. One half of Fez, in Morocco, was destroyed, and more than 12,000 Arabs perished there. The island of Madeira was affected; and 2000 houses in the island of Mitylene, in the Archipelago, were overthrown. This awful earthquake extended 5000 miles; even to Scotland	30 Oct. 1759	Broussa, in Turkey, nearly destroyed	28 Feb. 1855
In Syria, extended over 10,000 square miles; Baalbec destroyed; here 20,000 perished	28 June, 1763	Several villages in Central Europe destroyed,	25, 26 July, "
Comorn, Pesth, &c., much damaged	Aug. 1767	Jeddo, Japan, nearly destroyed	11 Nov. "
At Martinico; 1600 persons perished	7 June, 1773	At the island of Great Sanger, one of the Molucces, volcanic eruption and earthquake; nearly 3000 lives lost	2 March, 1856
At Guatemala; Santiago, with its inhabitants, swallowed up	3 July, 1778	In the Mediterranean; at Candia, 500 lives lost; Rhodes, 100; and other islands, 150	12 Oct. "
A destructive one at Smyrna	7 June, 1780	In Calabria, Montemurro and other towns destroyed, and about 10,000 lives lost	16 Dec. 1857
At Tauris; 15,000 houses thrown down, and multitudes buried	5 Feb. 1783	Corinth nearly destroyed	21 Feb. 1858
Messina and other towns in Italy and Sicily overthrown; thousands perished	23 July, 1784	At Quito; about 5000 persons killed, and an immense amount of property destroyed	22 March, 1859
Ezginghan, near Erzeroum, destroyed, and 5000 persons buried in its ruins	12 Oct. 1788	Erzeroum, Asia Minor; thousands perished,	2 June—17 July, "
At Borgo di San Sepolcro; many houses and 1000 persons swallowed up	30 Sept. 1789	At San Salvador; many buildings destroyed, no lives lost	8 Dec. "
In Naples; Vesuvius overwhelmed the city of Torre del Greco	June, 1794	In Cornwall, slight	21 Oct. 1859; 13 Jan. 1860
The whole country between Santa Fé and Panamá destroyed, including Cuzco and Quito; 40,000 people buried in one second	4 Feb. 1797	At Mendoza, South America; about two-thirds of the city and 7000 lives lost	20 March, "
Cumana, S. America, ruined	14 Dec. "	In Perugia, Italy; several lives lost	8 May, 1861
At Constantinople, which destroyed the royal palace, and many buildings	26 Sept. 1800	In Greece; N. Morea, Corinth, and other places injured	26 Dec. "
From Cronstadt to Constantinople	26 Oct. 1802	Guatemala: 150 buildings and 14 churches destroyed	19 Dec. 1862
A violent one felt in Holland	end of Jan. 1804	Rhodes; 13 villages destroyed, about 300 persons perished, and much cattle and property lost,	22 April, 1863
At Frosolone, Naples; 6000 lives lost	26 July, 1805	Manilla, Philippine isles; immense destruction of property; about 1000 persons perished	2, 3 July, "
At the Azores; a village of St. Michael's sunk, and a lake of boiling water appeared in its place,	11 Aug. 1810	Central, west, and north-west of England, at 3 h. 22 m. A.M. 6 Oct. "	
Awful one at Caracas (which see)	26 March, 1812	At Macchia, Bendinella, &c., Sicily; 200 houses destroyed, 64 persons killed	18 July, 1865
Several throughout India; district of Kutch sunk; 2000 persons buried	16 June, 1819	Slight earthquake near Tours and Blois, in France,	14 Sept. 1866
Genoa, Palermo, Rome, and many other towns greatly damaged; thousands perish	"	Argostoli, Cephalonia; above 50 perished	4 Feb. 1867
Aleppo destroyed; above 20,000 perish; shocks on 10 & 13 Aug., and 5 Sept.	10 Nov. 1822	At Mitylene; about 1000 killed	8, 9 March, "
Coast of Chili permanently raised	5 March, 1823	Djocja, Java; above 400 perished; town destroyed	10 June, "
Very violent at Palermo and other parts of Sicily	15-17 May 1826	The cities of Arequipa, Iquique, Tacna, and Cheucha, and many small towns in Peru and Ecuador	"
Violent shocks at Granada, in Spain; buildings destroyed	2 Feb. 1828		
Island of Ischia; 28 men killed in Casamicciola; many buildings destroyed			

* In the course of 75 years, from 1783 to 1857, the kingdom of Naples lost, at least, 111,000 inhabitants by the effects of earthquakes, or more than 1500 per year, out of an average population of 6,000,000!—*Lacaita*.

- destroyed; about 25,000 lives lost, and 30,000 rendered homeless; loss of property estimated at 60,000,000. 13-15 Aug. 1868
 About 11,000 collected in London to relieve the sufferers.]
- Slight earthquake in W. England and S. Wales; felt at Bath, Swansea, &c. 30 Oct. "
- In Santa Maura, an Ionian Isle, the town Santa Maura destroyed; about 17 persons perished. 28 Dec. 1869
- At Quebec, not much damage. 20 Oct. 1870
- In Calabria; several villages destroyed, early in Oct. "
- N. W. England; houses shaken, crockery broken, evening, 17 March; slight in Yorkshire, 22 March, 1871
- California; several small towns destroyed; about 30 killed. 26, 27 March, 1872
- Lehree, Eastern Catchi, Sind frontier, India, destroyed; about 500 killed. 14, 15 Dec. "
- San Salvador nearly destroyed; about 50 killed; the rest escaped through timely warning. 19 March, 1873
- North of Italy: at Feletto, near Conegliano, Venezia, church destroyed; about 50 killed; lives lost at Belluno, &c.; shock felt at Venice, Verona, &c. 29 June, "
- Azagra, Spain: 200 killed by a landslide. 22 July, 1874
- Antigua and other places in Guatemala destroyed; great loss of life. 3 Sept. "
- Kara Hissar and other places in Asia Minor; great destruction of life. 3-5 May, 1875
- Smyrna, and neighbourhood; many perish, 12 May, "
- San José de Cucuta and other towns near Santander on the boundary of Colombia, destroyed; about 14,000 lives said to be lost. 16-18 May, "
- Lahore and vicinity, India; several killed. 12 Dec. "
- At Scheib on the Danube, felt throughout Austrian empire. 17 July, 1876
- Earthquake and great tidal wave near Callao; went southward; much shipping and several towns destroyed; not much mortality. 9, 10 May, 1877
- Cua, Venezuela, nearly destroyed, about 300 killed, loss about 30,000. 14 April, 1878
- Shocks felt at Cologne and other parts of Germany; and Holland; houses much shaken; bells rung, &c., 9-11 A.M. 26 Aug. "
- del Reale, Catania, Sicily, 5 villages destroyed, 10 persons killed. 17 June, 1879
- Severe shock at Brèg in Switzerland, felt at Berne, Zurich, Geneva, &c., several killed. 4 July, 1880
- Manilla, &c., Philippines, cathedral destroyed, several killed, many hurt. 18-24 July, "
- Smyrna and neighbourhood, many houses destroyed, 2 persons killed. 29, 30 July, "
- Valparaiso; at Illapel, Chili, about 200 perish, 13 Sept. "
- South Austria, much damage with loss of life, at Agram, &c. 10-16 Nov.—8 Dec. "
- Slight shocks at Inverary and other places W. Scotland. 28 Nov. "
- Berne, and other places, Switzerland, houses split up, &c. 27 Jan. and 3 March, 1881
- Severe shocks in South Italy, much destruction and loss of life at Casamicciola, a town in the Isle of Ischia, 285 houses destroyed, 114 lives lost, about 36,000 loss, 4 March; more destruction by another shock. 15 March, "
- Cio—the town and several villages destroyed, about 4000 perish, much destruction ensues, successive shocks, beginning 1.30 P.M. 3 April, 1882
- Manama; railway partially destroyed. 7, 9, 10 Sept. 1883
- Slight shock in Cornwall and Devon. 25 June, 1883
- Casamicciola, and several villages in the island of Ischia, almost entirely destroyed, 1900 lives lost, 28 July; slight shocks since; one severe. 3 Aug. "
- [Great exertions of the military; many remarkable preservations.]
- Anatolia, coast of Asia Minor; Ischesne and about 30 small towns and villages destroyed, about 100 lives lost and 30,000 destitute; Smyrna much shaken. 16 Oct. "
- Shocks felt at Gibraltar. 20 Oct. *et seq.* "
- Severe shocks in eastern counties of England, proceeding from N.E. to S.W., centre Colchester, where the congregational church steeple fell, as well as many chimneys; damage estimated at 10,000; much destruction in neighbouring villages; many inhabitants rendered homeless; Langenhoe church wrecked; much damage at Abberton; a child killed at Rowhedge; an invalid died; the shock felt more or less distinctly at Coggeshall, Sudbury, Ipswich, Cambridge, Bishop's Stortford, Northampton, Leicester, Woolwich, Sheerness, different parts of London, Hampstead, &c. 22 April, 1834
- [See *Mansion house Funds.*]
- Severe shocks for several days on Asiatic shore of sea of Marmora; about 20 deaths reported. 19 May, "
- A violent shock on the Island of Kishu, near the mouth of the Persian Gulf; 12 villages destroyed; about 200 people killed. 19-20 May, "
- Slight shocks in the Alban hills, near Rome. 7 Aug. "
- Slight shocks throughout United States, from Washington to New York. 10, 11 Aug. "
- At Genoa, 27 Nov.; at Marseilles, Lyons, &c. 29 Nov. "
- Severe shocks in Andalusia, Malaga; many houses destroyed, about 266 persons killed; felt at Madrid. 25 Dec. "
- Several towns destroyed: Alhama, Granada, many killed; Periana, about 900 killed. 26, 27 Dec. "
- Shocks, intermitting. 26-31 Dec. "
- Slight shocks in Carinthia and Styria. 28 Dec. "
- Shocks, 1-27 Jan., much camping out. *et seq.* 1885
- Slight shocks in Styria. 27, 28 Jan. "
- Slight shocks at Alhama. 12 Feb. "
- Alarming shocks at Malaga and other towns, 27 Feb. "
- Stated number of victims in province of Granada, 690 (see *Spain*, 1884-5). 28 Feb. "
- Slight shocks at Rome. 9 April; in Granada. 11 April, "
- Severe shock at Srinagur, Cashmere; 87 killed, 30-31 May; successive shocks, 3081 deaths, 70,000 dwellings destroyed, reported up to 20 June; slight shocks up to. 8 July, "
- Sikuch, in the Caucasus, destroyed about 12 June, "
- Shocks in Yorkshire. 18 June, "
- Three shocks in Bengal; a village near Nattore sunk; announced. 25 July, "
- Shocks in Central Asia, Vernoe, Tashkend, &c., above 54 killed. 2 Aug. "
- Shocks in Algeria, about 30 killed at Msila. 3-5 Dec. "
- Shocks at Amatitlan, Guatemala. 18 Dec. "
- Severe shock at Granada, &c. 14 March, 1836
- Severe shocks in the Morea, Ionian Islands, Malta, and neighbourhood; Filiatra, Gargaliano, and Pyrgos on the mainland destroyed; 300 lives lost. 27 Aug. "
- Shocks throughout United States, chiefly in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama; three-fourths of Charleston destroyed, 96 persons perish; Savannah, Washington; 17 shocks at Charleston. 31 Aug.; other shocks on Atlantic coast. 2, 3 Sept.; slight shocks occasionally. 3-14 Sept. and 22 Oct. "
- Severe shocks from Corsica to Lyons and Geneva, and from Milan to beyond Marseilles; centre point Nice and neighbourhood; buildings thrown down and much damage, 5.37 to 9 A.M.; about 12 deaths in French territory and 2,000 in Italy. 23 Feb.; San Remo district 300 killed; slight shocks. 24 Feb. 1887
- Slight shocks near Mentone. 11 March, "
- Violent shocks at Montezuma, &c., San Francisco, about 170 perish; announced. 8 May, "
- Violent long-continued earthquake at Tokio, Japan. 15 Jan. "
- Earthquake at Vernoe and Almatensky, Turkestan; about 140 perish; announced. 13 June, "
- Earthquake shocks in Hawaii (*Owhyhee*); 162 persons perish. 5 May, *et seq.* "
- Violent earthquake shocks at Athens and neighbourhood. 4 Oct. "
- Destruction of Bisignano, Cosenza, Calabria, by earthquake; about 25 lives lost, about 4,000 homeless. 4 Dec. "
- Slight shock all over Scotland. 2 Feb. 1883
- Earthquake at Yunnan, China, 4,000 persons killed. March, "
- Slight shocks in Annandale, Scotland. 19 July, "
- Several severe shocks in New Zealand, without loss of life. 1 Sept. "
- Shocks at Vostitza, Greece, damage estimated at 2,000,000 drachmas. 10 Sept. "
- Destructive shocks at Costa Rica, with loss of life, cathedral and palace destroyed. 29, 30 Dec. "

Slight earthquake at Edinburgh, little damage 18 Jan. 1839
 Earthquake in Asia Minor . . . 17 Jan. "
 Slight shock in East Lancashire . . . 10 Feb. "

EAST AFRICA, see under *Slave Trade* and *Zanzibar*.

EAST ANGLES, the sixth kingdom of the Heptarchy, commenced by Uffa, 526; ended with Ethelbert in 792; see *Britain*. The bishop's see founded by St. Felix, who converted the East Angles in 630, was eventually settled at Norwich (*which see*) about 1094.

EASTBOURNE, a town on the coast of Sussex. Roman remains found here. Incorporated July, 1883. Many buildings have been erected by the duke of Devonshire. Town hall opened 9 Oct. 1884.

EAST END JUVENILE MISSION established 1866, to reclaim destitute children. It maintains homes, schools, an infirmary, &c. Hon. director, Dr. T. J. Barnardo, see *Barnardo's Homes*. For *East end murders*, see *Whitechapel*.

EASTER, instituted about 68, the festival observed by the church in commemoration of Our Saviour's resurrection, so called in England from the Saxon goddess *Eostre*, whose festival was in April. After much contention between the eastern and western churches, it was ordained by the council of Nice, 325, to be observed on the same day throughout the whole Christian world. But the eastern and western churches generally differ; they coincided in 1882. "Easter-day is the Sunday following that fourteenth day of the calendar moon which happens upon or next after the 21st March: so that, if the said fourteenth day be a Sunday, Easter-day is not that Sunday but the next." Easter-day may be any day of the five weeks which commence with March 22 and end with April 25. The dispute between the old British church and the new Anglo-Saxon church respecting Easter was settled about 664.—Easter Sunday, 1889, 21 April; 1890, 6 April; 1891, 29 Mar.; 1892, 17 April; 1893, 2 April.

EASTER ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, was discovered by Davis in 1686; it was visited by Roggewein, April 1722, and from him obtained the name it now bears; it was visited by captain Cook, March 1774. At the south-east extremity is the crater of an extinguished volcano, about two miles in circuit and 800 feet deep.

EASTERN (or GREEK) CHURCH, see *Greek Church*.

EASTERN EMPIRE. After the death of the emperor Jovian, in Feb. 364, the generals at Nice elected Valentinian as his successor, who, in June, made his brother Valens emperor of the West; the final division was in 395, between the sons of Theodosius. The eastern empire ended with the capture of Constantinople, and death of Constantine XIII., 29 May, 1453; see *Turkey*.

Nestorius, the bishop, nominated the first patriarch of Constantinople . . . 9 July, 381
 Theodosius the Great succours Valentinian II., the western emperor, and defeats the tyrant Maximus, at Aquileia . . . 388
 Valentinian II. slain by Arbogastes the Frank, who makes Eugenius emperor . . . 392
 Eugenius defeated and slain by Theodosius, who re-unites the two empires . . . 6 Sept. 394
 Death of Theodosius; the empire finally divided between his sons—Arcadius receives the east, Honorius the west . . . 17 Jan. 395
 Constantinople walled by Theodosius II. . . 413
 Alaric the Goth begins to ravage the empire . . . "

Violent religious dissensions; Theodosius II. establishes schools, and revives learning . . . 425
 The Theodosian code promulgated . . . 438
 The councils of Ephesus, 431; of Chalcedon . . . 451
 Frequent sanguinary conflicts between the Blues and Greens, circus factions at Constantinople, 498-520
 The Justinian code published . . . 529
 War with Persia; beginning of the victorious career of Belisarius, the imperial general . . . 529-531
 He suppresses the "Nika" ("conquer") insurrection of the circus factions; 30,000 Greeks slain, and Constantinople burnt . . . 532
 Dedication of St. Sophia . . . 537
 Victories of Belisarius in Africa, Italy, and the East . . . 533-541
 Recalled through Justinian's jealousy, 542; again, 548; again, 549; disgraced . . . 562
 Beginning of the Turkish power in Asia . . . 545
 The Slavonians ravage Illyria . . . 551
 Narses defeats Totila and the Goths near Rome . . . 552
 Disaffection of Narses . . . 561
 Death of Belisarius, aged 84; of Justinian (83) . . . 565
 Victories of Maurice and Narses in the East, 579 *et seq.*
 Severe contests with the Avars . . . 594-620
 Narses burnt at Constantinople . . . 606
 The flight (Hajira) of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, where he establishes himself as a prophet and prince . . . 16 July, 622
 Victorious career of Heraclius II. . . 622 *et seq.*
 He recovers his lost territories . . . 627
 The Saracens invade the empire, 632; defeat Heraclius at Ainzadin, 633; at Yermuk, 636; take Alexandria, 640; and the Greek provinces in Africa . . . 648
 Constans purchases peace with them . . . 660
 They besiege Constantinople seven times . . . 672-677
 The Bulgarians establish a kingdom in Moesia (now Bulgaria), 678; they ravage the country up to Constantinople . . . 711
 The Saracens vainly invest Constantinople, 716, 718; defeated . . . 720
 Leo III. the Isaurian, forbids the worship of images: (this leads to the Iconoclast controversy, and eventually to the separation of the eastern and western churches). . . 726
 A great invading Arab force (90,000) defeated by Acronius . . . 739
 The monasteries dissolved . . . 770
 Destruction of images throughout the empire decreed, 754; image-worship restored by the empress Irene (for which she was canonized) . . . 787
 The empire loses the exarchate of Italy, 752; Dalmatia, 825; Sicily and Crete . . . 827
 Image-worship persecuted, 830; restored, 842; forbidden at Constantinople by one council, 869; restored by another . . . 879
 South Italy annexed to the empire . . . 890
 Five emperors reigning at one time . . . 928
 Naples added to the empire . . . 987
 Basil subdues the Bulgarians . . . 1014
 Bulgaria annexed to the empire . . . 1018
 The Turks invade Asia Minor . . . 1068
 The Normans conquer South Italy . . . 1080
 The first crusade; Alexis I. recovers Asia . . . 1097
 The Venetians victorious over the Greeks . . . 1125
 The Hungarians repelled, 1152; peace made with the Normans in Sicily . . . 1156
 Wars with the Turks and the Venetians . . . 1172
 Cyprus lost to the empire . . . 1190
 The fourth crusade begins . . . 1202
 Revolt of Alexis against his brother Isaac; the crusaders take Constantinople, and restore Isaac and his son Alexis IV. . . 19 July, 1203
 Alexis Ducas murders Alexis IV. and usurps the throne; the crusaders take Constantinople, kill Alexis, and establish the Latin empire, under Baldwin, count of Flanders . . . 9 May, 1204
 Empire of Nice founded by Theodore Lascaris . . . 1208
 Kingdom of Epirus and Ætolia established . . . 1261
 Constantinople recovered, and the empire re-established by Michael Palæologus . . . 25 July, 1261
 Establishment of the Turkish empire in Asia, under Othman I. . . 1299
 The Genoese trade in the Black sea . . . 1303
 The Turks ravage Mysia, &c., 1340 and 1345; and settle in the coast of Thrace . . . 1353
 The sultan Amurath takes Adrianople, and makes

- it his capital, 1362; and, by treaty, greatly reduces the emperor's territories . . . 1373
 All the Greek possessions in Asia lost . . . 1390
 Sultan Bajazet defeats the Christians under Sigismund of Hungary, at Nicopolis . . . 28 Sept. 1396
 The emperor Manuel vainly solicits help from the western sovereigns . . . 1400
 A Turkish pacha established at Athens . . . 1401
 The Greek empire made tributary to Timour, 1402; who subjugates the Turkish sultan, and dismembers his empire, 1403; death of Timour, on his way to China . . . 1405
 Dissension amongst the Turks defers the fall of Constantinople, 1403-12; Mahomet I. aided by the emperor Manuel, becomes sultan . . . 1413
 Amurath II. in vain besieges Constantinople, 1422; peace made . . . 1425
 John Palæologus visits Rome and other places, soliciting help in vain . . . 1437-40
 Accession of Constantine XIII., last emperor . . . 1448
 Accession of Mahomet II. 1451; begins the siege of Constantinople, 6 April; takes it . . . 29 May, 1453
 (He granted the Christians personal security and free exercise of their religion.) See Turkey.

EMPERORS OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE.

364. Valens.
 379. Theodosius I. the Great.
 395. Arcadius, the son of Theodosius.
 408. Theodosius II. succeeded his father.
 450. Marcian, a Thracian of obscure family.
 457. Leo I. the Thracian.
 474. Leo II. the Younger, died the same year.
 Zeno, called the *Isaurian*.
 491. Anastasius I. an Illyrian, of mean birth.
 518. Justin I. originally a private soldier.
 527. Justinian I. founder of the Digest.
 565. Justin II. nephew of Justinian.
 578. Tiberius II. renowned for his virtues.
 582. Maurice, the Cappadocian: murdered with all his children, by his successor,
 602. Phocas, the Usurper, a centurion, whose crimes and cruelties led to his own assassination in 610.
 610. Heraclius, by whom Phocas was dethroned.
 641. (Heraclionas) Constantine III. reigned a few months; poisoned by his step-mother Martina.
 Constans II.: assassinated in a bath.
 668. Constantine III. (or IV.) Pogonatus.
 685. Justinian II. son of the preceding; abhorred for his exactions, debaucheries, and cruelties: dethroned and mutilated by his successor,
 695. Leontius: dethroned and mutilated by Tiberius Aspimar.
 698. Tiberius III. Aspimar.
 705. Justinian II. restored. Leontius and Tiberius degraded in the Hippodrome, and put to death. Justinian slain in 711.
 711. Philippicus-Bardanes: assassinated.
 713. Anastasius II.: fled on the election of Theodosius in 716; afterwards delivered up to Leo III. and put to death.
 716. Theodosius III.
 718. Leo III. the *Isaurian*.
 [In this reign (726) commences the great Iconoclastic controversy; the alternate prohibition and restoration of images involves the peace of several reigns.]
 741. Constantine IV. (or V.) Copronymus, son of the preceding; succeeded by his son.
 775. Leo IV.
 780. Constantine V. (or VI.) and his mother Irene.
 790. Constantine, alone, by the desire of the people, Irene having become unpopular.
 792. Irene again, jointly with her son, and afterwards alone, 797; deposed for her cruelties and murders, and exiled.
 802. Nicephorus I. Logothetes: slain.
 811. Stauracius: reigns a few days only.
 Michael I.: defeated in battle, abdicates the throne, and retires to a monastery.
 813. Leo V. the Armenian: killed in the temple at Constantinople on Christmas-day, 820, by conspirators in the interest of his successor,
 820. Michael II. the Stammerer.
 829. Theophilus, son of Michael.
 842. Michael III. Porphyrogenitus, and the Sot, son of the preceding; murdered by his successor,

867. Basil I. the Macedonian.
 886. Leo VI. the Philosopher.
 911. Alexander and Constantine VI. (or VII.) Porphyrogenitus, brother and son of Leo, the latter only six years of age; the former dying in 912, Zoë, mother of Constantine, assumes the regency.
 919. Romanus Lecapenus, usurper, associates with him his sons:
 920. Christopher, and
 928. Stephen and Constantine VII. (or VIII.)
 [Five emperors now reign: Christopher dies, 931; Romanus exiled by his sons Constantine and Stephen, who are themselves banished the next year.]
 945. Constantine VII. (or VIII.) reigns alone: poisoned by his daughter-in-law, Theophania, 959.
 959. Romanus II. son of preceding: contrived his father's death: banished his mother, Helena.
 963. Nicephorus II. Phocas: married Theophania, his predecessor's consort, who has him assassinated.
 969. John I. Zimisces, celebrated general; takes Basil II. and Constantine VIII. (or IX.), sons of Romanus II., as colleagues; John dies, supposed by poison, and
 976. Basil II. and Constantine VIII. reign: the former dies in 1025; the latter in 1028.
 1028. Romanus III. Argyropulus: poisoned by his profligate consort Zoë, who raises
 1034. Michael IV. the Paphlagonian, to the throne: on his death Zoë places
 1041. Michael V. Calaphates, as his successor: Zoë dethrones him, has his eyes put out, and marries
 1042. Constantine IX. (or X.) Monomachus, and Zoë reign jointly: Zoë dies, 1050.
 1054. Theodora, widow of Constantine.
 1056. Michael VI. Stratiotes, or Strato: deposed.
 1057. Isaac I. Comnenus: abdicates.
 1059. Constantine X. (or XI.) Ducas.
 1067. Eudokia, consort of the preceding, and Romanus IV. Diogenes, whom she marries, reign to the prejudice of Michael, Constantine's son.
 1071. Michael VII. Parapinaces, recovers his throne, and reigns jointly with Constantine XI. (or XII.)
 1078. Nicephorus III.: dethroned by
 1081. Alexis or Alexius I. Comnenus, succeeded by
 1118. John Comnenus (Kalos), his son, died of a wound from a poisoned arrow.
 1143. Manuel I. Comnenus, son of John.
 1180. Alexis II. Comnenus, son of the preceding, under the regency of the empress Maria, his mother.
 1183. Andronicus I. Comnenus, causes Alexis to be strangled, and seizes the throne; put to death by
 1185. Isaac II. Angelus-Comnenus, who is deposed, imprisoned, and deprived of his eyes by his brother,
 1195. Alexis III. Angelus, the Tyrant: deposed, and his eyes put out; died in a monastery.
 1203. Isaac II. again, with his son, Alexis IV.: deposed.
 1204. Alexis V. Ducas, murders Alexis IV.; is killed by the crusaders.

LATIN EMPERORS.

1204. Baldwin I. earl of Flanders, on the capture of Constantinople by the Latins, elected emperor; made a prisoner by the king of Bulgaria and never heard of afterwards.
 1206. Henry I. his brother: dies in 1217.
 1216. Peter de Courtenay, his brother-in-law.
 1221. Robert de Courtenay, his son.
 1228. Baldwin II. his brother, a minor, and John de Brienne, of Jerusalem, regent and associate emperor.
 1261. [Constantinople recovered, and the empire of the Franks or Latins terminates.]

GREEK EMPERORS AT NICE.

1204. Theodore Lascaris I.
 1222. John Ducas Vataces.
 1255. Theodore Lascaris II., his son.
 1259. John Lascaris, and (1260) Michael VIII. Palæologus.

GREEK EMPERORS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

1261. Michael VIII. now at Constantinople: puts out the eyes of John, and reigns alone.

1282. Andronicus II. Palæologus the Elder, son of preceding: deposed by
 1328. Andronicus III. the Younger, his grandson.
 1341. John Palæologus I. under the guardianship of John Cantacuzenus: the latter proclaimed emperor at Adrianople.
 1347. John Cantacuzenus abdicates.
 1355. John Palæologus I. restored.
 1391. Manuel II. Palæologus, his son: succeeded by his son and colleague.
 1425. John Palæologus II. The throne claimed by his three brothers.
 1448. Constantine Palæologus XII. (XIII. or XIV. some of the other emperors being called *Constantine* by some writers) killed, when Constantinople was taken, 29 May, 1453.

EASTERN QUESTION ASSOCIATION formed, the duke of Westminster president, Dec. 1876.

EASTERN ROUMELIA, see *Roumelia*.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION, for the advocacy of the interests of all the inhabitants of India, founded 7 Nov. 1866. A journal is published.

EAST INDIA STOCK DIVIDEND REMEMPTION ACT passed 15 May, 1873. It finally abolished the company on 1 June, 1874, and made needful arrangements.

EAST INDIES, see *India*.

EAST LONDON MUSEUM, see *Bethnal Green*.

EAST SAXONS, see under *Britain*.

EBELIANS, a German revivalist sect, which began at Königsberg in Prussia, about 1836, its leaders being archdeacon Ebel and Dr. Diestel, who were tried and condemned for unsound doctrine and impure lives in 1839. The sentence was annulled in 1842, it is said by royal influence. The sect is popularly termed "Mucker," German for hypocrites. Their theory and practice of spiritual marriage is described by Mr. Hepworth Dixon in his "Spiritual Wives," 1868.

EBIONITES, heretics, in the 1st century, a branch of the Nazarenes, were of two kinds: one believed that Our Saviour was born of a virgin, observed all the precepts of the Christian religion, but added the ceremonies of the Jews; the other believed that Christ was born after the manner of all mankind, and denied his divinity. Photinus revived the sect in 342.

EBONITE (vulcanised india-rubber), see *Caoutchouc*.

EBRO, a river in Spain—the scene of a signal defeat of the Spaniards by the French, under Lannes, near Tudela, 23 Nov. 1808; and also of several important movements of the allied British and Spanish armies during the Peninsular war (1809—1813).

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONS: appointed by queen Elizabeth, 1559; by James I. in Scotland, 1617; by the English parliament in 1641; and by James II. to coerce the universities in 1687. A Church Inquiry Commission, appointed 23 June, 1832, reported June, 1835. The present Ecclesiastical Commissioners (bishops, deans, and laymen) for the management of church property, were appointed in Feb. 1835; incorporated in 1836; and their proceedings regulated in 1840 and 1841. The law relating to them was amended in 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS. There existed no distinction between lay and ecclesiastical courts in England until 1085, after the Norman con-

quest; see *Arches* and *Consistory Courts*. Till the establishment of the Divorce and Probate courts (*which see*) in 1857, the following were the causes cognisable in ecclesiastical courts: blasphemy, apostasy from Christianity, heresy, schism, ordinations, institutions to benefices, matrimony, divorces, bastardy, tithes, incest, fornication, adultery, probate of wills, administrations, &c.

A royal commission of inquiry respecting these courts agreed to, house of lords; 7 March, 1881, appointed. Report issued, Aug. 1883.

ECCLESIASTICAL DILAPIDATIONS, law respecting, amended by acts passed in 1871 and 1872.

ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE, Church of England semi-official journal; sent gratuitously to all dignitaries and incumbents; established 10 July, 1838.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, or **STATES OF THE CHURCH**, see *Rome, Modern*.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ACT, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 60 (1851), repealed 24 July, 1871; see *Papal Aggression*.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, formed in 1839, was originally the Cambridge Campden Society, mainly established by the 2nd earl of Gainsborough (Charles George Noel) for the proper restoration of ancient churches.

ECHO. The time which elapses between the utterance of a sound and its return must be more than one-twelfth of a second, to form an echo. The whispering gallery of St. Paul's is a well-known example. The *Echo*, independent evening paper, price 3d., established Dec. 1868.

ECKMÜHL (Bavaria), the site of a battle between the main armies of France (75,000) and Austria (40,000); Napoleon and marshal Davoust (hence prince d'Eckmühl) defeated the archduke Charles, 22 April, 1809.

ECCLECTICS (from Greek, *eklego*, I choose), ancient philosophers (called *Analogetici*, and also *Philalethes*, the lovers of truth), who, without attaching themselves to any sect, chose what they judged good from each: of them was Potamon of Alexandria, about A.D. 1. Also a Christian sect, who considered the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit of Christianity.

ECLIPSE (the race-horse), see *Races*.

ECLIPSES. Their revolution was calculated by Calippus, the Athenian, 336 B.C. The Egyptians said they had accurately observed 373 eclipses of the sun, and 832 of the moon, in the period from Vulcan to Alexander, who died 323 B.C. The theory of eclipses is said to have been known to the Chinese before 120 B.C. The first eclipse recorded happened 19 March, 721 B.C., at 8h. 40m. P.M., according to Ptolemy; it was lunar, and was observed with accuracy at Babylon.

A list of eclipses to the year 2000 is given in "*L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*."

The Royal Astronomical Society published a volume of "Observations made during total solar eclipses," 1880.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN.

The Nineveh eclipse (recorded, according to sir Henry Rawlinson, on a Nineveh tablet in the British Museum) . . . 15 June, B.C. 763
 That predicted by Thales; see *Halys* (Pliny, lib. ii. 9), believed to have occurred . . . 28 May, 585
 [Sir G. B. Airy thinks the date should be 610; others say 603 or 584 B.C. It is the one recorded by Herodotus as interrupting a battle between the Medes and Lydians.]

The alleged eclipse at the time of Xerxes' expedition against Greece, 480 B.C., is much disputed, and the darkness was probably meteorological.

One at Athens (*Thucydides*, lib. iv.) . . . B.C. 424
Eclipse of Agathocles (*Livy*) . . . 15 Aug. 370
Total one: three days' supplication decreed at Rome (*Livy*) . . . 188

One observed at Constantinople . . . A.D. 968
At the battle of Sticklestadt . . . 29 July, 1030

In France, when it was dark at noon-day (*Du Fresnoy*) . . . 29 June, 1033

In England: a total darkness (*W. Malmsb.*), 20 Mar. 1140
Again: the stars visible at ten in the morning (*Camden*) . . . 23 June, 1191

The true sun, and the appearance of another, so that astronomers alone could distinguish the difference by coloured glasses

Observed in Scotland; termed the "black hour" . . . 7 June, 1433

Observed in Scotland; termed "Mirk Monday" . . . 8 April, 1652

Total eclipse, visible in England; the darkness so great that the stars shone, and the birds went to roost at noon . . . 3 May, 1715

Last total eclipse observed in England; seen near Salisbury . . . 22 May, 1724

Remarkable one, central and annular in the interior of Europe . . . 7 Sept. 1802

Total eclipses—17 July, 1833; 8 July, 1842; 28 July, 1851.

An annular eclipse; it was seen and photographed at Oundle; but not seen well at other places . . . 15 March, 1858

Total eclipse of the sun; well seen by Sir G. B. Airy, astronomer royal, and others in Spain; Mr. Warren de la Rue took photographs, 18 July, 1860

Total eclipse of the sun of the longest possible duration; (the Royal Society provided means for its observation in India, by col. Walker, Mr. Herschel, and others) . . . 18 Aug. 1868

During the solar eclipse, 18 Aug. 1868, as observed in India, M. Janssen invented a method of studying the phenomena of the sun at any time, by employing several spectroscopes, whereby the spectrum is lengthened and the dazzling brilliancy diminished. Mr. Joseph Norman Lockyer had suggested a similar method of observation in 1866, but did not use it till 20 Oct. 1868, being then not aware of M. Janssen's discovery.

The solar eclipse well observed in North America, . . . 7 Aug. 1869

Two expeditions to observe the solar eclipse of 22 Dec. 1870, sent out by the British government, were not successful . . . 22 Dec. 1870

The solar eclipse well observed at Ceylon and in southern India, 12 Dec. 1871; and in North America, 29, 30 July, 1878; and in Egypt 17 May, 1882

[The same eclipses (about 70) recur in a period of 18 years 10½ days.]

Except the total eclipse, 12 Aug. 1999, there can be no total eclipse of the sun visible in England for 250 years: July, 1871. *Hind*.

Grand eclipse, well seen by astronomers at Caroline Island, &c., Pacific . . . 6 May, 1883

Eclipse of the sun well seen in North America, &c. . . 16 March, 1885

Solar eclipse 29 August, 1886; British expedition to island of Grenada (West Indies) authorized by Government April; eclipse well observed and photographed at Grenada . . . 1886

Great solar eclipse observed in the U.S. Pacific States . . . 1 Jan. 1889

OF THE MOON.

The first, observed by the Chaldeans at Babylon (*Ptolemy* iv.) . . . B.C. 721

A total one observed at Sardis (*Thucydides*, vii.) . . . 413

Again, in Asia Minor (*Polybius*) . . . 219

One at Rome, predicted by Q. Sulpitius Gallus (*Livy*, xlv.) . . . 168

One terrified the Roman troops and quelled their revolt (*Tacitus*) . . . A.D. 14

ECNOMUS, see *Himera*.

ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE, a military academy at Paris, established in 1794, and reorganised and given its present name on 1 Sept. 1795.

The "Journal" (which began in 1795) contains profound mathematical papers. The school was reorganised 4 Sept. 1816. The pupils helped to defend Paris in 1814 and 1830.

ECONOMIC MUSEUM (or Museum of Domestic and Sanitary Economy), at Twickenham, open free, was established chiefly by the agency of Mr. Thos. Twining, in 1860. It originated from the Paris exhibition of 1855.

ECONOMIST, London weekly journal, devoted to financial matters, first appeared 2 Sept. 1843.

ECONOMISTES, a philosophical sect, founded by François Quesnay (1694—1774), who exalted agriculture above all other arts; he asserted that it gave two things, the support of the labourer and an excess of value which belonged to the proprietor of the land ("product net"), and which alone should be taxed. He also favoured great freedom for industry and trade. His "Physiocratie" (1768), and other works, were at the time very popular, even at court, and are said to have influenced Adam Smith, author of "The Wealth of Nations."

ECORCHEURS (Flayers), bands of armed adventurers who desolated France and Belgium during the 15th century, beginning about 1435. Amongst their leaders were Chabannes, comte de Dammartin, the bastard of Armagnac, and Villandras; and they at one time numbered 100,000. They are said to have stripped their victims to their shirts, and flayed the cattle. They were favoured by the English invasion and the civil wars.

ECUADOR, see *Equator*.

EDDAS (thought formerly to mean *Oldemoder*, or "mother of mothers," by others, "art,") two books of songs and sagas (prose and verse) containing the Scandinavian mythology (or history of Odin, Thor, Freia, &c.), written by skalds or bards about the 11th or 12th centuries. Translations have been made into French, English, &c. MSS. of the Eddas exist at Copenhagen and Upsal.

EDDYSTONE (or EDYSTONE) LIGHT-HOUSE, off the port of Plymouth, erected by the Trinity-house to enable ships to avoid the Eddystone rock. The first lighthouse was commenced under Mr. Winstanley, in 1696; finished in 1699; and destroyed in the dreadful tempest of 27 Nov. 1703, when Mr. Winstanley and others perished. A wooden one, by Rudyerd, was built by order of parliament, and all ships were ordered to pay one penny per ton inwards and outwards towards supporting it, 1708. This lighthouse was burnt 4 Dec. 1755; and one on a better plan, erected by Mr. Smeaton, finished 9 Oct. 1759. The woodwork of this, burnt in 1770, was replaced by stone.

The foundation having given way, a new one was designed by Mr. (aft. sir) James N. Douglass, engineer of the Trinity House. The foundation-stone was laid by the duke of Edinburgh in the presence of the prince of Wales, 19 Aug., 1879. The corner-stone was placed by the duke on 1 June, 1881. Successfully lit, 3 Feb. 1882; opened by the duke, 18 May, 1882. Smeaton's light-house memorial tower erected at Plymouth; founded by duke of Edinburgh, 20 Oct. 1882. Inaugurated, 24 Sept. 1884.

EDEN, ship burnt; see *Wrecks*, 1873.

EDESSA (now Orfah), a town in Mesopotamia, said by some, to have been built by Nimrod; by Appian, to have been built by Seleucus. It became famous for its schools of theology in the 5th century. It was made a principality by the crusaders, and was taken by the Saracens, 1145; by

Nur-ed-deen, in 1144; and the Turks in 1184. Its ancient kings or rulers were named Abgarus and Mannus.

EDGE COTE, see *Banbury*.

EDGEHILL FIGHT (23 Oct. 1642), Warwickshire, between the royalists under prince Rupert and the parliament army under the earl of Essex, was the first important engagement in the civil war. Charles I. was present, and the earl of Lindsay, who headed the royal foot, was mortally wounded. The king lost 5000 dead. The action was indecisive, though the parliament claimed the victory.

EDICT OF NANTES, by which Henry IV. of France granted toleration to his protestant subjects, 13 April, 1598, was confirmed by Louis XIII. in 1610, and by Louis XIV. in 1652. It was revoked by Louis XIV. 22 Oct. 1685. This act cost France 50,000 Protestant families, and gave to England and Germany thousands of industrious artisans. It also caused a fierce insurrection in Languedoc. See *Camisards*. Some of the refugees settled in Spitalfields, where their descendants yet remain; others settled in Soho and St. Giles's, and pursued the art of making crystal glasses, and carried on the silk manufacture and jewellery, then little understood in England.

EDICTS, public ordinances and decrees, usually set forth by sovereigns; originated with the Romans. The **PERPETUAL EDICT**: Salvius Julianus, of Milan, a civilian at Rome (author of several treatises on public right), was employed by the emperor Adrian to draw up this body of laws for the prætors, promulgated 132.

EDINBURGH, the metropolis of Scotland, derives its name—in ancient records *Edinbure* and *Dun Edin*, “the hill of Edin”—from its castle, founded or rebuilt by Edwin, king of Northumbria, who, having greatly extended his dominions, erected it for the protection of his newly acquired territories from the incursions of the Scots and Picts, 626. But it is said the castle was first built by Camelon, king of the Picts, 330 B.C. It makes a conspicuous appearance, standing on a rock 300 feet high at the west end of the old town, and, before the use of great guns, was a fortification of considerable strength. Edinburgh returns 4 M.P.'s by act passed 25 June, 1885. See *Population*.

Christianity introduced (reign of Donald I.) . . . 201
City fortified, and castle rebuilt by Malcolm Canmore . . . 1074
St. Giles's church founded (845?) . . . 1120
Improved by David I. . . 1124 to 1153
Holyrood abbey founded by David I. . . 1128
Edinburgh constituted a burgh . . . about
Castle held by England . . . 1174-86
A parliament held here under Alexander II. . . 1215
City taken by the English . . . 1296
Grant of the town of Leith to Edinburgh . . . 1329
Surrenders to Edward III. . . 1355
St. Giles's church destroyed . . . 1385
Rebuilt . . . 1387
City burnt by Richard II., 1385; and by Henry IV. . . 1401
James II. first king crowned here . . . 1437
Execution of the earl of Athol . . .
Annual fair granted by James II. . . 1447
City strengthened by a wall . . . 1450
Charter of James III. . . 1477
Edinburgh made the metropolis by James III. . . 1482
Royal College of Surgeons incorporated . . . 1505
Charter of James IV. . . 1508

[The palace of Holyrood was built in the reign of James IV.]
High school founded, about . . . 1518
A British force, landing from a fleet of 200 ships, burns both Edinburgh and Leith . . . May, 1544

Leith is again burnt, but Edinburgh is spared . . . 1547
Tolbooth built . . . 1561
Marriage of queen Mary and lord Darnley . . . 1565
David Rizzio murdered . . . 1566
Lord Darnley blown up in a private house by gunpowder . . . 10 Feb. 1567
Mary marries James, earl of Bothwell . . . 15 May, 1570
Mary's forced resignation; civil war . . . 1570
Death of John Knox . . . 1572
University chartered; see *Ed. University* . . . 14 April, 1582
Bothwell's attempt on Holyrood-house . . . 27 Dec. 1591
Riot in the city; the mob attacks the king . . . 1596
James VI. leaves Edinburgh as king of England, 5 April, 1603; he revisits it . . . 16 May, 1617
George Heriot's hospital founded by his will . . . 1624
Charles I. visits Edinburgh . . . June, 1633
Edinburgh made a bishopric . . .
Riots in Greyfriars church at the reading of the English Liturgy . . . 23 July, 1637
Parliament house finished . . . 1640
Charles again visits the city . . . 1641
The castle is surrendered to Cromwell . . . Dec. 1650
“*Mercurius Caledonius*,” first Edinburgh newspaper, appeared . . . 1661
Coffee-houses first opened . . . 1677
Merchants' Company incorporated . . . 1681
College of Physicians incorporated . . .
Earl of Argyll beheaded . . . 30 June, 1685
African and East India Company incorporated . . . 1695
Bank of Scotland founded . . .
Union of the kingdoms . . . 1707
Royal bank founded . . . 1727
Board of trustees of trade and manufactures appointed . . .
Royal Infirmary incorporated . . . 1736
Affair of Captain Porteous (see *Porteous*) . . . 7 Sept. 1737
Medical Society instituted . . . 1737
The young Pretender occupies Holyrood . . . 17 Sept. 1745
Battle of Preston Pans . . . 21 Sept. 1745
Modern improvements, “New town,” commenced . . . 1753
Magistrates assigned gold chains . . . 1754
Royal Exchange completed . . . 1761
Foundation of the North Bridge . . . 21 Oct. 1763
Theatre Royal erected . . . 1769
Great fire in the Lawn-market . . . 1771
Register-office, Princes-street, commenced . . . 1774
Calton-hill observatory founded . . . 25 July, 1776
Great commotion against popery . . . 2 Feb. 1779
Society of Antiquaries . . . 1780
Royal Society of Edinburgh incorporated . . . 1783
South Bridge commenced . . . 1 Aug. 1785
Royal College of Surgeons incorporated . . . 1788
First stone of present university laid . . . 16 Nov. 1789
Robertson, the historian, dies here . . . 11 June, 1793
Bridewell, Calton-hill, erected . . . 1796
Holyrood, an asylum to Louis XVIII. and his brother, afterwards Charles X. . . 1795 to 1799
New Bank of Scotland commenced . . . 3 June, 1801
“*Edinburgh Review*” first published . . . 10 Oct. 1802
New system of police established . . . 1805
Alarming riots here . . . 31 Dec. 1811
Nelson's monument completed . . . 1815
Gas company incorporated . . . 1818
Water company incorporated . . . 1819
Professor Playfair dies . . . 20 July, 1821
Society of Arts instituted . . . 1821
Union Canal completed . . . 1822
George IV.'s visit; foundation of the national monument . . . 15-27 Aug. 1823
Royal Institution erected . . . 1823
Destructive fires . . . June and Nov. 1824
Scottish Academy founded . . . 1826
Lord Melville's monument erected . . . 1828
Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway opened . . . July, 1831
Statue of George IV. erected . . . 1832
Death of sir Walter Scott . . . 21 Sept. 1832
Chambers's Edinburgh Journal published . . .
Association of the Fine Arts . . . 1833
The British Association meets here . . . 8 Sept. 1834
Edinburgh and Granton railway begun . . . 1836
Art-union of Scotland . . . 1837
Monument to sir Walter Scott commenced . . . 1840
Society of Arts, founded 1821; incorporated . . . 1842
Edinburgh and Glasgow railway opened . . . Feb.
Queen Victoria visits Edinburgh, &c., 31 Aug.-15 Sept. 1843
Secession, and formation of the Free Church, 18 May, 1843
New College instituted . . .
North British railway commenced . . . 1844

The monument to the political martyrs of 1793-4 laid by Mr. Hume . . . 21 Aug. 1844
 Granton pier, &c., constructed by the duke of Buccleuch . . . 1835-44
 Sir Walter Scott's monument completed . . . 1845
 Edinburgh Philosophical Association (established 1832) re-organised as the Edinburgh Philosophical Society . . . 1846
 N. British railway opened . . . 18 June, 1850
 British Association (2nd time) meets . . . 31 July, 1850
 The queen again visits Edinburgh . . . 29 Aug. "
 Prince Albert lays the foundation-stone of the Scotch national gallery . . . 30 Aug. "
 Meeting to vindicate Scottish rights . . . 2 Nov. 1853
 Old buildings near Lawn-market burnt . . . 5 Aug. 1857
 Act passed for building new Post-office . . . July, 1858
 National gallery opened . . . 21 March, 1859
 Agitation against Ministers' Annuity tax . . . Sept. "
 Lord Brougham elected chancellor of the university, Edinburgh . . . 1 Nov. "
 Ministers' tax abolished, and other arrangements made which did not give satisfaction: riots ensued . . . Nov. 1860
 20,000 volunteers reviewed by the queen in Queen's Park . . . 7 Aug. "
 Industrial museum act passed . . . 28 Aug. "
 Edinburgh visited by empress Eugénie, 20 Nov. "
 The prince consort lays foundation of new Post-office and industrial museum . . . 23 Oct. 1861
 Fall of a house in High-street, 35 persons killed, 24 Nov. "
 Accident on Edinburgh and Glasgow railway—17 killed; above 100 wounded . . . 13 Oct. 1862
 Lord Palmerston's visit . . . 31 March-4 April, 1864
 Theatre royal burnt: George Lorimer, dean of guild, and seven persons, killed by fall of wall, while endeavouring to extricate others, 13 Jan. 1865
 Statues of Allan Ramsay and John Wilson inaugurated . . . 25 March, "
 New Post-office opened . . . 7 May, 1866
 National museum of science and art opened by prince Alfred (who is created duke of Edinburgh, &c., the first royal prince whose leading title was Scotch, 24 May) . . . 19 May, "
 Great reform demonstration . . . 17 Nov. "
 Explosion in the Canongate, at Hammond's, a fire-work-maker's; 5 killed, many injured . . . 9 Oct. 1867
 Visit of Mr. Disraeli, chancellor of the exchequer, conservative demonstration . . . 29, 30 Oct. "
 Meeting to propose restoration of St. Giles's cathedral . . . 1 Nov. "
 Visit of John Bright, made freeman . . . 3 Nov. 1868
 The annuity-tax abolition act passed . . . 9 Aug. 1870
 The prince of Wales installed as patron of the Freemasons of Scotland, 12 Oct.; laid the foundation of the new royal infirmary . . . 13 Oct. "
 Meeting of British Association (3rd) . . . 2 Aug. 1871
 Scott centenary celebrated . . . (9 for 15) Aug. "
 Restoration of St. Giles's cathedral begun, 17 June, 1872
 Lady Burdett Coutts made a burgess . . . 15 Jan. 1873
 The earl of Derby elected lord rector of the university . . . 14 Nov. 1874
 Theatre Royal destroyed by fire . . . 6 Feb. 1875
 Advocates' library injured by fire . . . 3 March "
 Southminster theatre burnt . . . 14 March "
 Freedom of city given to right hon. W. E. Forster, 5 Nov. "
 Earl of Derby's address as lord rector, 17 Dec. "
 Statue of Dr. Livingstone unveiled . . . 15 Aug. 1876
 Albert Memorial inaugurated by the queen, 17 Aug. "
 Fire at Leith Walk, 7 killed through fall of a house, 20 Dec. 1877
 Messrs. Nelson's printing-office burnt; great loss, 10 April, 1878
 Statue of Dr. Chalmers, by Steell, unveiled 27 July
 Marquis of Hartington installed lord rector, 31 Jan. 1879
 New waterworks (Portmore reservoir at the Moorfoot Hills) opened by the lord provost . . . 13 June, "
 St. Mary's Cathedral (Episcopal) founded by the duke of Buccleuch, 1874; consecrated . . . 30 Oct. "
 New dock at Leith opened by the duke of Edinburgh . . . 26 July, 1881
 About 40,000 Scottish volunteers reviewed in the queen's park by the queen . . . 25 Aug. "
 Fishery Exhibition opened . . . 11 April, 1882
 Academy of Music for Scotland (at Edinburgh) founded . . . Sept. "

Freedom of the city given to the marquis of Salisbury . . . 27 Nov. 1882
 A severe snow storm; locomotion stopped; frost . . . 9-18 Dec. "
 Death of William Chambers, bookseller, restorer of St. Giles's [which is reopened 23 May] 20 May, 1883
 Sir Stafford Northcote lord rector of the university . . . 3 Nov. "
 Theatre Royal again destroyed by fire . . . 30 June, 1884
 Mass-meeting to support the government and the franchise bill . . . 12 July, "
 Visit of the prince and princess and family 22 Aug. "
 Demonstration in favour of the government; speeches of Mr. Gladstone . . . 30 Aug. and 1-2 Sept. "
 The ancient cross restored by Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Nov. 1885
 International Industrial Exhibition opened by prince Albert Victor, 6 May; visited by the queen, grand civic demonstration 18 Aug. 1886; 2,740,000 visitors; closed . . . 31 Oct. 1886
 Jubilee gifts of Dr. R. H. Gunning for prizes, &c. to Royal Society of Edinburgh, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, University of Edinburgh, Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, Ben Nevis observatory, &c. announced July, 1887
 The Heriot-Watt College inaugurated; address by Sir F. Bramwell . . . 10 Jan. 1889
 Slight earthquake . . . 18 Jan. "

EDINBURGH, BISHOPRIC OF, was created by Charles I. when in Scotland in 1633; and William Forbes, minister of Edinburgh, first bishop. The king allotted the parishes of the shires of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Haddington, and a part of Berwick and of Stirlingshire, to compose the see. The sixth and last prelate was Alexander Ross, who was ejected on the abolition of episcopacy, at the period of the revolution, in 1689. Edinburgh became a post-revolution bishopric in 1720; see *Bishops*.

EDINBURGH'S, DUKE OF, Annuity Act, passed 5 Aug. 1873. It gave power to the queen to grant an additional annuity to the duke of 10,000*l.* on his marriage to the grand duchess Marie Alexandrovna, and an annuity of 6,000*l.* to the grand duchess if she should survive the duke. The marriage took place 23 Jan. 1874.

EDINBURGH REVIEW (by Francis Jeffrey, rev. Sydney Smith, Henry Brougham, and other whigs) published first on 10 Oct. 1802.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY. A college was commenced by the town council of Edinburgh, in 1581, for which queen Mary had given the site of ancient religious houses, and Robert Reid, bishop of Orkney, the funds in 1558. The university was chartered 14 April, 1582. On 24 Oct. 1582 the university was chartered by James VI., afterwards James I. of England. The first principal was appointed in 1585. The foundation-stone of the new buildings was laid by Francis, lord Napier, grand-master of the masons of Scotland, 16 Nov. 1789. The constitution of the university was modified by Act of Parliament in 1858. In 1845, the library contained upwards of 80,000 volumes, besides numerous curious and rare MSS. and documents. Dr. Lyon Playfair elected the first M.P. for Edinburgh and St. Andrew's universities in conformity with the act of 1868, 4 Dec. 1868. Great movement to extend the university; meeting in London: large subscriptions, 7 Dec. 1874. The tercentenary of the university was celebrated by a distinguished assembly, 16-18 April, 1884. Students' union formed to promote recreation, discussion, comfort, &c. Fancy fair opened for its support by the marquis of Lorne, 30 Nov. 1886. Miss Jane Jeffrey, of Portobello, bequeaths 5000*l.* for scholarships, announced Nov. 1887.

EDLINGHAM BURGLARY, see *Trials*, Nov. 1888.

EDMUNDS' CASE, see under *Patents*.

EDOM, see *Idumæa*.

EDUCATION, the art of developing the physical, intellectual, and moral faculties of man, has occupied the greatest minds in all ages: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Quintilian, Bacon, Milton, Locke, Rousseau, &c. In England the earliest schools for the lower classes were those attached to the monasteries; for the higher classes halls and colleges were gradually founded; see *Arts, Schools, Oxford, Cambridge, Endowed Schools, Ascham Society, &c.*

William of Wykeham planted the school at Winchester, whence arose his colleges at that place and Oxford . . . 1370

Eton college founded by Henry VI. . . 1443

After the reformation, education was greatly promoted, and many grammar schools were erected and endowed by Edward VI. and Elizabeth . . . 1535-65

Christ's hospital, the bluecoat school, established, Westminster school founded by Elizabeth . . . 1553

Foundation of Rugby school by Lawrence Sheriff, 1567; of Harrow school by John Lyon . . . 1571

The Charterhouse founded by Thomas Sutton . . . 1611

Many charity schools founded in opposition to Romish ones . . . about 1687

Parish schools appointed by the parliament of Scotland . . . 1697

Queen Anne, a zealous friend of education, founded the Greycoat school, Westminster, and cordially supported parochial charity schools (one established at St. Margaret's, Westminster, 1688) . . . 1698

Nearly 2000 of these schools established in Great Britain and Ireland, principally by the instrumentality of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge . . . 1698-1741

Robert Raikes set up *Sunday Schools* about . . . 1781

In 1833 there were 16,828 of these schools, with 1,548,890 scholars.

Joseph Lancaster, a young Quaker, began to instruct the children of the poor . . . 1796

He had 90 pupils before he was 18 years old, and 1000 pupils in . . . 1798

Sunday School Union formed . . . 1802

To provide teachers, Lancaster invented the monitorial system. In consequence of his exertions the present British and Foreign School Society was founded with the name of the "Royal Lancasterian Institution," &c. . . 1805

This, being unexclusive, was followed by the institution of the Church of England "National Society for Educating the Poor," on Dr. Bell's system . . . 1811

Infant Schools began . . . about 1815

The Charity Commission, appointed at the instance of Mr. (afterwards lord) Brougham, published their reports on Education, in 37 volumes folio, 1819-40

Irish National School System (to accommodate both Roman Catholics and Protestants) organised mainly by archbishop Whately and the Roman Catholic archbishop Murray . . . 1831

City of London School, Honey-lane, opened . . . 1834

The Home and Colonial School Society was instituted . . . 1836

Practical technical instruction given in the Chester Diocesan Training College (rev. Arthur Rigg, principal) . . . 1839-69

In 1834, the government began ANNUAL GRANTS (the first 20,000*l.*), which continued till the Committee of the Privy Council on Education was constituted for the distribution of the money . . . 1839

The Voluntary School Society and the Congregational Board of Education formed . . . about 1843

Ragged School Union established . . . 1844

Educational Times, monthly, established . . . Oct. 1847

Out of a population of 17,927,609, there were 2,466,481 day scholars . . . 1851

A great educational conference took place at Willis's Rooms, the prince consort in the chair, 22-24 June, 1857

The Industrial Schools act passed in . . . "

Middle Class Examinations from the university of . . . "

Oxford began, June, 1858. The examiners granted the degree of A.A. to many persons at Liverpool, Leeds, &c.; similar examinations from Cambridge took place in the autumn, and are to be continued . . . 1858

Report of commissioners on popular education (appointed 1858), published 18 March, 1861, led to the Minute of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, establishing a Revised Code of Regulations, Mr. Lowe's adopted 21 July, 1861, to come into operation, after 31 March, 1862. It decreed regular examinations of the pupils, payment by results, evening schools for adults, and other changes, which raised a storm of opposition from the clergy and schoolmasters. The subject was much agitated in parliament (25, 28 March, 1862); but eventually a compromise was effected, 5 May, 1862

Official instructions for the administration of the Revised Code issued . . . Sept. "

"Conscience-clause," founded on the Endowed Schools act, March, 1860, introduced by the Committee of Council on Education for parishes where only one school is required. It provided for the admission of children of dissenters, and exempted them from religious teaching, and attendance at public worship . . . Nov. 1863

(Report, 10 June, 1865.)

It has been much opposed by the clergy ever since, and created much controversy in . . . 1866-7

College and Public School Commission Report, signed . . . 16 Feb. 1864

Royal Commission appointed, to inquire into the state of education in Scotland. First meeting at Edinburgh . . . 14 Nov. "

Miss (aft. baroness) Burdett Coutts proposes the establishment of small village-schools, to be taught by "ambulatory" teachers . . . Jan. 1865

Parliamentary committee appointed to inquire into the best mode of benefiting schools unassisted by the state . . . 28 Feb. "

Training ship established for homeless boys of London; 50 boys placed there by Boys' Refuge committee. See *Chichester* . . . 18 Dec. 1866

Foundation of the London College of the International Education Society laid by the prince of Wales . . . 10 July, 1867

Four establishments in England, France, Germany, and Italy proposed; the idea is attributed to Mr. Cobden and M. Michel Chevalier . . . 1862

Committee appointed at a meeting for establishment of higher schools for middle classes in London, by means of funds of lapsed charities, &c., 7 Nov.; nearly 28,000*l.* subscribed by end of Dec. 1865; 51,349*l.* received . . . Oct. 1866

The subscribers incorporated by charter; their first school opened by lord mayor and others in Bath-street, St. Luke's . . . 1 Oct. "

Great prosperity reported at the annual meeting, 18 March, 1867

Resolutions moved in the lords by earl Russell (asserting that every child has a right to education, and recommending appointment of a cabinet minister of education), withdrawn . . . 2 Dec. "

Important report of schools inquiry commissioners signed . . . 2 Dec. "

Conference at Manchester recommend compulsory education, to be paid for by rates . . . 15 Jan. 1868

Public Schools bill brought into the commons 7 Feb. "

Public Elementary Education bill brought into the lords by duke of Marlborough, 24 March; withdrawn . . . 18 May, "

Technical Education.—Minute of Committee of Education, recommending the foundation of scholarships for giving scientific instruction to artisans . . . 21 Dec. "

Mr. (aft. sir Joseph) Whitworth's offer to found 30 scholarships of annual value of 100*l.* each, for instruction of young men in mechanics, &c., 18 March, accepted by the lords of the council 27 Mar. "

Foundation of the first new building for a middle class school in London laid by the lord mayor, Lawrence (very successful, 1873) . . . 15 Dec. "

Public Schools Act (modifying the government of Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Charterhouse, Harrow, Rugby, and Shrewsbury schools) passed 31 July, 1868; amendment acts . . . 9 Aug. 1869-70-73

New statutes for them issued . . . Oct.-Nov. 1869

National Education League (advocating compulsory

- secular education by the state), first met at Birmingham (*see below*, 1877) 12, 13 Oct. 1869
- National Education Union for supplementing the present denominational system, first met at Manchester 3 Nov. "
- Conference of masters of city companies at the Mansion-house, to promote technical education, 5 Nov. "
- Conference at the Society of Arts to reconcile the League and the Union 7 Feb. 1870
- Scientific instruction and advancement commission appointed 19 May, "
- First "drill-review" of London charity schools, and others, at the Crystal Palace 21 June, "
- Elementary Education Bill introduced by Mr. W. E. Forster, 17 Feb.; after much discussion, and opposition from the dissenters, it passed, and received the royal assent 9 Aug. "
- [Amended in 1872, 1873, and 1876.]
- 10,000l. voted by the Christian Knowledge Society in aid of Church of England schools 20 Oct. "
- First election of Metropolitan school-board (Lord Lawrence, chairman) 29 Nov. "
- National university for industrial and technical training proposed 1 Oct. "
- [Meeting held to promote it, 5 July, 1871.]
- Regulations for school-boards issued 1 Dec. "
- New Revised Code discussed 1 March, 1871
- London School-board Education Scheme proposed, 23 June, "
- At the London school-board, after sharp discussion, the religious difficulty respecting payment for poor children at denominational schools settled for a year 2 Nov. "
- Arrangements for erecting or adapting buildings for new schools made by London school-board, Dec. "
- Conference of masters of grammar schools at Highgate 28 Dec. "
- Mr. Dixon's and the nonconformists' censure on the Elementary Education Act; negative in the commons, 355-94 5 March, 1872
- Scientific instruction: royal commission appointed, May, 1870; reported April, 1871, April, "
- Education (Scotland) Act passed 10 Aug. "
- The London school-board determine to open separate schools for dirty unruly children 20 Nov. "
- "Society for Organization of Academic Study" proposed by sir B. C. Brodie, Dr. Carpenter, Prof. Rolleston and others at a meeting, 16 Nov. "
- Irish University Bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone, 13 Feb. 1873
- First London board-school (at Whitechapel) opened, 12 July, "
- College for northern counties at Knutsford; foundation laid 24 Sept. "
- College for higher education of women, opened at Gorton, *which see* Oct. "
- Great meeting for religious denominational education at St. James's hall 6 Nov. "
- Second Metropolitan school-board elected; religious party the strongest (Mr. (after sir) Charles Reed, M.P. chairman) 27 Nov. "
- The universities nominate a board for the examination of pupils from public schools Dec. "
- Domestic Economy.—Study of food and clothing introduced into government educational department 1874
- Mr. Dixon's compulsory attendance bill rejected (320-156) 1 July, "
- Result of first university examination of 221 schools: Winchester, 34 certificates; Manchester, 27; Marlborough, 15; Eton, 13; Sherborne, 11; Wellington college, 10; Rugby, 6, &c.; Christ's Hospital and others, 1; published Sept. "
- London school-board occupy their new building on Victoria Embankment 30 Sept. "
- New code of raised standards for schools issued, March, 1875
- Nuneham college at Cambridge for women opened, 18 Oct. "
- First annual conference of teachers 14 Jan. 1876
- Mr. Dixon's bill for universal school-boards and compulsory education rejected by the commons (281-260) April, "
- Another Elementary Education act introduced by lord Sandon, 18 May; a clause permitting unnecessary school-boards to be suppressed, introduced by Mr. Pell, carried, 24 July; 3rd reading (119-46), 5 Aug. (considered reactionary) royal assent 15 Aug. 1876
- International congress on education at Philadelphia, July, "
- Third Metropolitan school board elected; majority against denominational school systems (sir Charles Reed, chairman) 30 Nov. "
- National Education League dissolved 28 March, 1877
- Election of school attendance committees under the new act April, "
- Technical Education.—City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of Technical Education; plan recommended by a committee, lord Selborne, chairman, published June; the institute formally constituted, 11 Nov. 1878; foundation of the building laid by prince Leopold, 10 May, 1881
- Primary schools in Great Britain: in 1854, 3825; in 1855, 4800; in 1860, 7272; in 1870, 10,949; in 1877, 18,118; in 1878, 19,291; in 1879, 20,169; in 1880, 20,670; in 1881, 21,136; in 1882, 21,362; in 1883, 21,630; 1884, 21,892; 1885, 21,976; 1886, 22,114; 1887, 22,265.
- Annual grant for primary schools in Great Britain: in 1861, 813,442l.; in 1865, 636,806l.; in 1870, 840,334l.; in 1878, 2,463,283l.; in 1879, 2,732,067l.; in 1880, 2,854,067l.; 1881, 2,978,224l.; 1882, 3,101,028l.; 1883, 3,247,725l.; 1884, 3,403,415l.; 1885, 3,664,174l.; 1886, 3,802,009l.; 1887, 3,945,038l.; 1888, 4,011,464l.
- Intermediate Education act for Ireland passed 16 Aug. 1878
- Education Act (Scotland) amended 16 Aug. "
- Revised Code, 7 Feb. 1877; 2 April, 1878; April, 1879
- 161st metropolitan board school opened by sir Charles Reed, at Portland town 23 June, "
- The Queen v. sir Charles Reed; the Queen's bench decide that the school board has power to borrow money 27 June, "
- Metropolitan school board children on the rolls: 1871, 1,117; 1873, 50,606; 1876, 146,031; 1878 (Christmas), 207,289; 1883, 293,811; 1888, 420,914
- Fourth Metropolitan school board elected (sir Charles Reed, chairman) 27 Nov. "
- Technical College for North of England inaugurated at Newcastle 24 Sept. 1880
- Important decision respecting school fees and attendance, *see Trials* 27 June, 1881
- Death of sir Charles Reed, 25 March; succeeded by Mr. Edward North Buxton
- Changes in the code; circular issued Aug. 1882
- Royal commission on Technical Instruction appointed, 5 Aug. 1881 (Mr. Bernhard Samuelson, prof. H. E. Roscoe, and four others), to inquire abroad and at home; 1st report, preliminary, 17 Feb. 1882; 2nd report issued, reassuring as to English work, recommends advance in education, &c. about 16 May, 1884
- The grant for Public Education in Great Britain, in 1851, was 150,000l.; 1856, 451,213l.; 1860, 798,167l.; 1861, 803,794l.; 1864, 705,404l.; 1867, 705,865l. England, 1872, 1,554,560l.; 1877, 1,910,000l.; 1882, 2,749,863l.; 1884, 3,016,167l. For Ireland, 1860, 270,722l.; 1861, 285,377l.; 1863, 316,770l. From 1839 to 1860, 3,655,067l. were granted for education. The grant for education, science, and art, in 1861, was 1,358,996l.; for 1867-8, 1,487,554l.; 1874-5, 2,228,470l. (in addition, 3,060,566l. were locally raised); 1876-7, England, 707,053l.; Scotland, 438,227l.; Ireland, 649,949l.; for year 1876-7 (United Kingdom), 3,349,397l.; 1879-80 (Great Britain), 2,854,938l.; 1883-4, 2,938,587l.; 1884-5, 3,016,167l. (for 18,540 schools, 4,670,000 pupils), 1885-6, 3,299,897l.; 1886-7, 3,422,989l.
- EDUCATION SOCIETY, formed in July, 1875, for examining and propounding the principles upon which the practice of education should be founded, by professor Alexander Bain, Dr. J. H. Gladstone, and others. Branches have been formed in Dublin, and other places.
- Ascham Society (which see) formed 1880
- School board expenditure estimated: 679,595l., 9 Feb. 1882; Feb. 1883, 801,210l. Debt, March, 1882, 4,615,909l.; debt, March, 1883, 4,815,562l. Expenditure, 1884, 948,746l.; 1885, 950,804l.; 1888, 1,599,200l. (nearly 400,000 scholars on the register).
- Lord Aberdare, Mr. W. E. Forster, sir John Lub-

bock, and others form a committee to instruct electors of school board	23 Oct.	1882
Fifth Metropolitan school board elected (old policy affirmed; E. N. Buxton, chairman)	24 Nov.	"
The Boy's Public Day school company founded,	5 Dec. 1882;	first school opened 12 Sept. 1883
Technical College, Finsbury, opened	19 Feb.	"
Art for School Societies formed in London and the provinces		"
New education code (much attacked) comes into operation, 3 April, 1884; revised instructions issued	June,	1885
International Educational Conference at South Kensington opened	4 Aug.	1884
Dr. Crichton Browne's report on over-pressure in primary and secondary schools, with Mr. Fitch's memorandum against it published Sept. 1884; denied after investigation report	16 July,	1885
H. T. Holland appointed vice-president of council, about	25 Aug.	"
Sixth Metropolitan school board elected, 2 Nov. (new economical policy), Rev. J. R. Diggle elected chairman	3 Dec.	"
Royal commission on elementary education in England and Wales, Sir R. A. Cross (chairman), Earl of Harrowby, Dr. Temple (bishop of London), cardinal Manning, Mr. A. J. Mundella, Sir John Lubbock, Sir F. Sandford, and others. First report issued 4 Sept. 1886. Final report	Aug.	1888
Majority report for aiding voluntary schools from the rates and development of moral and religious education, June; opposite opinions reported by the minority	July,	"
The government declines to interfere with the settlement of 1870	Nov.	"
New scheme for enforcing payment of fees stated to be inquisitorial and partially ineffectual	Oct.	1886
About 30,000 elementary scholars entertained in Hyde Park, see <i>Jubilee</i>	22 June,	1887
National association for the promotion of technical education formed, lord Hartington president	1 July,	"
Technical education bill brought in but dropped	Aug.	"
School accommodation in the eleven divisions reported sufficient	Oct.	"
Seventh Metropolitan school board elected, 26 Nov.; Rev. J. R. Diggle elected chairman	4 Dec.	1888
New code, many changes	March	1889

ÉGALITÉ (*Equality*), see *Orleans*.

EGGS. The duty on imported eggs was repealed in 1860, whereby the revenue lost about 20,000*l.* a year. Number imported into Great Britain: in 1861, 203,313,360; in 1865, 364,013,040; in 1869, 442,172,640; in 1870, 430,842,240; in 1876, 753,026,640; 1877, 751,185,600; 1879, 766,707,840; 1883, 940,436,160; 1887, 1,090,089,000. Great quantities are now brought from Italy by the St. Gothard railway.

EGLINTOUN TOURNAMENT, see *Tournament*.

EGYPT.* The early seat of political civilization. 1st epoch; the dynasty of its Pharaohs, or "great kings," commenced with Mizraim, the son of Ham, second son of Noah, 2188 B.C. to the conquest by Cambyse, 525 B.C. 2nd epoch, to the death of Alexander the Great, and establishment of the Ptolemies, 323 B.C. 3rd epoch, to the death of Cleopatra and the subjugation by the Romans, 30 B.C., see *Alexandria* and *Cairo*. Population of Egypt proper (1883), 6,798,230. The Khedive is nominally subject to Turkey.

* Three magnificent works on Egypt have been published: in France (commenced by Napoleon, and the savans who accompanied him to Egypt), *Description de l'Égypte*, 1809-22; in Italy, Rosellini's *Monumenti dell' Egitto*, 1832-44; and in Prussia, K. R. Lepsius's *Denkmäler aus Ägypten*, 1848-56. All these are in the Library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, London.

Dynasty of Menes (conjectural)	B.C. 2717 or 2412
Mizraim builds Memphis (<i>Blair</i>)	2188
Egypt made four kingdoms, viz., Upper Egypt, Lower Egypt, This, and Memphis (<i>Abbé Lenglet, Blair</i>)	2126
Athotes invents hieroglyphics	2122
Busiris builds Thebes (<i>Usher</i>)	2111
Osymandyas, the first warlike king, passes into Asia, conquers Bactria, and causes his exploits to be represented in sculpture and painting (<i>Usher, Lenglet</i>)	2100
The Phœnicians invade Lower Egypt, and hold it 260 years (<i>Usher</i>); the dynasty of Shepherd kings begins	2080
The Lake of Mœris constructed	1938
The patriarch Abraham visits Egypt	1920
Syphoas introduces the use of an alphabet (<i>Usher</i>)	1891
Mennon invents Egyptian characters? (<i>Blair, Lenglet</i>)	1822
Amenophis I. acknowledged king of all Egypt (<i>Lenglet</i>)	1821
Hyksos, or shepherd kings, Cuthites expelled from Assyria, flourished	1759-1500
Joseph is sold into Egypt as a slave	1728
He interprets the king's dreams	1715
His father and brethren settle here	1706
Rameses III., or Sesostris, reigns: he extends his dominion by conquest over Arabia, Persia, India, and Asia Minor (<i>Lenglet</i>) uncertain	1618
Settlement of the Ethiopians (<i>Blair</i>)	1615
Rameses, who imposed on his subjects the building of walls and pyramids, and other labours, dies (<i>Lenglet</i>)	1492
The persecution of the Jews; the exodus of the Israelites	1491
Amenophis II. is overwhelmed in the Red Sea, with all his army (<i>Lenglet, Blair</i>)	"
Reign of Egyptus, from whom the country, hitherto called Mizraim, is now called Egypt (<i>Blair</i>)	1485
Reign of Thooris (the Proteus of the Greeks); his faculty of assuming whatever form he pleased, probably denoted his policy	1189
Pseusennes (Shishak) enters Palestine, ravages Judea, and carries off the sacred vessels	971
The dynasty of kings called Tanites begins with Petubastes (<i>Blair</i>)	825
The dynasty of Saïtes (<i>Blair</i>)	781
Sabacon (the Ethiopian) invades Egypt, subdues the king, Bocchoris, whom he orders to be roasted alive (<i>Usher</i>)	737
The Dodekarchy (12 rulers) expelled by Psammethichus the Powerful	650
He invests Azoth, which holds out for 19 years, the longest siege of antiquity (<i>Usher</i>)	647
Necho begins the canal between the Arabian gulf and the Mediterranean sea (<i>Blair</i>)	610
This canal abandoned after costing the lives of 120,000 men (<i>Herodotus</i>)	609
Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon deposes Apries	581
Apries taken prisoner and strangled in his palace (<i>Diod. Siculus</i>)	571
The philosopher Pythagoras comes from Samos into Egypt, and is instructed in the mysteries of Egyptian theology (<i>Usher</i>)	535
The line of the Pharaohs ends in the murder of Psammethichus by Cambyse (<i>Blair</i>)	526
Dreadful excesses of Cambyse; he puts the children of the grandes, male and female, to death, and makes the country a waste (<i>Herodotus</i>)	524
He sends an army of 50,000 men across the desert to destroy the temple of Jupiter Ammon, but they all perish in the burning sands (<i>Justin</i>)	"
Egypt revolts from the Persians; again subdued by Xerxes (<i>Blair</i>)	487
A revolt under Inarus (<i>Blair</i>)	463
Successful revolt under Amyrtæus, who is proclaimed king (<i>Lenglet</i>)	414
Egypt again reduced by Ochus, king of Persia, and its temples pillaged (<i>Usher</i>)	350
Alexander the Great conquers Egypt and founds Alexandria	332
Ptolemy I. (Lagus) Soter, re-establishes the monarchy	323
Ptolemy II. Philadelphus (with his father) 285; alone (the museum of Alexandria founded; the Septuagint version of the Hebrew Scriptures made; the Pharos completed)	283-247
Ambassadors first sent to Rome	269

Ptolemy III. Euergetes, reigns	247	The viceroy Said visits Italy, France, and England, May to Sept.; returns to Alexandria	1 Oct. 1862
Overruns Syria, and returns laden with rich spoils and 2500 statues and vessels of gold and silver, which Cambyases had taken from the Egyptian temples (<i>Blair</i>)	246	Sultan of Turkey visits Egypt	7 April, 1863
Ptolemy IV. Philopator	222	Increased cultivation of cotton in Egypt	1863-67
Battle of Raphia; Ptolemy defeats Antiochus, king of Syria	217	At the demand of the sultan, the viceroy sends troops to repress the insurgents in Arabia, May, Opening of part of the Suez canal (<i>which see</i>)	1864
Ptolemy V. Epiphanes	205	Direct succession to the viceroyalty granted by the porte	15 Aug. 1865
Embassy to Rome	200	Egyptian legislative chamber opened with a speech from the viceroy	21 May, 1866
Ptolemy VI. Philometor	181	Viceroy invested with Order of the Bath (as G.C.B.) by lord Clarence Paget	30 Jan. 1867
At the death of Philometor, his brother Physcon (Ptolemy VII. Euergetes) marries his queen, and on the day of his nuptials murders the infant son of Philometor in its mother's arms	146	Designated "sovereign" by the sultan	9 June, "
His subjects, wearied by his cruelties and crimes, compel him to flee	130	The viceroy visits Paris	16 June-5 July, "
He defeats the Egyptians and recovers his throne, 128; dies	117	He arrives in London 6 July; received by the queen at Windsor, 8; by lord Derby, 10; by the lord mayor, 11; departs	18 July, "
Ptolemy VIII. Soter II. and Cleopatra his mother, Alexander I. and Cleopatra	107	The viceroy (now termed the Khedive) visited England	22 June, 1869
Ptolemy VIII. restored	89	Present at the inauguration of the Suez canal	17 Nov. "
Revolt in Upper Egypt; Thebes destroyed after a siege of three years (<i>Diod. Siculus</i>)	82	The differences between the sultan and himself respecting prerogatives arranged, the viceroy giving up the power of imposing taxes and of contracting loans	Dec. "
Alexander II. and Cleopatra I.	81	Sir Samuel Baker appointed sole commander of a military expedition to suppress the slave-trade up the Nile, with absolute authority over the country south of Gondokoro (for four years from 1 April, 1869)	10 May, "
Ptolemy IX. Auletes	80	Departure from Khartoum	8 Feb. 1870
Berenice and Tryphæna	58	Many delays and impediments; proceeds to explore White Nile	11 Aug. "
Auletes restored, 55: leaves his kingdom to Ptolemy and Cleopatra	37	Arrives at Gondokoro, 15 April; names it Ismailia, and officially annexes it to Egypt	26 May, 1871
During a civil war between Ptolemy and Cleopatra II., Alexandria is besieged by Cæsar, and the library nearly destroyed by fire (<i>Blair</i>)	47	War with the warlike and treacherous Baris of Belinian; beats them in several engagements	July-Sept. "
Cæsar defeats the king, who, in crossing the Nile, is drowned; and the younger Ptolemy and Cleopatra reign	46	Supported by his model corps, "the forty thieves," he quells disaffection and mutiny in his troops, Oct.	" "
Cleopatra poisons her brother, and reigns alone	43	Sends vessels with women, children, and sick, to Khartoum	3 Nov. "
She appears before Marc Antony, to answer for this crime; fascinated by her beauty, he follows her into Egypt	41	Makes peace with the Baris, and returns to Gondokoro	19 Nov. "
Cleopatra in Syria	36	Advances south; suffers much by negro treachery, and inefficiency of his Egyptian troops: heroism of lady Baker	Jan.-Feb. 1872
Antony defeated by Octavius Cæsar at the battle of Actium (<i>Blair</i>)	31	Arrives at the African Paradise, Faliko; meets there his enemy, Abou Saoud, the slave-dealer, 6 March; at Masindi, in Unyoro	25 April, "
Octavius enters Egypt; Antony and Cleopatra kill themselves; and the kingdom becomes a Roman province	30	Received by Kabba Rega, the young king; who attempts to poison Baker's party, and attacks them in the night; he is defeated, and Masindi burnt	8 June, "
Egypt visited by Adrian, 122; by Severus	200	Baker marches to Foweera; received by Raongi, enemy of Kabba Rega, 18 July; returns to Faliko, and suppresses an insurrection of slave-dealers, probably incited by Abou Saoud	2 Aug. "
Monachism begun in Egypt by Antony	305	Slave-trade apparently subdued; "peace and prospect of prosperity"	31 Dec. "
Destruction of the temple and worship of Serapis, Egypt conquered by Chosroes II. of Persia	389	Baker returns to Gondokoro, 1 April; receives honours from the khedive at Cairo, 25 Aug.; arrives in London	9 Oct. 1873
Invasion of the Saracens under Amrou	616	Col. Gordon appointed his successor; Abou Saoud his subordinate	Nov. 1874
Conquest of Alexandria	640	Baker's work, "Ismailia," published	15 May, 1871
Cairo founded by the Saracens	699	The first stone of the new port laid by the khedive, Oxford	13 June, 1872
Conquest by the Turks	1163-91	The khedive visits the sultan; Constantinople rejoices	25 June, "
Government of the Mamelukes established	1250	The sultan, by a firman, renders the khedive practically independent; (he must not coin money, make treaties, or build ironclads)	8 June, 1873
Selim I., emperor of the Turks, conquers Egypt	1567	First Egyptian budget produced; asserted revenue, 10,166,000.; expenditure, 9,040,000.	Oct. "
It is governed by beys till a great part of the country is conquered by the French, under Bonaparte (<i>see Alexandria</i>)	1798-99	Mr. Acton and Mr. Pennell employed to arrange finances of Egypt	spring of 1875
The invaders dispossessed by the British, and the Turkish government restored	1801	International court of justice opened by the khedive	28 June, "
Mehemet Ali massacres the Mamelukes, and obtains the supreme power	1811	The khedive's shares of Suez canal (<i>which see</i>) purchased by the British government; announced	Nov. "
Arrival of Belzoni, 1815; he removes statue of Memnon, 1816; explores temples, &c.	1817	Egyptian expedition into Abyssinia surprised and defeated with much slaughter	16 Oct. "
Formation of the Mahmoud canal, connecting Alexandria with the Nile	1820		
Mehemet Pasha revolts and invades Syria	1831		
His son Ibrahim takes Acre, 27 May; overruns Syria; defeats the Turks at Konieh	21 Dec. 1832		
He advances on Constantinople, which is entered by Russian auxiliaries, 3 April; war ends with convention of Kutayah	4 May, 1833		
Mehemet again revolts, claiming hereditary power; Ibrahim defeats the Turks at Nezib	24 June, 1839		
England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia undertake to expel Ibrahim from Syria; Napier bombards Beyrout, 10 Oct.; Acre taken by the British and Austrian fleets, under sir R. Stopford, 3 Nov.; the Egyptians quit Syria	21 Nov., <i>et seq.</i> 1840		
Peace restored by treaty; Mehemet made hereditary viceroy of Egypt, but deprived of Syria	15 July, 1841		
Ibrahim Pacha dies (<i>see Suez</i>)	10 Nov. 1848		
The Suez canal begun	1858		
Hereditary succession and right of coining money granted; but tribute raised from 400,000, to 750,000.	27 May, 1861		
Malta and Alexandria telegraph opened	1 Nov. "		

- Rt. hon. Stephen Cave sent on special mission to Egypt Dec. 1875
- New (Gregorian) style adopted; mixed courts opened 1 Jan. 1876
- Resignation of Nubar Pasha, able minister of commerce, announced 4 Jan. "
- War with Abyssinia (*which see*) 1875-7
- Mr. Cave's report—(refers to waste and extravagance; great works undertaken with insufficient means; loss by adventurers; military expenditure; and necessity for intervention of superior power to restore credit and restrain expenditure); sent 13 March; published in *Times* 4 April, 1876
- The khedive decrees consolidation of his debt, 91,000,000., at 7 per cent., and a sinking fund, 7 May; decrees signed 14 and 25 May "
- His son Hassan received by the queen 27 June, "
- Decisions of the international law court not accepted by the government; the court closed by M. Haakman; he is superseded July, "
- Mr. Goschen with M. Joubert (on behalf of the khedive's creditors), arrive at Cairo, 14 Oct.; their scheme accepted (debt of about 91,000,000. to be reduced to about 59,000,000., interest of 7 per cent. to be reduced to about 6 per cent.); agreement signed about 10 Nov. announced (termed since, "Goschen decree" 18 Nov. "
- Ismail Sadyk, autocratic finance minister, suspected of conspiracy; resigns insolently; seized and banished Nov. "
- Mr. Goschen's report approved by a meeting in London 28 Nov. "
- Col. Gordon, after successful administration, returns to England Feb. 1877
- Peace with Abyssinia negotiating by col. Gordon, June; terms said to be accepted Oct. "
- Bad report respecting Egyptian finances, Feb.; commission appointed March, 1878
- Egypt at peace; all soldiers at home 20 April, "
- Confidence restored by decree for payment of official salaries 12 May, "
- Nubar Pasha again minister 15 Aug. "
- The khedive accepts the terms of the commission; he and his family give up landed property to the state Aug. "
- Mr. Rivers Wilson appointed finance minister; and M. de Blignières, minister of works, soon after, Sept. "
- Attacks on them and Nubar Pasha by discontented officers at Cairo dispersed 18 Feb. 1879
- Nubar Pasha resigns 19 Feb. "
- Definitive peace between the khedive and Abyssinia, announced Feb. "
- Prince Tewfik, president of the council, and Nubar Pasha, foreign minister, about 5 March, "
- Mr. Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignières remonstrate with the khedive 6 April, "
- He puts forth a new financial scheme; Tewfik Pasha, Mr. Rivers Wilson, and M. de Blignières, dismissed; new ministry under Cherif Pasha formed about 7 April, "
- Col. Gordon's lieutenant, Gessi (Nov. 1878) completely defeats the rebel slave-dealers in the Sudan, Central Africa 5 May, "
- England and France in a note require the appointment of European ministers, about 5 May, "
- England, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy, recommend the khedive to abdicate, about 20 June, "
- He refers to the sultan, who declines to interfere, the khedive offers to pay his debts in full 22 June "
- The khedive deposed by the sultan, prince Tewfik, his son, proclaimed his successor 26 June, "
- The khedive leaves for Naples 30 June, "
- Tewfik succeeds as khedive 8 Aug. "
- Mr. Baring and M. de Blignières appointed controllers-general 4 Sept. "
- New ministry, Riaz Pasha, &c., announced 9 Sept. "
- Col. Gordon negotiating with Abyssinia to prevent war, reported successful Oct. "
- He resigns governorship of the Sudan, Oct., 1879; accepted Jan. 1880
- Peace with Abyssinia announced end of June, "
- New ministry appointed, the khedive president, 18 Aug. "
- Public festivities at Cairo on anniversary of the khedive's accession about 26 June, "
- International committee on the debt appointed, 4 April; issue a report, on which is based a law of liquidation in 99 articles, approved by the khedive 17 July, 1880
- General prosperity reported Oct. "
- Military revolt (for pay) at Cairo vigorously checked by English and French consuls, Mr. Mallet and baron de Ring 1-11 Feb. 1881
- Decree for abolition of slavery end of July, "
- Insurrection in the Soudan (*which see*) July, "
- British pacific interference about 11 Aug. "
- Ministerial crisis; the khedive calls for Riaz Pasha Aug. "
- Ahmed Arabi Bey and about 4,000 soldiers surround the khedive's palace, demanding increased pay—agreed to; Cherif Pasha made minister 9 Sept. "
- Negotiations of Cherif and the consuls with the troops succeed; tranquillity restored 11-13 Sept. "
- Envoys from the sultan received by the khedive 7 Oct. "
- Jealousy of England and France, the envoys leave Cairo 18 Oct. "
- Important letter from earl Granville to sir Edwd. Malet 4 Nov. "
- The khedive opens the chamber of delegates with excellent speech 26 Dec. "
- Arabi Bey appointed under-secretary of war Jan. 1882
- English and French note in support of the khedive about 7 Jan. "
- Deputies demand entire control of the ministry, about 19 Jan.; dead lock 27 Jan. "
- Resignation of Cherif Pasha, 2 Feb.; new ministry under Mahmood Pasha 3 Feb. *et seq.* "
- M. Blignières resigns March "
- Alleged conspiracy of Circassian officers to assassinate Arabi Pasha about 10 April, "
- 43 persons convicted of conspiracy to kill Arabi Pasha, and dethrone the khedive; exiled 28 April; sentence confirmed by khedive 9 May, "
- Political crisis continues, 9-13 May; the khedive firm; ministry submits, about 16 May; English and French squadron arrive at Alexandria, 20 May; Arabi Pasha refuses to resign, 23 May; ultimatum of English and French consuls; Arabi Pasha to retire; khedive's authority to be restored, &c. 25 May, "
- Ministry resigns; Cherif Pasha appointed, May; the officers resist; Arabi Pasha reinstated, 27-28 May; anarchy; Europeans quitting the country, 29 May; 6,000 Egyptian soldiers said to be massacred June, "
- Dervish Pasha and others sent to Cairo by the sultan, 4 June; well received at Cairo 8 June "
- Commencement of a rebellion; riots at Alexandria; Arabs attack Europeans; quelled by Egyptian troops, with great loss of life (about 60 Europeans killed), town ravaged, and deserted 11 June, "
- Panic at Cairo and Alexandria; many arrests 15, 16 June, "
- About 37,000 Europeans in Egypt "
- Ragheb Pasha forms a ministry; about 20,000 Europeans said to be leaving Egypt June, "
- The powers agree to a conference at Constantinople; Turkey objects 19 June, "
- Conference opened 24 June, "
- Great emigration from Alexandria to Malta June, "
- Dervish Pasha's favourable report 27 June, "
- 30,000 Arabs said to be starving at Alexandria 29 June, "
- Arabi Pasha decorated by the sultan about 28 June, "
- The English and French admirals protest against the fortifying of Alexandria about 4 July, "
- British subjects warned to quit Egypt about 6 July, "
- Bombardment of forts of Alexandria threatened by adm. Seymour, if works threatening the British fleet are not stopped 9 July, "
- Ships entering Suez canal cautioned by adm. Seymour 10 July, "
- Bombardment begun by the *Alexandra*, 7.5 A.M.; vessels engaged: *Monarch*, *Invincible*, *Penelope*, *Téméraire*, and *Inflexible*; gunboats, *Condor*, *Cygnat*, *Bittern*, *Decoy*, &c., very effective; forts Mexs, Marabout, &c., silenced; 10 sailors from *Invincible* land and spike guns of fort Mexs; object of bombardment fully obtained; the bombardment ceases 5.30 P.M. Egyptians fought well; heavy loss in forts and part of the town "

British loss, 6 killed, including lieutenant Jackson of the *Inflexible*, and 28 wounded . . . 11 July, 1882
 Defiant letter of Arabi Pasha to Mr. Gladstone, 2 July, received . . . about 12 July, "
 The sultan protests against the bombardment; Austria, Germany, and Russia said to approve about 12 July, "
 1,000 marines sent from Malta to Alexandria about 12 July, "
 Gaining time by a flag of truce, Arabi Pasha and part of his army abandon Alexandria and retreat into the interior; he releases convicts, who with the Arab mob plunder and set fire to the city, and massacre, it is said, many christians, 12 July, "
 Conflagration increasing (about a mile long); about 800 marines land to maintain order as police 13 July, "
 European portion entirely destroyed . . . 13 July, "
 The khedive escapes assassination, and gains over part of Arabi Pasha's army; views the city 12, 13 July, "
 English marines active . . . 14 July, "
 Fire dying out; order restored; shops re-opened; foreign marines enter city . . . 15 July, "
 The khedive at his palace Ras-el-Tin guarded by British marines; degrades Arabi Pasha from his offices; sends for Cherif Pasha, Riaz Pasha, and others about 16 July, "
 About 5,000 soldiers land at Alexandria . . . 17 July, "
 Identical note from the six powers inviting the Porte to intervene to support the khedive and restore order . . . 18 July, "
 Arabi Pasha with his army said to be intrenched at Kafr-Douar . . . 18 July, "
 Arabi Pasha attempts to cut off water supply; denounces the khedive, and calls on the people about 20-21 July, "
 Proclamation of the khedive declaring Arabi a rebel, &c.; reported anarchy at Cairo . . . about 23 July, "
 Skirmish with the Arabs by Sir A. Alison; he takes about 60 prisoners, and holds Ramleh 24 July, "
 Arabi proclaims a Jihad or holy war, said to have 30,000 men about 24 July, "
 British troops landed at Alexandria . . . 24 July, "
 Troops sent to Egypt from England and India about 25 July, "
 Withdrawal of French fleet ordered . . . 31 July, "
 The duke of Connaught sails in the *Orient* for Egypt . . . 31 July, "
 Indecisive skirmish of outposts . . . 2 Aug. "
 Sir Evelyn Wood sails for Egypt . . . 3 Aug. "
 Town of Suez occupied by British marines . . . 3 Aug. "
 Reconnaissance; sharp skirmish near Mahmoudieh canal; Gen. Sir A. Alison commanding; British success; lieutenant Howard Vyse and 3 others killed; about 30 wounded; Egyptian loss about 300 5 Aug. "
 Prof. Palmer, captain Gill, and lieutenant Charrington start from Suez to buy camels of the Bedouins, &c. . . 7 Aug. "
 Arrival of duke of Connaught and officers at Alexandria . . . 10 Aug. "
 The conference agrees to the international protection of the Suez canal, and adjourns *sine die*, 14 Aug. "
 Sir Garnet Wolseley lands at Alexandria and assumes the command; the khedive gives up power to the British commanders to establish order . . . "
 Troops, &c., under gen. Willis embark as if for Aboukir, but proceed eastward, and occupy Port Said, Ismailia, and Kantara; thus command the canal, 19-20 Aug.; skirmishes near Mahmoudieh canal, sir Evelyn Wood successful; the enemy shelled out of Nefiseh . . . 20 Aug. "
 Total British force in Egypt, 31,468 men of all ranks . . . 20 Aug. "
 Chalou-el-Terraba captured by sailors, &c., great Egyptian loss . . . 20 Aug. "
 Twenty-six ironclads at Alexandria . . . 20 Aug. "
 Successful skirmishes; gen. Hamley, &c., from Ramleh; captain Hastings and major Kelsey repel Egyptians, who suffer heavy loss, 20 Aug.; sir G. Wolseley's proclamation to the Arabs 21 Aug. "
 Arrival of gen. Macpherson with the Indian troops at Suez . . . 21 Aug. "

Advance from Ismailia of two squadrons of household cavalry, with two guns, and detachment of 19th hussars, mounted infantry, &c., on Nefiseh met by above 10,000 Egyptians with much artillery . . . 24 Aug. 1882
 Cavalry and artillery engagement; enemy routed; capture of 5 Krupp guns, and train of ammunition and provisions, Egyptian camps at Tel-el-Mahuta and Mahsaneh occupied; British loss, 6 killed, 30 wounded . . . 25 Aug. "
 Suez canal held by the British . . . 26 Aug. "
 Kassassin occupied by Gen. Graham with above 2,000 infantry . . . 26 Aug. "
 Mustapha Fehmy, Arabi Pasha's second in command, captured while reconnoitring (sent to the khedive) . . . 27 Aug. "
 Gen. Graham at Kassassin vigorously attacked by 13,000 Egyptians; signals for assistance, rendered by Gen. Drury Lowe with household cavalry; brilliant charge and capture of 11 guns (afterwards lost), rout of the enemy; disorderly flight; British loss, 7 killed, 70 wounded . . . 28 Aug. "
 Military convention with Turkey about to be signed . . . 29 Aug. "
 Arabi Pasha strengthening his intrenchments near Tel-el-Kebir (said to have about 28,000 men) about 31 Aug. "
 Artillery duel at Ramleh, little result . . . 4 Sept. "
 Arabi Pasha's estimated forces: infantry, 44,600; cavalry, 1802; guns, 143; Bedouins, 30,500 . . . "
 Vigorous attack on the British camp at Kassassin repelled with severe loss, 4 guns taken, 6 British killed . . . 9 Sept. "
 Siege train sent in the *Copia* . . . 9 Sept. "
 Capture of Tel-el-Kebir, which see; total defeat of the Egyptians; flight of Arabi Pasha; surrender of Zagazig with railway trains, &c. . . 13 Sept. "
 The British enter Cairo; Arabi Pasha and his officers surrender unconditionally; about 10,000 Egyptian soldiers lay down their arms . . . 14 Sept. "
 Sir Garnet Wolseley and British troops enter Cairo; warmly received . . . 15 Sept. "
 Surrender of Kafr Douar; about 500 Egyptian march to Damietta . . . 16, 17 Sept. "
 The khedive dissolves the Egyptian army . . . 17 Sept. "
 Surrender of Aboukir, 17 Sept.; re-establishment of the khedive's authority . . . 19 Sept. "
 Abd-el-Al holding Damietta with about 7,000 men, 21 Sept.; British expedition sent against him, 22 Sept.; he surrenders to sir Evelyn Wood . . . 23 Sept. "
 Triumphant entry of the khedive into Cairo, 25 Sept. "
 Valentine Baker Pasha nominated commander of a new Egyptian army (10,000) . . . end of Sept. "
 Cairo railway station partly burned by explosion of shells, large amount of stores and ammunition destroyed; 4 persons killed, about 15 wounded . . . 28 Sept. "
 18,000 British troops "march past" the khedive at the Abdin palace . . . 30 Sept. "
 12,000 British to remain in Egypt, sir A. Alison commander . . . 30 Sept. "
 Return of the troops; warmly received in London . . . 21 Oct. *et seq.* "
 The prophet said to hold all the country south of Khartoum . . . 25 Oct. "
 Murder of prof. Palmer, captain Gill and lieutenant Charrington . . . about 10 Aug. announced 26 Oct. "
 Thanks of Parliament voted to army and navy:—Admiral John Miller Ayle, vice-admiral William Montagu Dowell, lieutenant-generals George Harry Smith Willis, sir Edward Bruce Hamley; major-general sir Archibald Alison; rear-admirals sir William Nathan Wright Hewett, sir Francis William Sullivan, Anthony Hiley Hoskins; major-generals his royal highness Arthur duke of Connaught, William Earle, sir Henry Evelyn Wood, Gerald Graham, George Byng Harman, Drury Curzon Drury-Lowe, sir Herbert Taylor Macpherson . . . 26 Oct. "
 An amnesty of officers signed by the khedive . . . 24 Oct. "
 Lord Dufferin arrives at Cairo . . . 7 Nov. "
 Anglo-French control abolished . . . 9 Nov. "
 British troops and Indian contingent reviewed by the queen at St. James's Park . . . 18 Nov. "
 Queen's thanks published 21 Nov.; distributes medals, &c., at Windsor . . . 21 Nov. "

- Trial of Arabi Pasha; secret examination of witnesses (his defence supported by Mr. Wilfred Blunt) Nov. 1882
- Pleads guilty of rebellion; sentence of death commuted to banishment for life 3 Dec. "
- General amnesty and release of political prisoners about 1 Dec. "
- Letter from Arabi Pasha to Mr. Wilfred Blunt, expressing gratitude to, and confidence in, England 4 Dec.; *Times*, 5 Dec. "
- Mahoud and other rebel leaders sentenced to banishment 7 Dec. "
- Riaz Pasha resigns; succeeded by Nubar Pasha 7, 8 Dec. "
- Arabi Pasha and others to be sent to Ceylon 9 Dec. "
- Sir Evelyn Wood, appointed commander of the new Egyptian army, arrives at Cairo 22 Dec. "
- Nine of the murderers of professor Palmer and others captured about 30 Dec. "
- Arabi and others sailed for Ceylon, 27 Dec.; arrived 10 Jan. 1883
- End of the dual control 11 Jan. "
- British circular to the powers laid before the Porte, &c. (the Suez Canal to be free, with restrictions in time of war; formation of Egyptian army, &c.) 11 Jan. *et seq.* "
- All the powers accept proposals except France and Turkey about 27 Jan. "
- Sir Auckland Colvin appointed financial adviser 24 Jan. "
- Trial of professor Palmer's murderers; several confessions; 5 executed 28 Feb. "
- Lord Dufferin's report on reorganization of Egypt published 20 March, "
- Constitution signed by the khedive, 30 April; promulgated 1 May, "
- Lieut.-gen. Alison replaced by gen. F. C. Stephenson May, "
- Major Evelyn Baring nominated resident May, "
- Suleiman Sami convicted of the firing, massacre, and plundering at Alexandria (11 June, 1882), hanged 9 June, "
- Greatly improved condition of the country June, "
- The ex-khedive Ismail in London 28 June, "
- Parliamentary grants to lord Alcester (Seymour), 25,000*l.*, lord Wolseley, 30,000*l.* 29 June, "
- Eruption of cholera (see *Cholera*) Aug. "
- British force reduced to 6,763 Aug. "
- Council of state nominated 24 Sept. "
- The khedive grants a general amnesty, about 10 Oct. "
- New council of state opened by Cherif Pasha, 30 Oct. "
- Departure of part of the British troops countermanded on account of the destruction of gen. Hicks' army (see *Soudan*) Nov. "
- The khedive proposes reduction of his court expenses 1 Jan. 1884
- The British government require a limitation of the line of defence in regard to the Soudan 6 Jan. "
- Cherif Pasha and his ministry resign; Nubar Pasha (an Armenian christian) becomes minister, about 7 Jan. "
- Loan of 950,000*l.* to the khedive by Messrs. Rothschild about 30 Jan. "
- Disorder in the government and finances reported, 20 March, "
- British army: total killed, 255; July 1882 to March, Resignation of Nubar Pasha in opposition to Mr. Clifford Lloyd, 6 April; both remain in office, 11 April, "
- Chaos at Cairo; sir Evelyn Baring comes to London Conference of the powers, respecting Egyptian finance proposed by England, accepted by Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, France, and Turkey, May, "
- Need of loan of 8,000,000*l.* to meet several years' deficits, indemnification for damages at Alexandria (3,950,000*l.*), civil and Soudan war expenses, &c. May, "
- Proposed relaxation of the international law of liquidation May, "
- Mr. Clifford Lloyd leaves May and June, "
- Select committee by examination discovers serious defects in the commissariat and transport systems during the war of 1882, announced June, "
- Conference of six great powers on Egyptian affairs meets (see *London Conferences*) 28 June, "
- Conference adjourns, without result, *sine die*, 2 Aug. "
- Credit for 300,000*l.* voted to assist gen. Gordon, 5 Aug. 1884
- Lord Northbrook, as high commissioner, and lord Wolseley as commander-in-chief, sail 31 Aug. "
- arrive at Cairo 9 Sept. "
- Suspension of the international law of liquidation in regard to the sinking fund, from 18 Sept. to 25 Oct. decreed, with consent of lord Northbrook 20 Sept. "
- France, Germany, Austria, Russia, and Italy protest, 25 Sept. *et seq.* but tacitly acquiesce Oct. "
- Lord John Hay and the fleet arrive at Alexandria, 24 Sept. "
- Egyptian army reduced to 4000 men, announced, 24 Oct. "
- Lord Northbrook leaves Egypt 28 Oct. "
- Arrives in London 3 Nov. "
- British force in Egypt and Soudan, about 16,000 men, Nov. "
- Action of the *caisse* (commission) of the public debt against the Egyptian government for suspension of the sinking fund; the court condemns it to refund, 9 Dec.; the khedive appeals Dec. "
- Reply of France and other powers to the British proposals respecting the financial condition of Egypt, 17 Jan.; English reply 24 Jan. 1885
- Prince Hassan, brother of the khedive, appointed high commissioner in the Soudan about 15 Feb. "
- Egyptian financial scheme; convention agreed to by the Powers signed, 18 March [reduction of interest on debt, loan of 9,000,000*l.* on international guarantee, &c.]; adopted by the Commons on Mr. Gladstone's resolution (294-246), 27-28 March, "
- Gen. Grenfell succeeds sir E. Wood as commander-in-chief about 1 April, "
- Dosphere Egyptien*, a Cairo newspaper, suppressed by decree, 29 Feb. 1884; carried into effect, for publication of a proclamation of the Madhi, on 9 April, 1885; the French government much offended by the manner of suppression; the dispute settled by British intervention, announced, 28 April, 1885; paper reappears, 20 May, 1885; stopped 5 Sept. "
- Sir F. Stephenson, commander-in-chief of British army 6 July, "
- Lord Wolseley arrives in London 13 July, "
- Payment of indemnity begins 16 Aug. "
- Telegraph system freed from Eastern company, through Mr. Floyer about 12 Sept. "
- Great improvements in irrigation, conducted by col. Scott Moncrieff 1884-5
- Turkish convention with sir H. D. Wolff on Egyptian affairs; departure of the British deferred till their work be accomplished, signed 24 Oct. 1885
- Sir H. D. Wolff arrives at Cairo on commission 29 Oct. "
- High commissioners, Ghazi-Mukhtar Pasha and sir H. D. Wolff, Nov. "
- British forces in Egypt, exclusive of Indians and Egyptians, 14,000*l.* 1 Dec. "
- Mukhtar arrives at Cairo 27 Dec. "
- Ancient necropolis discovered at Assouan by general Grenfell Feb. 1886
- Discovery of petroleum at Jebel Zeit on the Red Sea, March; probable success reported about 24 April, "
- Ismail Pasha claims 5,000,000*l.* arrears of annual payments for surrendered estates June, "
- The khedive's two sons presented to the queen at Windsor 6 July, "
- Reduction of the British army begins Jan. 1887
- Improvement in the state of the country reported Feb. "
- Neutralisation of Egypt and defence of the Suez canal proposed to the sultan by sir H. Drummond-Wolff (?) 9 Feb. "
- Anglo-Turkish convention respecting Egypt signed at Constantinople; (British troops to leave in three years; Turkish troops to intervene or British to return; Suez canal to be neutral, &c.), 28 May; ratified by queen Victoria, June; not ratified by the Sultan; sir H. D. Wolff leaves Constantinople 15 July, "
- Immense increase in postal communications 1880-6
- Sudden death of general Valentine Baker Pasha, aged 62 17 Nov. 1887

- Major Dormer appointed commander of the British army Dec. 1887
 Ismail Pasha permitted to reside at Constantinople Dec. "
 General prosperity of the country; surplus in the budget Jan. 1888
 The exorbitant claims of the ex-khedive on the Egyptian government reduced and liberally settled by the influence of sir Edgar Vincent and Mr. Marriott, Q.C., the judge advocate general; he receives 100,000*l.* with much land Jan. "
 Death of prince Hassan 22 March "
 Mr. Limperopoulos's claim for 2,910*l.* (Egyptian) on Gordon bonds said to have been issued at Khartoum, disallowed May, "
 Nubar Pasha dismissed; Riaz Pasha succeeds (see *Soudan*). 8 June "

KHEDIVES OR HEREDITARY VICEROYS (nearly independent).

1806. Mehemet Ali Pasha; abdicated Sept. 1848; dies 2 Aug. 1849.
 1848. Ibrahim (adopted son), Sept.; dies 9 or 10 Nov. 1848.
 " Abbas (his son), 10 Nov.; dies 14 July, 1854.
 1854. Said (brother), 14 July; dies 18 Jan. 1863.
 1862. Ismail (nephew), 18 Jan. (born 31 Dec. 1830); deposed by the sultan at the request of England, France and other powers, 26 June, 1879.
 1879. Mechmet Tewfik, born 10 Nov., 1852, invested with the star of India by the prince of Wales, 25 Oct. 1875; proclaimed 26 June, invested 14 Aug. Heir, Abbas, born 14 July, 1874.

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND, originated by Miss Amelia B. Edwards, and promoted by sir Erasmus Wilson, first president (died 8 Aug. 1884), and Mr. R. S. Poole, secretary, 1881. Its object is to promote excavations in order to elucidate the history and arts of ancient Egypt and biblical history.

M. Naville's explorations began 19 Jan. 1883. The excavations conducted by M. Naville, 1883-4, led to many important discoveries, including the site of Goshen. Mr. W. M. F. Petrie examined more than twenty sites in 1884-5, and made remarkable discoveries. Some of the results were given to British and foreign museums. Makes discoveries, including Naucratis, which was a flourishing Greek commercial and manufacturing city, on the Canopic arm of the Nile, about 550 B.C., and declined after the Persian invasion and the founding of Alexandria 332 B.C. Explorations carried on by Mr. F. Llewellyn Griffith at Tanis, 1886; Mr. Petrie, in the mounds of Tel-Defneh, discovered the remains of "Pharaoh's house in Tahpanhes," (583 B.C.; *Jeremiah* xliiii, 8-11), May, 1886.

Mr. Ernest A. Gardner reported the results of his excavations in the spring at Naucratis, and exhibited relics with statuettes, pottery, &c., obtained from the sites of temples, cemeteries, &c., 6 July, 1886. M. Naville's explorations at the city of Onia and the "Mound of the Jews," continued spring 1887. He discovers the great temple of Bubastis (about B.C. 1300), granite monolithic columns, sculpture, &c., April-June, 1887; resumes his excavations March, 1888.

Exhibition of Egyptian antiquities at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly; by Mr. Flinders Petrie, of his excavations at Fayoum, July, 1888.

Mr. Petrie forces an entrance into the sepulchral chamber of the pyramid of Anenemhat III. at Hawara, Jan. 1889.

EGYPTIAN ERA, &c. The old Egyptian year was identical with the era of Nabonassar, beginning 26 Feb. 747 B.C., and consisted of 365 days only. It was reformed 30 B.C., at which period the commencement of the year had arrived, by continually receding to the 29th Aug., which was determined to be in future the first day of the year. To reduce to the Christian era, subtract 746 years 125 days. The canicular or heliacal period of the Egyptians and Ethiopians (1460 years) began when Sirius or the dog star emerged from the rays of the sun, on 20 July, 2785 B.C., and extended to 1325

B.C. This year comprised 12 months of 30 days, with 5 supplementary days.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, erected in 1812 by G. F. Robinson for Bullock's natural history collections, which were sold in 1819; since used for exhibitions, concerts, &c. See *Dudley Gallery*.

EHRENBREITSTEIN (Honour's broad-stone), a strong Prussian fortress on the Rhine, formerly belonged to the electors of Treves. It was often besieged. It surrendered to the French general Jourdain, 24 Jan. 1799. The fortifications were destroyed on its evacuation, 9 Feb. 1801, at the peace of Lunéville. The works have been restored since 1814.

EIDER, a river separating Schleswig from Holstein, was passed by the Austrians and Prussians, 4 Feb. 1864.

EIDOGRAPH, see *Pantograph*.

ETIFFEL TOWER, see *Paris*, 1889.

EIGHTY CLUB. Established in 1879 and 1880, to promote political education and to stimulate liberal organisation by Mr. Albert Grey, Sir Henry James, and lord Richard Grosvenor. Mr. Gladstone, president, 1887. The club adopted Home Rule, and 80 Liberal Unionists seceded, 18 May, 1887.

EIKÖN BASILIKĒ ("the Portraiture of His Sacred Majesty in his Solitudes and Sufferings"), a book of devotion formerly attributed to king Charles I., but now generally believed to have been written partially, if not wholly, by bishop Gauden, and possibly approved by the king: it was published in 1648, and sold quickly.

EISENACH DECLARATION, see *Germany*, 1859.

EISTEDDFOD, see *Bards*.

ELAM, see *Persia*.

EL ARISCH, Egypt, captured by the French under Reynier, 18 Feb. 1799. A convention was signed here between the grand vizier and Kleber for the evacuation of Egypt by the French, 28 Jan. 1800. He beat the Turks at Heliopolis on 20 March; and was assassinated on 14 June following.

ELBA, ISLE OF (on the coast of Tuscany), taken by admiral Nelson in 1796; but abandoned 1797. Elba was conferred upon Napoleon (with the title of emperor) on his relinquishing the throne of France, 5 April, 1814. He secretly embarked hence with about 1200 men in hired feluccas, on the night of 25 Feb. 1815, landed in Provence, 1 March, and soon after recovered the crown; see *France*, 1815. Elba was resumed by the grand duke of Tuscany, July, 1815.

ELCHINGEN, Bavaria. Here Ney beat the Austrians, 14 Oct. 1805, and was made duke of Elchingen.

ELCHO SHIELD, see under *Volunteers*.

ELDERS (in Greek, *presbuteroi*), in the early church equivalent with *episcopoi*, or bishops (see 1 *Tim.* iii. and *Titus* i.), who afterwards became a distinct and superior order. Elders in the presbyterian churches are laymen.

Elders' Widows Fund, established by the East India Company, in 1820, to provide for widows and orphans of some of its servants, was closed in 1850. In 1873 an act was passed to transfer the surplus money to the provident fund, &c.

ELDON'S ACT, see *Bankrupts*.

EL DORADO (the "Gilded Man"). When the Spaniards had conquered Mexico and Peru, they began to look for new sources of wealth, and having heard of a golden city ruled by a king or priest, smeared in oil and rolled in gold dust (which report was founded on a merely annual custom of the Indians), they organised various expeditions into the interior of South America, which were accompanied with disasters and crimes, about 1560. Raleigh's expeditions in search of gold in 1596 and 1617 led to his fall.

ELEASA, Palestine. Here Judas Maccabæus was defeated and slain by Bacchides and Alcimus, and the Syrians, about 161 B.C. (1 *Macc.* ix.)

ELEATIC SECT. founded at Elea in Sicily, by Xenophanes, of Colophon, about 535 B.C., whither he had been banished on account of his wild theory of God and nature. He supposed that the stars were extinguished every morning and rekindled at night; that eclipses were occasioned by a partial extinction of the sun; that there were several suns and moons for the convenience of the different climates of the earth, &c. *Strabo*. Zeno (about 364) was an Eleatic.

ELECTIONS PETITIONS. The laws respecting them were consolidated in 1828, 1839, and 1844. An act passed in 1848 was amended in 1865. By the act of 1868, 3 new judges were appointed, and three to be selected from all the judges to try election cases; justices Willes and Blackburn, and baron Martin were first appointed, Nov. 1868.

ELECTOR PALATINE, see *Palatinate*.

ELECTORS for members of parliament for counties were obliged to have forty shillings a-year in land, 8 Hen. VI. 1429. Among the acts relating to electors are the following: Act depriving excise and custom-house officers and contractors with government of their votes, 1782; see *Customs*. Act to regulate polling, 1828. Great changes were made by the *Reform Acts* of 1832, 1867, 1868, and 1885. County elections act, 1836; see *Bribery*. The forty-shilling freeholders in Ireland lost their privilege in 1829. By Dodson's act, passed in 1861, university electors are permitted to vote by sending balloting papers. Hours of polling in metropolitan boroughs extended (from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.) by act passed 25 Feb. 1878.

ELECTORS OF GERMANY. In the reign of Conrad I. king of Germany (912-918), the dukes and counts, from being merely officers, became gradually independent of the sovereign, and subsequently elected him. In 919 they confirmed the nomination of Henry I. duke of Saxony by Conrad as his successor. In the 13th century seven princes (the archbishops of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the king of Bohemia, the electors of Brandenburg and Saxony, and the elector Palatine), assumed the exclusive privilege of nominating the emperor. *Robertson*. An eighth elector (Bavaria) was made in 1648; and a ninth (Hanover) in 1692. The number was reduced to eight in 1777 (by the elector palatine acquiring Bavaria) and increased to ten at the peace of Luneville, in 1801. On the dissolution of the German empire, the crown of Austria was made hereditary, 1804-1806; see *Germany*.

ELECTRIC CLOCK; see p. 303.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, see under *Telegraphs*.

ELECTRICITY, from the Greek *ēlektron*, electrum, amber. The electrical properties of rubbed

amber are said to have been known to Thales, 600 B.C.; and Pliny, 70 A.D.; see *Magnetism*.

Electrical measurements: the following terms (after great electricians) were adopted by the electrical congress at Paris, 22 Sept. 1881: ohm, volt, ampère, coulomb, and farad. Important resolutions were passed by the international conference on electrical units at Paris (the "congress ohm" agreed to).

Capital punishment by electricity adopted by the state of New York April-May, 1884 from 1 Jan. 1889

FRICITIONAL OR STATIC ELECTRICITY.

Gilbert records that other bodies besides amber generate electricity when rubbed, and that all substances may be attracted 1600

Otto von Guericke constructed the first electric machine (a globe of sulphur), about 164

Boyle published his electrical experiments 1676

Stephen Gray, aided by Wheeler, discovered that the human body conducts electricity, that electricity acts at a distance (motion in light bodies being produced by frictional electricity at a distance of 666 feet), the fact of electric induction, and other phenomena 1720-36

Dufay originated his dual theory of two electric fluids: one vitreous, from rubbed glass, &c., the other resinous, from rubbed amber, resin, &c.; and showed that two bodies similarly electrified repel each other, and attract bodies oppositely electrified, about 1733

The Leyden jar (vial or bottle) discovered by Kleist, 1745; and by Cuneus and Muschenbroek, of Leyden; Winckler constructed the Leyden battery 1746

Desaguliers classified bodies as electrics and non-electrics 1742

Important researches of Watson, Canton, Beccaria and Nollet 1740-7

Franklin announced his theory of a single fluid, terming the vitreous electricity *positive*, and the resinous *negative*, 1747; and demonstrated the identity of the electric spark and lightning, drawing down electricity from a cloud by means of a kite June, 1752

At a pic-nic, he "killed a turkey by the electric spark, and roasted it by an electric jack before a fire kindled by the electric bottle" 1748

Professor Richman killed at St. Petersburg, while repeating Franklin's experiments Aug. 1753

Beccaria published his researches on atmospheric electricity, 1758; and Æpinus his mathematical theory 1759

Electricity developed by fishes investigated by Ingenhousz, Cavendish, and others, about 1773

Lichtenberg produced his electrical figures 1777

Electro-Statics: Coulomb applied the torsion balance to the measurement of electric force 1785

Electro-Chemistry—water decomposed by Cavendish, Fourcroy, and others 1787-90

Discoveries of Galvani and Volta (see *Voltaic Electricity*, below) 1791-3

Ørsted, of Copenhagen, discovered electro-magnetic action (see *Electro-Magnetism*, next page) 1819

Thermo-Electricity (currents produced by heat), discovered by Seebeck: it was produced by heating pieces of copper and bismuth soldered together, 1821; the Thermo-electrometer invented by Wm. Snow Harris, 1827; the Thermo-multiplier constructed by Melloni and Nobili, 1831. [Marcus constructed a powerful thermo-electric battery in 1865.]

Faraday produced a spark by the sudden separation of a coiled keeper from a permanent magnet (see *Magneto-Electricity*, next page) 1831

Wheatstone calculated the velocity of electricity, on the double fluid theory, to be 288,000 miles a second; on the single fluid theory, 576,000 miles a second 1834

Armstrong discovered, and Faraday explained, the electricity of high pressure steam, which produces the hydro-electric machine 1840

ELECTRIC MACHINES. Otto von Guericke obtained sparks by rubbing a globe of sulphur, about 1647; Newton, Boyle, and others used glass, about 1675; Hawksbee improved the machine, about 1700; Bose introduced a metallic conductor, 1733; Winckler contrived the cushion for the rubber,

- 1741; Gordon employed a glass cylinder, 1742; for which a plate was substituted about 1770; Canton introduced amalgam for the rubber, 1751; Van Marum constructed an electric machine at Haarlem, said to have been the most powerful ever made, 1785; the Rev. A. Bennet invented the "doubler of electricity," 1786; Carvallo discovers that metals when insulated, acquire slight charges of electricity, 1787; Nicholson constructs an influence machine, 1788; modified by Ronalds, 1823; Dr. H. M. Noad set up at the Panopticon, Leicester-square, London, a very powerful electric machine and Leyden battery (in possession of Mr. Edwin Clark, 1862) . . . 1855
- The *Hydro-Electric* machine, by Armstrong, was constructed . . . 1840
- Holtz's induction machine . . . 1865
- The *ELECTROPHORUS*, a useful apparatus for obtaining frictional electricity, was invented by Volta in 1775, and improved by him in . . . 1782
- C. F. Varley's "reciprocal electrophorus" invented . . . 1862
- Sir William Thomson's "electric replenisher" described . . . Jan. 1863
- The Carré machine invented . . . 1880
- The Voss machine introduced . . . 1880
- Mr. Apps's great inductorium, or induction coil, giving the largest sparks ever seen, exhibited at the Royal Polytechnic Institution . . . 29 March, 1869
- Mr. James Wimshurst invents a "continuous electrophorus" (very successful), and an "influence machine" . . . 1882
- ELECTROSCOPE* and *ELECTROMETER*, as the terms signify, are apparatus for ascertaining the presence and quantity of electrical excitation. Pith-balls were employed in various ways as electroscopes by Gilbert, Canton, and others. Dr. Milner invented an electrometer similar to Peltier's, 1783. The gold leaf electrometer was invented by rev. A. Bennet, 1789, and improved by Singer, about 1810; Lane's discharging electrometer is dated 1767; Henley's, 1772; Bohnenberger's electrometer, 1820; Peltier's induction electrometer, about 1843
- GALVANISM*, OR *VOLTAIC-ELECTRICITY*, *ELECTROLYSIS*, AND *ELECTRO-MAGNETISM*.
(See *Electro-Physiology*, p. 305.)
- Sulzer noticed a peculiar sensation in the tongue when silver and lead were brought into contact with it and each other . . . 1762
- Madame Galvani observed the convulsion in the muscles of frogs when brought into contact with two metals, in 1789; and M. Galvani, after studying the phenomena, laid the foundation of the galvanic battery . . . 1791
- Volta announced his discovery of the "Voltaic pile," composed of discs of zinc and silver, and moistened card . . . 1800
- Mr. W. Cruikshank's experiments . . . "
- By the voltaic pile, Nicholson and Carlisle decomposed water, and Dr. Henry decomposed nitric acid, ammonia, &c. . . "
- Transfer of acids and alkalis by Hisinger and Berzelius . . . 1803
- Behrens formed a dry pile of 80 pairs of zinc, copper, and gilt paper . . . 1805
- By means of a large voltaic battery in the Royal Institution, London, Davy decomposed the alkali potash, and evolved the metal potassium, (soda and other substances soon after) . . . 6 Oct. 1807
- Zamboni constructed a dry pile of paper discs, coated with tin on one side and peroxide of manganese on the other . . . 1809
- Children's battery fused platinum, &c. . . "
- J. W. Ritter constructed his "secondary pile," about 1812
- Davy exhibited the voltaic arc . . . 1813
- Wollaston's thimble battery ignited platinum wire, 1815
- Multipliers or rheometers, popularly termed "galvanometers," invented by Ampère and by Schweigger, 1820; by Cumming, 1821; De la Rive, 1824; Ritchie (torsion), 1830; Joule (magnetic), 1843. Sir William Thomson has made many improvements since 1856; he described his reflecting galvanometer, and similar apparatus in the report of the British Association in 1867. Very large galvanometer made by prof. Wm. A. Cornell, of New York . . . Aug. 1885
- Faraday described his discovery of electro-magnetic rotation . . . Jan. 1822
- Georg Simon Ohm enunciated his formula relating to the galvanic current, 1827; proposed erection of a statue of Ohm, at Munich, on the centenary of his birth, 16 March, 1879 . . . Feb. 1889
- Improvement in constructing the *Voltaic battery* made by Wollaston, 1815; Becquerel, 1829; Sturgeon, 1830; J. F. Daniell, 1836; Grove (nitric acid, &c.), 1839; Jacobi, 1840; Smee, 1840; Bunsen (carbon, &c.), 1842; Grove (gas battery), 1842.
- Faraday read the first series of his "Experimental Researches on Electricity" at the Royal Society, 21 Nov. 1833
- Faraday demonstrated the nature of electro-chemical decomposition, and the principle that the quantity and intensity of electric action of a galvanic battery depend on the size and number of plates employed . . . 1834
- Wheatstone invented his electro-magnetic chronoscope . . . 1840
- Copper-Zinc Couple* (which see) constructed by Dr. J. H. Gladstone and Mr. A. Tribe . . . 1872
- Batteries*; Bichromate of potash battery; a modification of Dr. Leeson's; very powerful; now much used. (Gaston Plante's lead battery, powerful, 1860.) Chloride of silver battery (14,400 cells)—results of its discharge published by Drs. Warren de la Rue and Hugo Müller. Powerful results exhibited at Royal Institution, London, 21 Jan., 1881
- Dr. Byrue's pneumatic battery (air blown in), very effective, announced . . . 1878
- See under *Electric Lighting*.
- ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR*, or secondary battery, a modification by M. Faure, of Gaston Plante's powerful lead battery of 1860, was exhibited at Paris, May, 1881. In June a box, one cubic foot in size, containing four cells, inclosing thin sheets of lead surrounded with felt saturated with dilute acid, &c., was conveyed from Paris to London. Sir Wm. Thomson found it to possess the electric energy of one million foot-pounds; and said, in a letter to *The Times* of 9 June, 1881: "This solves the problem of storing electricity in a manner and in a state useful for many important applications" . . . 6 June, 1885
- ELECTRO-MAGNETISM* began with Ørsted's discovery of the action of the electric current on the magnetic needle, 1819; proved by Ampère, who exhibited the action of the voltaic pile upon the magnetic needle, and of terrestrial magnetism upon the voltaic current; he also arranged the conducting wire in the form of a helix or spiral, invented a galvanometer, and imitated the magnet by a spiral galvanic wire . . . 1820
- Arago magnetised a needle by the electric current, and attracted iron filings by the connecting wire of a galvanic battery . . . "
- The first electro-magnet . . . 1825
- Induction of electric currents discovered by Faraday and announced . . . 1831
- Becquerel invented an electro-magnetic balance . . . "
- Faraday discovered the electro-magnetic rotative force developed in a magnet by voltaic electricity, 1831; experiments on the induction of a voltaic current, &c. . . 1834-5
- Sturgeon made a bar of soft iron magnetic by surrounding it with coils of wire, and sending an electric current through the wire . . . 1837
- Induction coil made by Professor G. C. Page of Salem, Mass. . . "
- Joseph Henry announced his discovery of secondary currents . . . 2 Nov. 1838
- Breguet used electro-magnetic force to manufacture mathematical instruments, about . . . 1854
- MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY* (the converse of Ørsted's discovery of electro-magnetism), discovered by Faraday, who produced an electric spark by suddenly separating a coiled keeper from a permanent magnet; and found that an electric current existed in a copper disc rotated between the poles of a magnet . . . 1831
- The *Magneto-Electric* machine arose out of Faraday's discovery, and was first made at Paris by Pixii, 1832; and in London by Saxton . . . 1833
- "*Faraday as a Discoverer*," by Professor Tyndall, published . . . March, 1868

- Magneto-electricity applied to electro-plating by Woolwich 1842
- Ruhmkorff's magneto-electric induction coil constructed, about 1850
- Siemens's armature produced 1854
- H. Wilde's description of his machine (a powerful generator of dynamic electricity, by means of permanent magnets) and the magneto-electric machine (constructed in 1865) sent to the Royal Society by professor Faraday and reported, 26 April, 1866
- The light (resembling bright moon-light) exhibited on the top of Burlington house 2 March, 1867
- Principle of accumulation by successive action discovered by Wilde; 1865, by mutual action (by which permanent steel magnets are dispensed with), independently by Wheatstone and Siemens, 1866
- Mr. W. Groves' electro-induction balance 1879
- International Electrical Congress at Paris with exhibition 15 Aug.-15 Nov. 1881
- [Medals and other honours awarded to England.]
- Dynamo-magneto-electric machines, by Wheatstone and Siemens, described at the Royal Society, 14 Feb.; by Ladd 14 March, 1867
- Trial of Siemens' dynamo-magneto electric light in the torpedo service at Sheerness reported successful 18 Dec. 1871
- Two of Siemens' machines ordered for the Lizards, announced 1878
- Gramme's magneto-electric machine described 1875
- Mr. E. J. Atkins' method of separating metals from their alloys by electrolysis, announced Nov. 1883

APPLICATIONS—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

- The transmission of electricity by an insulated wire was shown by Watson and others 1747
- Telegraphic arrangements were devised by Lesarge, 1744; Betancourt, 1787; Cavallo, 1795; Salva, 1796; Semmmering, exhibited 29 Aug. 1809; Ronalds 1816
- Ampere invents his telegraphic arrangement, employing the magnetic needle and coil, and the galvanic battery 1820
- F. Ronalds publishes an account of his electric telegraph (died, aged 85, 8 Aug. 1873) 1823
- Professor Wheatstone constructs an electro-magnetic apparatus, by which 30 signals are conveyed through nearly four miles of wire 1836
- Telegraphs invented by Schilling, Gauss, and Weber (magneto-electric), 1833; by Steinheil and by Masson, 1837; by Morse (died 1872) 1837
- The magnetic needle telegraph patented by (aft. sir) Wm. F. Cooke and (aft. sir) Charles Wheatstone. (The Society of Arts Albert gold medal was awarded to them in June, 1867) 12 June, "
- Mr. Cooke set up the telegraph line on the Great Western Railway, from Paddington to West Drayton, 1838-9; on the Blackwall line, 1840; and in Glasgow 1841
- Mr. Robert Stirling Newall, of Gateshead, patented his wire rope used for submarine telegraphs 1840
- Wheatstone's alphabetical printing telegraph patented 1841
- The first telegraph line in America set up from Washington to Baltimore 1844
- The murderer Tawell apprehended by means of the telegraph 1845
- The electric telegraph company established (having purchased Cooke and Wheatstone's telegraphic inventions) 1846
- Gutta-percha suggested as an insulator by Faraday 1847
- Professor Charles Wheatstone drew plans of a projected submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais 1840
- Mr. John Watkins Brett (on behalf of his brother, Jacob Brett, the inventor and patente), submitted a similar plan to Louis Philippe without success 1847
- He obtained permission from Louis Napoleon to make a trial, 1847; took place 28 Aug. 1850
- The connecting wires (27 miles long) were placed on the government pier in Dover harbour, and in the *Goliath* steamer were coiled about 30 miles in length of telegraphic wire, enclosed in a covering of gutta-percha, half an inch in diameter. The *Goliath* started from Dover, unrolling the telegraphic wire as it proceeded, and allowing it to drop to the bed of the sea. In the evening the

steamer arrived on the French coast, and the wire was run up the cliff at cape Grinsez to its terminal station, and messages were sent to and fro between England and the French coast. But the wire, in settling into the sea-bottom, crossed a rocky ridge, and snapped in two, and thus the enterprise for that time failed.

Now arrangements were soon made, and on a scale of greater magnitude; and the telegraph was opened; the opening and closing prices of the funds in Paris were known on the London stock exchange within business hours, and guns were fired at Dover by communication from Calais,

- 13 Nov. 1851
- Duplex Telegraphy*—two messages transmitted along a single wire at the same time in opposite directions first accomplished by Dr. Gintl, Austrian, 1853; by Messrs. Siemens, 1857; in the same direction, by Stark, of Vienna, 1855; apparatus perfected by Stearns, an American; applied to British telegraphs 1873
- Quadruplex Telegraphy*—four messages along one wire; successful experiments between London and Liverpool 25 Sept. 1877

Communications complete between Dover and Ostend and between Portpatrick and Donaghadee,

- May, 1853
- Holyhead and Howth June, 1854
- Paris and Bastia Nov. "
- London and Constantinople May, 1858
- Cromer and Emden "
- Aden and Suez May, 1859
- Malta and Alexandria 28 Sept. 1861
- England and Bombay, opened 1 March, 1865
- Marsala, Sicily, and La Calle, Algeria. 21 June, "

Over-house electric telegraphs (first erected at Paris) set up between their premises in the City and West-end by Messrs. Waterlow, in 1857, extended throughout London 1859-73

House's printing telegraph, 1846; Bain's electro-chemical telegraph, 1846; Hughes's system, 1855; the American combination system (of the preceding), which can convey 2000 words an hour, adopted by the American telegraph company, Jan. 1859

Wheatstone's automatic printing telegraph patented 1860

It was stated that there were in work 15,000 miles of electric telegraph wire in Great Britain; 80,000 on the continent of Europe; and 43,000 in America; and altogether about 150,000 miles laid down in the world July, 1862

Bonelli's typo-electric telegraph, made known and company established, 1860; and tried between Liverpool and Manchester, 1863; promised revival, June, 1864

An "electric telegraph" conference, at which 16 states (not Great Britain) were represented, met at Paris March, 1865

The Telegraph Act (see *Telegraph*) passed 31 July, 1868

It enabled H.M.'s postmaster-general to acquire, work, and maintain electric telegraphs; postal telegraphy began 5 Feb. 1872

Messages rise from 6,000,000 to 20,000,000 a year 1875

The "shilling telegraph" said not to pay July, 1872

Society of Telegraph Engineers established, 28 Feb. 1872

Result of the "Derby" race sent to Calcutta in five minutes 24 May, 1871

Statue of Morse at New York uncovered, 10 June, "

Fourth international telegraph conference opened at Rome, under the auspices of the Italian government 18 Dec. "

The fifth international telegraph conference opened at St. Petersburg 1 June, 1875

A new international telegraphic convention came into operation 1 Jan. 1876

Direct line between New Zealand and London, completed 18 Feb.; communication between lord mayor and mayors of Wellington and Dunedin, 23 Feb. "

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. A plan to unite Europe and America by telegraph was entered at the government registration office in June, 1845, by Mr. J. Watkins Brett and Mr. Jacob Brett, who made proposals to the government, which were

- not accepted. This plan was attempted to be carried out by a company in 1857 and 1858, with the concurrence of the British and American governments.
- 2500 miles of wire were manufactured, and tested in March, 1857
- The laying it down commenced at Valentia, in Ireland on 5 Aug. "
- The vessels employed were the *Niagara* and *Susquehanna* (American vessels), and the *Leopard* and *Agamemnon* (British vessels). After sailing a few miles the cable snapped. This was soon repaired; but on 11 Aug. after 300 miles of wire had been paid out, it snapped again (and the vessels returned to Plymouth) 11 Aug. "
- A second attempt to lay the cable failed through a violent storm, 20-21 June, 1858
- The third voyage was successful. The junction between the two continents was completed by the laying down of 2050 miles of wire from Valentia, in Ireland, to Newfoundland. The first two messages, on 5 Aug., were from the queen of England to the president of the United States, and his reply 5 Aug. "
- This event caused great rejoicing in both countries; but, unfortunately, the insulation of the wire gradually became more faulty, and the power of transmitting intelligence utterly ceased on 4 Sept. "
- A new company was formed 1860
- The *Great Eastern* steamer, engaged to lay down 2300 miles of wire, with 25,000 tons burden, sailed for Valentia, Ireland, from the Thames, commanded by capt. Anderson, accompanied by professor Wm. Thomson and Mr. Cromwell F. Varley, to superintend the paying out the cable, 15 July, 1865
- After connecting the wire with the land, the *Great Eastern* sailed from Valentia 23 July, "
- Telegraphic communication with the vessel (interrupted by two faults, due to defective insulation, caused by pieces of metal pressed into the gutta-percha coating, which were immediately repaired) finally ceased on 2 Aug. The apparatus for raising the wire proving insufficient, the vessel returned, and arrived at the Medway 19 Aug. "
- Atlantic telegraph company reconstituted as the Anglo-American telegraph company limited, March, 1866
- The *Great Eastern*, with a new cable, sailed from the Medway, 30 June; the shore-end at Valentia was spliced with the main cable, and the *Great Eastern* sailed, 13 July; 1200 miles of cable had been laid, 22 July; the cable was completely laid at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, and a message sent to lord Stanley, 27 July; message from the queen to president of the United States sent, 28 July, "From the queen, Osborne, to the president of the United States, Washington. The queen congratulates the president on the successful completion of an undertaking which she hopes may serve as an additional bond of union between the United States and England." To which he replied 30 July, "
- The lost cable of 1865 recovered, 2 Sept.; and its laying completed at Newfoundland 8 Sept. "
- The *Great Eastern* arrived at Liverpool 19 Sept. Messrs. Samuel Canning, Daniel Gooch, and capt. Anderson knighted 1 Oct. "
- [It was stated (in Sept. 1866) that the engineer of the cable passed signals through 3700 miles of wire by means of a battery formed in a lady's thimble.]
- The U. S. congress voted a gold medal to Cyrus Field, for his exertions connected with Atlantic telegraphs 7 March, 1867
- At a dinner given to Cyrus Field at Willis's Rooms, London, telegraphic messages were exchanged between the company and lord Monck, viceroy of Canada and president Johnson 1 July, 1868
- French Atlantic Telegraph company formed; French government grant concession for 20 years, from 1 Sept. 1869, to Julius Reuter and baron Emile d'Erlangen 8 July, "
- Anglo-Danish telegraph (Newbiggin to Copenhagen) completed 31 Aug. "
- Brest, 17 June; the American end at Duxbury, Massachusetts 23 July, 1869
- Reported union between the Anglo-American and French Atlantic telegraph companies Jan. 1870
- Telegraph between Bombay and Suez completed "
- Telegraph between Adelaide and Port Darwin, Australia, completed 22 Aug. 1872
- Message from the mayor of Adelaide received by the lord mayor of London, and replied to, 21 Oct. "
- The fourth Atlantic telegraph cable laid by the *Great Eastern*, from Valentia, Ireland, to Heart's Content, Newfoundland 8 June-3 July, 1873
- The Brazil telegraph cable completely laid, 22 Sept. "
- "*Faraday*," a great electric cable ship, built for Siemens Brothers, launched at Newcastle (see *Steam*), 17 Feb.; sails to lay the "Direct United States Company's" cable, 16 May; laid shore-end in Nova Scotia, 31 May; in New Hampshire, 8 June; connected with Newfoundland, July 1874
- The sixth Anglo-American telegraph laid by the *Great Eastern* Aug.-Sept. "
- E. A. Cowper's *Writing telegraph*: quick plain writing (36 miles), exhibited at Royal Institution, &c. [an improved one by J. Hart Robertson exhibited in London, 1887] May, 1879
- The Sixth International telegraph conference opened in London 18 June, "
- South African line* laid between Mozambique and Natal, 23 Aug.; connected with Capetown; telegrams sent by the queen to sir Bartle Frere and others, 25 Dec.; opened to the public 29 Dec. "
- The new French Transatlantic Cable to be laid from Brest to St. Pierre by the *Faraday*, sailed June; connected with Halifax, Oct. 1879; line from Paris to New York opened 1 June, 1880
- International Congress of Electricians opened at Paris, 15 Sept.; exhibition 11 Aug.-20 Nov. 1881
- New Atlantic Cable laid by the *Faraday* 22 Aug. 1884
- Telegraph from England to Panama completed Sept. 1882
- International Sub-marine Conference, Paris, 16 Oct. "
- Cromwell Fleetwood Varley, electrical engineer, who patented many inventions, died 2 Sept. 1883
- International Conference for protection of submarine cables, Paris, closed; convention agreed to, 26 Oct. 1883; signed at London, 14 March; signed for 26 states at London, at Paris 26 March, 1884; another conference 1 Dec. 1886
- International telegraph conference at Berlin, 10 Aug.-17 Sept. 1885
- The *Volta*, an electric launch (37 feet long, 7 feet beam) built of steel, constructed by Messrs. Stephens, Smith & Co. of Millwall, designed by Mr. A. Reckenzaun, crossed from Dover to Calais and back by means of one charge of the accumulators; about 4 hours crossing 13 Sept. 1886
- Electric boat for communicating light to powder houses, &c.; invented by Thomas Webb; launched at Waltham Abbey Aug. "
- Arrangements invented for transmitting telegraphic messages from railway trains in motion without contact with the ordinary wires 1887
- A central laboratory of electricity inaugurated at Grenelle, Paris, by the International society of electricians 1888
- Electric omnibus invented by Mr. Radcliffe Ward, running in London Feb. 1889
- Messrs. Moore & Wright announce their *column printing telegraph* in which messages are produced resembling type writing April "
- The Metropolitan electric supply company propose six central stations, W. & W.C. April "
- ELECTRIC CLOCK, &c. Professor Wheatstone invented an electro-magnetic telegraph clock in 1840. Clocks worked by electricity, invented by Mr. Alexander Bain, Mr. Shepherd, and others, appeared in the exhibition of 1851. An electric clock, with four dials, illuminated at night, was set up for some time in front of the office of the electric telegraph company, in the Strand, London, July, 1852. A time-ball was set up by Mr. French, in Cornhill, in 1856. In 1860, Mr. C. V. Walker so connected the clock of the Greenwich observatory with that of the South-eastern station,

- London, that they could be controlled by electricity.
- ELECTRIC LIGHT.**
- Humphry Davy produced electric light with carbon points 1800
- Apparatus for regulating the electric light were devised in 1846, and shown by W. Staite's patents, 1846, 1849; Staite (at Sunderland, 25 Oct. 1847), and Petrie in 1848; by Foucault soon after.
- Jules Duboscq's *Electric Lamp* (the most perfect of the kind) appeared at the Paris exhibition in 1855; and was first employed by professor Tyndall, at the Royal Institution, London, for illustrating lectures on light and colours 1856
- The works of new Westminster bridge were illuminated by Watson's electric light 1858
- M. Serrin, of Paris, exhibited his improved electric lamp 1862
- The *Magneto-Electric* light (the most brilliant artificial light yet produced), devised by Prof. Holmes, successfully tried at the South Foreland lighthouse, Dover 1858 and 1859
- The French government ordered eight lighthouses to be illuminated by electric light 1861
- Electric Candle*, invented by Paul Jablochhoff (an electric current passed through two carbons side by side with a slip of kaolin between them, produces a steady, soft, noiseless light; the carbons burn like wax); reported to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, by M. Dénayrouze 1876
- The electric light successfully employed for photography by Mr. H. Van der Weyde "
- Head, Wrightson, & Co., of Stockton-on-Tees, use Siemens' electric light for bridge building "
- At the Magasin du Louvre, 8 electric lights replaced 100 Carcel gas-burners; as manageable as coal gas supply; tried at West India docks 15 June, 1877
- Tyndall's experiments at S. Foreland, demonstrate superiority of Siemens' dynamo-electric machine, Aug. 1876-July, "
- Gramme's machine (light equal to 758 candles) "
- Serrin's and Jablochhoff's lights improved by Rapiéff, a Russian; taken up by Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P.; a small magneto-electric machine, worked by steam; conducting wires replace the gasworks and pipes July, 1878
- Mr. Stayton reports, that the light is much dearer than gas, and not suitable for street lighting in London Sept. "
- Electric light tried at Westminster palace, 28 March, "
- Two of Siemens' dynamo-magneto-electric machines ordered for the Lizards lighthouses "
- The Gaiety theatre lit by light from Lontin's machine and modification of Jablochhoff's Aug. "
- Hippolyte Fontaine's treatise on Electric Lighting, 1877; translated by Paget Higgs, published "
- Mr. T. E. Edison announces at New York his discovery of a method of producing a great number of lights and much mechanical power from a Ritchie inductive coil, a dynamo-electric machine, which he terms "telemachon," which may be worked by water-power or steam; this causes a panic among gas companies in London, and depression in value of shares Sept., Oct. "
- Edison's plans of subdividing lights filed at patent office 23 Oct. "
- National Electric Light company forming Nov. "
- Richard Werdermann's electric light subdivided; a number of jets lit simultaneously; shown by British telegraph company 2 Nov. "
- Electric light used for large workshops at Woolwich, &c., throughout the country Nov. "
- Times machine-room lit by six lights from one current; Rapiéff system Oct.-Nov. "
- Three systems trying at New York by Edison, Sawyer, and Brush Nov. "
- Wallace lamp (American), introduced by Mr. Ladd, autumn, "
- Jablochhoff candle tried at Westgate-on-Sea, by Mr. E. F. Davis, 2-26 Dec.; light successful; difficulty in practice; given up Dec. "
- Formation of nitric acid in the air by electric light; announced by Mr. T. Wills, 13 Dec. 1878; of hydro-cyanic or prussic acid by prof. J. Dewar, autumn, 1879
- Light given up at Billingsgate market, about 30 Jan. 1879
- Siemens' light successful at the Albert Hall, 13 Feb. "
- Edison obtains beautiful light from platinum which fuses; used 600-horse power to obtain 20,000 lights at one station; failure announced, March; his patent registered 23 April, "
- Exhibition of lights at Royal Albert Hall opened by the prince of Wales 7 May, "
- M. Jamin's electric candle exhibited at Academy of Sciences, Paris about 17 March, "
- A continuous current dynamo-magneto-electric machine patented by lord Elphinstone and C. W. Vincent (since improved) "
- A committee of the House of Commons appointed "to consider whether it is desirable to authorize municipal corporations or other local authorities to adopt any schemes for lighting by electricity" (Dr. Lyon Playfair, chairman), reports: "The energy of one-horse power may be converted into gaslight, and yields a luminosity equal to 12-candle power. But the same amount of energy transformed into electric light produces 1,600-candle power. . . . Scientific witnesses considered that in the future the electric current might be extensively used to transmit power as well as light to considerable distances, so that the power applied to mechanical purposes during the day might be made available for light during the night. . . . There seems to be no reason to doubt that the electric light has established itself for lighthouse illumination, and is fitted to illumine large symmetrical places, such as squares, public halls, railway stations, and workshops. . . . Compared with gas, the economy for equal illumination does not yet appear to be conclusively established. . . . Gas companies, in the opinion of your committee, have no special claims to be considered as the future distributors of electric light. . . . Your committee, however, do not consider that the time has yet arrived to give general powers to private electric companies to break up the streets, unless by consent of the local authorities."—*Times*, 19 June, 1880
- Electric light placed on Thames Embankment, in British Museum, at Victoria Station, &c. Dec. "
- System of C. F. Brush (American), exhibited in London, said to be simple and trustworthy 23 Dec. "
- Dr. C. William Siemens reports to Royal Society, that electric light acts like solar light on vegetation 2 March, "
- Electric lights set up for trial on Thames Embankment, north side (Jablochhoff system), 13 Dec. 1878; Waterloo Bridge, 10 Oct. 1879; continued, April, "
- Mr. J. W. Swan exhibits his system of dividing light, &c., at Newcastle-on-Tyne (aft. in London) 20 Oct. "
- Trial of three systems in London: Lontin's, Southwark bridge, &c.; Brush, Blackfriars' bridge, &c.; Siemens', Guildhall, &c. 31 March, 1882
- Swan's incandescent lamp set up in Earnock colliery, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, 9 Aug.; also in the Savoy Theatre, London, successfully, opened 10 Oct. "
- Godalming lit by electric light produced by water wheels driven by the Wey, Sept.; reported successful 15 Dec. "
- Junior Carlton Club first lit by the electric accumulator 16 Sept. "
- New lamp (the sun) by Louis Clerc, a combination of the arc and incandescent systems June, 1882
- The electric "sun" lamp and power company was formed July, "
- Electric lighting act passed 18 Aug. "
- The Ferranti system of electric lighting (invented by Sir William Thomson, Mr. S. Ziani de Ferranti, and Mr. Alfred Thomson) successfully tried, Dec. "
- International electrical and gaslight exhibition at the Crystal Palace opened 13 Dec. "
- Electric light applied by Bell Brothers, Newcastle, to their mines Dec. "
- Elphinstone and Vincent machine advertised for sale "
- Mr. J. E. H. Gordon's great dynamo machine exhibited at Woolwich 25 Oct. "
- Messrs. G. C. V. Holmes, F. E. Burke, and F. Cheesewright's invention for the use of the electric light in railways tried on Great Northern line, reported successful 25 Oct. "
- Machines of Farmer & Wallace, Lontin, De Meritens, Browning, Carré, and others in use in London. ,,

- St. Matthew's Church, Brixton, lit by electricity 28 Oct. 1883
- Gaulard-Gibbs' system of secondary generators announced April; inaugurated on the Metropolitan railway Nov. "
- H. T. Barnett's secondary battery tried at the Great Western station Oct. *et seq.* "
- Mr. O. C. D. Ross's improved galvanic battery for light and motion 1883-4
- Upward's primary battery (an advance); use of acid dispensed with July, 1886
- Schanschiff's primary battery; applicable to lighting, miners' lamps &c. autumn 1887
- Domestic electric lighting by the Beeman, Taylor and King system tried at Colchester 11 June, 1884
- Electric light employed in Liverpool and Manchester trains Aug. "
- Electric lighting successful at the Fisheries, 1883, and Health exhibitions. "
- Brighton successfully lit by the Hammond-Wright system; described Nov. "
- The Edison & Swan united electric light company v. Woodhouse & Rawson for infringement of patent for carbon filaments; verdict for plaintiffs 20 May, 1886
- Affirmed on appeal, judge Cotton dissentient 31 Jan. 1887
- Kensington & Knightsbridge electric lighting company's first station opened Jan. "
- Mr. Edison's "Pyro-Magnetic" dynamo, in which heat is directly transformed into electricity without the intervention of steam-engine or other machinery, announced to the American association Sept. "
- Duc de Feltre's suggestion for the employment of windmills to produce electric light by working dynamo machines; experiments made at Cap de la Hève Sept. "
- Mr. Urquhart's new portable electric lamp, weighing 4 lb. 2 oz., adapted for coal mines, &c.; exhibited in London Dec. "
- Proposal to light part of the city by the Anglo-American Brush system submitted to the commissioners of sewers, deferred 21 Feb. 1888
- Electric light only in theatres in Spain, ordered by royal decree 31 March, "
- The Edison & Swan united electric light company v. Holland and others; 21 days' trial; divided verdict, Edison's patent of 1879 declared invalid. Cheeseborough patent of 1878 maintained 16 July, 1888. Edison's patent declared valid on appeal, 28 Feb. 1889
- Erection by the London electric supply corporation of works at Deptford to supply the metropolis with electric light, 1888
- The house-to-house electric supply company founded 1888; the first station at West Brompton opened 24 Jan., about nine stations established and others in preparation Feb. 1889
- The city of London from Fleet street to Aldgate about to be electrically lighted Feb. "
- ELECTRIC LOOM. M. Bonelli, of Turin, in 1854, devised a plan of employing magnets and electro-magnets in weaving, thereby superseding the tedious and costly Jacquard system of cards. His loom was set up in London in 1859, and lectured upon at the Royal Institution by professor Faraday 8 June, 1860
- Electric Pen (for copying, &c.), invented by Mr. T. Edison, an American; an electric writing company was established; active in 1877-8
- Lamp-lighting by Electricity.—Mr. St. George Lane Fox's invention tried at Fulham, and reported successful, autumn 1877; doubtful 1879
- ELECTROPHONE, invented by Dr. Strehill Wright, for producing sound by electric currents of high tension: one laid before the Royal Scottish Society of Arts. See Telephone 25 April, 1864
- ELECTRO-TINT. Mr. Palmer, of Newgate-street, London, patented inventions by which engravings may be copied from engraved plates, and the engraving itself actually produced, by electrical agency, and one process he termed glyptography 1841
- ELECTRO-TYPE OR DEPOSIT. Mr. W. Cruikshank's experiments, 1800; Mr. Spencer, in England, and professor Jacobi, in Russia, made the first successful experiments in this art in 1837 and 1838. Since then, Mr. A. Smee and others have perfected the processes. In 1840, Mr. Rob. Murray applied black-lead to non-metallic bodies as a conducting surface. In 1840, Mr. Ruolz and Mr. Elkington applied it to gilding and silver plating. Since 1850, printing types and woodcuts, and casts from them, have been electrolytically with copper, and the process is now largely adopted in the arts.
- Messrs. C. Wheatstone and F. A. Abel experiment on the application of electricity to military purposes. 1861
- An Electric safety lamp made by MM. Dumas and Benoit; exhibited at Paris 8 Sept. 1862
- The Electro-block company established, 1860; by their processes the enlargement and reduction of engravings, obtained by india-rubber, can be immediately transferred to a lithographic stone, and multiplied. Leech's engravings, so enlarged, were coloured by himself, and exhibited in " "
- Ozone, generated by a current produced by Wild's magneto-electric machine, employed to bleach angar, at Whitechapel (Edward Beane's patent) Aug. 1863
- Electric furnace, formed in the electric arc, by C. Wm. Siemens, fuses platinum, iridium, &c., shown at Royal Institution 12 March, 1860
- Electric light applied by him to grow vegetables and fruit in greenhouses " "
- ELECTRIC RAILWAY by Werner Siemens and Halske, opened near Berlin 12 May, 1881
- Siemens' motive machines 6 inches square, 2 inches deep; Tissandier's electrically propelled balloon; Menier's ploughing machine, 11 Aug.; electric tramway set up in Paris Aug. "
- Siemens' new electric railway tried at Berlin about 7 Nov. "
- International electrical exhibition, Crystal Palace, completed, inaugurated by the duke of Edinburgh, 25 Feb.; closed 3 June, 1882
- First electric tramway cars run at Leytonstone, Essex 4 March, "
- New electric railway opened at Berlin 1 May, "
- Electric congress at Paris opened 11 Oct. "
- A boat ("Electricity") with screw-propeller moved by power, provided by electric accumulators (built by the Electrical Storage Company), sails from Millwall to London Bridge 28 Sept. "
- Siemens' electrical tramway between Portrush and Giant's Causeway completed, Dec. 1882; opened by earl Spencer 28 Sept. 1883
- Electric trams first run from Kew to Hammer-smith 10 Mar. "
- Electrical exhibition at Westminster Aquarium opened 14 Mar. "
- International electric exhibition at Vienna 16 Aug.-3 Nov. "
- Electric exhibition at Philadelphia opened, 8 Sept. 1884
- Electrical transmission of force; M. Marcel Deprez experiments at Creil (1876-86), supported by M. Rothschild, reported successful:—mechanical power transmitted 35 miles for industrial purposes 23 July, 1886
- Elieson company's electric engines reported successful at Stratford; tramcars driven five miles Oct. *et seq.* "
- Electrical traction on tramways at Northfleet; successful demonstration 14 March, "
- ELECTRO-PHYSIOLOGY. Aristotle and Pliny refer to the powers of the torpedo; Walsh and Ingenhous, the discoveries of Galvani in 1790, and the researches of Matteucci about 1830, have greatly advanced the science.
- Fowler experimented on animals with galvanism, 1793; and Aldini, 1796, who produced muscular contractions in a criminal recently executed, 1803; Ure did the same 1813
- Du Bois Reymond lectured on animal electricity at the Royal Institution, and showed the existence of an electric current, developed by action of the human muscles, in May, 1855
- Dr. Burdon Sanderson announced his discovery of electricity in plants to the British Association at Bradford Sept. 1873
- ELECTRIC LIGHTING ACT, 45 & 46 Vict. c. 56, passed 18 Aug. 1882. Amendment act passed 1888 (extending the monopoly of electric light companies from 21 to 42 years). Regulations of the Board of Trade published 18 May, 1889.

ELECTROLYSIS, see *Electricity*, p. 301.

ELEGY. Elegiac verse (consisting of a hexameter and pentameter alternately) was the first variation from the hexameter or epic measure, used by Tyrtaeus and other early poets. The elegies of Ovid and Catullus are celebrated. Gray's "Elegy, written in a country churchyard," was published in 1749.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75, passed 9 Aug. 1870; amended in 1872. Clause 25, which authorises payments to support denominational schools, much objected to by dissenters; bill to repeal it rejected by the commons (373-128), 10 June, 1874. Another act (for agricultural districts, &c.) brought in by lord Sandon, 18 May, 1876; royal assent, 15 Aug. 1876.

ELEMENTS were formerly reckoned as four: earth, air, fire and water. Lavoisier enunciated the principle that all bodies which cannot be proved to be compounded are elements, and to be treated as such. Mr. W. Crookes, F.R.S., in a lecture at the Royal Institution, London, by delicate experiments demonstrated that yttrium is a compound body, and expounded a theory that all the elements have been evolved from what he termed *Protyle*, 18 Feb. 1887. Above twelve new elements said to have been discovered in rare earths by MM. Krüss and Nilson by the spectroscope in 1887. Mr. Crookes declared Didymium to be a compound body. See *Table*, and separate articles. The chemical elements were stated to be about 77 in 1881.*

LIST OF 63 ELEMENTS, 1872 (*Odling*).

—	Gold	☉
—	Silver	☽
—	Mercury	☿
—	Copper	♂
—	Iron	♂
—	Tin	♀
—	Lead	♄
1490.	Antimony	B. Valentine.
1530.	Bismuth	Agricola ?
1541.	Zinc	Paracelsus.
—	Carbon	
—	Sulphur	
1669.	Phosphorus	Brandt.
1702.	Borax, boron	Homburg.
1733.	{ Arsenic }	G. Brandt.
—	{ Cobalt }	
1741.	Platinum	Woods.
1751.	Nickel	Cronstedt.
—	Soda-ium	Duhamel.
1736	{ Potash }	Marggraf.
to	{ Lime }	
1758	{ Silica }	Bergmann,
—	{ Alumina }	and
—	{ Magnesia }	Scheele.
1766.	Hydrogen	Cavendish.
1771.	Fluor-ine	Scheele.
1772.	Nitrogen	Rutherford.
1774.	Chlorine { (doubtful, see } Chlorine)	Scheele.
—	Oxygen	Priestley.
—	{ Manganese }	Gahn.
—	{ Baryta-ium }	Scheele.
1778.	Molybdenum	
1781.	Tungsten	Delhuart.
1782.	Tellurium	Müller.
1789.	Uranium	Klaproth.
—	{ Zirconia-ium }	
1791.	Titanium	Gregor.
1793.	Strontia-ium	Hope.

* Mr. Joseph Norman Lockyer, in a paper read at the Royal Society, 12 Dec. 1878, expressed doubts of the elementary character of some of the following substances based on his spectroscopic experiments. His views were not supported by the researches of professors Dewar and Liveing, 1880-81. See *Chlorine*.

1794.	Yttria-ium	Gadolin.
1797.	{ Chromium	Vauquelin.
1798.	{ Glucina-ium	Hatchett.
1802.	Tantalum	Klaproth.
1803.	Cerium	
—	{ Palladium	Wollaston.
—	{ Rhodium	
—	{ Iridium	Descottis & Smith.
—	{ Osmium	Tennant.
1811.	Iodine	Courtois.
1817.	Lithium	Arfwedson.
—	Selenium	Berzelius.
1818.	Cadmium	Stromeyer.
1826.	Bromine	Balard.
1828.	Thorium	Berzelius.
1830.	Vanadium	Sefstrom.
1839.	Lanthanum	
1841.	Didymium	Mosander.
1843.	Erbium	
1844.	Ruthenium	Claus.
1846.	Niobium	H. Rose.
1859.	Cæsium	Bunsen.
—	Rubidium	
1861.	Thallium	Crookes.
1863.	Indium	Reich and Richter.
1875.	Gallium	Lecoq de Boisbaudran.
1877.	Davyum (?)	Kern.
—	Neptunium	Hermann.
—	Itmenium (?)	
1878.	Philippium	Delafontaine.
1879.	Norwegium	Tellef Dahli.
—	Mosandrum (?)	Lawrence Smith.
—	Decipium (?)	Delafontaine.
—	Scandium (?)	
—	Ytterbium (?)	Magniac.
—	Holmium	Soret.
—	Thulium	
—	Uralium	A. Guyard.
—	Vesbium	Scacchi.
1886.	Germanium	

ELEPHANT, in the earliest times trained to war. The history of the Maccabees informs us that "to every elephant they appointed 1000 men armed with coats of mail, and 500 horse: and upon the elephants were strong towers of wood, &c." The elephants in the army of Antiochus were provoked to fight by showing them the "blood of grapes and mulberries." The first elephant said to have been seen in England was one of enormous size, presented by the king of France to our Henry III. in 1235. *Baker's Chron.* Polyænus states that Cæsar brought one to Britain 54 B.C., which terrified the inhabitants greatly. See *Knighthood*. 13 elephants in lord mayor's procession, 9 Nov. 1876.

Chunee, an elephant 13 feet high, in Cross's menagerie Exeter Change, London, becoming dangerous, was shot, receiving 180 musket balls before he fell, 1 March 1826.

A young elephant brought into Court of Exchequer to show his peaceful character, in a suit for damages for frightening a pony at the Alexandra Palace, 18 July 1879.

Barnum, the American showman, bought, for 2,000l. the large male African elephant Jumbo, 6 tons weight, of the Zoological Society, Regent's Park, London. Jumbo refused to go 18 Feb. After much trouble he was removed in the night, 22-23 March, and placed in the *Assyrian Monarch*, 24 March; arrived at New York, 9 April, 1882; killed on the railway, 15 Sep. 1885.

A so-called white elephant (little differing from others named) Taoung, bought by Mr. Barnum from the king of Siam, arrived at Liverpool, 14 Jan., at Zoological gardens, London, 17 Jan.; left 12 March 1884; burnt with Alice, "Jumbo's wife" and others at the destruction of Mr. Barnum's show and menagerie at Bridgeport, U.S. by fire, 20 Nov. 1887.

Joseph Merrick, deformed, termed the "elephant man," supported at the London hospital, 1886 *et seq.*

ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES. The institution of these annual secret religious ceremonies (in honour of Ceres) at Athens, is attributed to

Cadmus, 1550; to Erechtheus, 1399; or to Eumolpus, 1356 B.C. If any one revealed them, he was to be put to death. They were introduced from Eleusis into Rome, lasted about 1800 years, and were abolished by Theodosius A.D. 389. The laws were—1. To honour parents; 2. To honour the gods with the fruits of the earth; 3. Not to treat brutes with cruelty. Cicero makes the civilisation of mankind one of the beneficial effects of the Eleusinian mysteries.

ELGIN MARBLES, derived chiefly from the Parthenon, a temple of Minerva, on the Acropolis at Athens, of which they formed part of the frieze and pediment, the work of Phidias, under the government of Pericles, about 440 B.C. Thomas earl of Elgin began the collection of these marbles during his mission to the Ottoman Porte, in 1802; and from him they were purchased by the British government for 35,000*l.* and placed in the British Museum, in 1816. The ship conveying them was wrecked near Cerigo, and Mr. W. R. Hamilton, who was on board, remained several months at Cerigo, and recovered them from the sea.

ELGUETA, N. Spain; near here the Carlists defeated the republicans under gen. Sorna, and took 600 prisoners, 5-6 Aug. 1873.

ELIS, a Greek state termed the "Holy Land," in the Peloponnesus, founded by the Heraclidæ, 1103 B.C. Here Iphitus revived the Olympic games, 884, which were regularly celebrated after Coræbus gained the prize in 776. Elis surrendered many towns to the Spartans in war, 400. After various changes, Elis joined the Achaean league, 274; and with the rest of Greece was subjugated by the Romans in 146.

ELL (so named from *ulna*, the arm) was fixed at 45 inches, by king Henry I. in 1101. The old French ell, or *aune*, was 46·790 inches.

ELLISON GALLERY. In April, 1860, Mrs. Elizabeth Ellison (in conformity with the wish of her deceased husband, Richard), presented to the South Kensington Museum a series of 50 original water-colour drawings, by the first masters.

ELLORA or **ELORA**, Central India; remarkable for its very ancient rock-cut temple; excavated according to Hindoo legends nearly 7000 years ago; but more probably about 800 A.D. The town was ceded to the British by Holkar in 1818, and transferred by them to the Nizam of the Deccan in 1822.

ELMINA, and Dutch Guinea, W. Africa, were ceded by the Dutch government by treaty, signed Feb. 1872, and consolidated with the West African settlements; first governor, Mr. Pope Hennessey, April, 1872. See *Ashantee*.

EL-OBEID, Battle of, 3-5 Nov. 1884. See *Soudan*.

ELOPEMENT. A wife who departs from her husband, loses her dower by the statute of Westm. 1285—unless her husband, without coercion of the church, be reconciled to her. Earlier laws punished elopement with death when adultery followed.

ELPHIN (Ireland). St. Patrick founded a cathedral near Elphin, "by a river issuing from two fountains," in the 5th century, and placed over it St. Asicus, whom he created bishop, and who soon after filled it with monks. After many centuries, Rosecommon, Ardarn, Drumclive, and others of less note, were also annexed to Elphin, which became one of the richest sees in Ireland. It is valued in the king's books, by an extent returned 28 Eliz., at 103*l.* 18*s.* sterling. The see was united

to Kilmore in 1841, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities act, passed Aug. 1833.

ELSINORE, Zealand, Denmark, formerly the station for receiving the Sound dues (*which see*).

EL-TEB, Battle of, 29 Feb. 1884. See *Soudan*.

ELY, an island in Cambridgeshire, on which a church was built about 673, by Etheldreda, queen of Egfrid, king of Northumberland; she also founded a religious house, filled it with virgins, and became herself first abbess. The 1200th anniversary was celebrated 17-21 Oct. 1873; about 60,000*l.* had then been spent on the restoration of the cathedral. The Danes ruined the convent about 870; but a monastery was built in 879, on which king Edgar and succeeding monarchs bestowed great privileges and grants of land; whereby it became the richest in England. Richard, the eleventh abbot, wishing to free himself from the bishop of Lincoln, made great interest with Henry I. to get Ely erected into a bishopric, 1108, and his successor Hervæus was the first prelate, 1109. It is valued in the king's books at 2134*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*; present stated income, 5500*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS.

- 1781. James York, died 26 Aug. 1808.
- 1808. Thomas Dampier, died 13 May, 1812.
- 1812. Bowyer Edward Sparke, died 4 April, 1836.
- 1836. Joseph Allen, died 20 March, 1845.
- 1845. Thomas Turton, died 7 Jan. 1864.
- 1864. Edward Harold Browne, translated to Winchester Aug. 1873.
- 1873. James Russell Woodford, Aug.; died 24 Oct. 1885.
- 1886. Lord Alwyne Compton.

ELY CHAPEL, Holborn, London, erected in the 14th century, sold for 5250*l.*, 29 Jan. 1874; acquired by the R. C. fathers of the order of Charity, 1874; and finely restored at the expense of the duke of Norfolk and others, opened as St. Etheldreda's chapel, 23 June, 1876.

ELZEVIR, or **ELSEVIER**, a family of printers, in Holland, whose reputation is based on fine pocket editions of the classics.

Louis, the founder, was born in 1540; began business at Leyden in 1580; he printed about 150 works, and died 4 Feb. 1617. His sons (especially Bonaventure) and grandsons, were celebrated for their work.

EMANCIPATION, see *Roman Catholics* and *Slavery*. The Emancipation Society for slaves lasted 1862-5.

EMANUEL HOSPITAL, Westminster, founded in 1594 by lady Anne Daere for aged people and children. Its original annual income had increased from 360*l.* to about 4000*l.* in 1870, when changes in the disposition of the funds were proposed by the Charity Commissioners, and some effected.

EMBALMING. The ancient Egyptians believing that their souls, after many thousand years, would reinhabit their bodies, if preserved entire, embalmed the dead. Some of the bodies, called *mummies*, buried 3000 years ago, are still perfect. "The physicians embalmed Israel," 1689 B.C. *Gen.* l. 2; see *Mummies*. Carbolic acid was successfully employed by professor Seely in America, in 1868.

The most perfect specimens of *modern embalming* are preserved in the museum of the royal college of surgeons, one being the body of the wife of Van Butchell, preserved by John Hunter by injecting camphorated spirits of wine, &c., into the arteries and veins; and the other the body of a young woman, who died about 1780 of consumption, in the Lock hospital. The method of embalming royal personages in modern times is fully described in Hunter's "Posthumous Works." He died

in 1793.—During the American War (1861-5), many soldiers' bodies were embalmed and sent home. Improvements in embalming made by Prof. Laskowski of Geneva, 1885.

EMBANKMENTS of earth were erected by the ancients for preservation from their enemies and the inundations of the tide. Those of the Egyptians and Babylonians are described by Herodotus and Strabo. To the Romans are attributed the first dykes of Holland, and the embankments of Romney Marsh, considered to be the oldest in Britain. In 1250 Henry III. issued a writ enforcing the support of these works; and his successors followed his example. James I. greatly encouraged the embankment of the Thames. Sir W. Dugdale's "History of Embanking" first appeared in 1662; see *Drainage, Levels, and Thames*. Since 1830, millions of pounds have been expended in embankments for railways.

EMBARGO, from the Spanish *embargar*, to detain, applied to the restraining ships from sailing. This power is vested in the crown, but is rarely exercised except in extreme cases, and sometimes as a prelude to war. The most memorable instances of embargo were those for the prevention of corn going out of the kingdom in 1766; and for the detention of all Russian, Danish, and Swedish ships in the several ports of the kingdom, owing to the armed neutrality, 14 Jan. 1801; see *Armed Neutrality*.

EMBER WEEKS, instituted, it is said, by pope Callixtus I. (219-223), to implore the blessing of God on the produce of the earth by prayer and fasting, in which penitents used to sprinkle the ashes (embers) of humiliation on their heads. In the English church the *Ember days* are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after the following days—the first Sunday in Lent, Whit-sunday, 14 Sept. (Holy Cross), and 13 Dec. (St. Lucia).

EMBROIDERY is usually ascribed to the Phrygians; but the Sidonians excelled in it, and it is mentioned in 1491 B.C. *Ezodus xxxv. 35 and xxxviii. 23*. See *Bayeux Tapestry*. Embroidery is now done by machinery. The first embroidery machine is said to have been invented by John Duncan of Glasgow in 1804. Heilmann's embroidery machine was patented by Köchlin. *Berlin Wool-work* has been much improved of late years by the production of more elegant patterns, first published by Mr. Wittich in Berlin, about 1810.

EMERALD, a precious stone, of a green colour, found in the East and in Peru. It has been erroneously alleged that there were no true emeralds in Europe before the conquest of Peru; but there is one in the Paris Museum, taken from the mitre of pope Julius II. who died in 1513, and Peru was not conquered till 1545. It is stated that there were mines at Gebel Zabara worked by Egyptians, 1800 B.C.

EMERGENCY MEN, a name given to the more energetic members of the Irish Defence Association; and especially to the men engaged in carrying out evictions in Ireland. See *Mansion House Funds*, 1881.

EMESA, now Hems, Syria, renowned for a temple of the sun, the priest of which, Bassianus, was proclaimed emperor with the name Heliogabalus or Elagabalus, 218. His atrocities led to his assassination, 11 March, 222.

EMIGRANTS. The French aristocracy and clergy (*émigrés*) began to leave their country in July, 1789, at the breaking out of the revolution:

their estates were confiscated in Dec. A large number returned in 1802, by an amnesty granted after the peace of Amiens. Many were indemnified after the restoration in 1815.

EMIGRATION. Phœnician and Greek emigrants colonised the coasts of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea; see *Magna Græcia, Marseilles, &c.* The discovery of America opened a vast field for emigration, which was restrained by Charles I. in 1637. It has been greatly encouraged since 1819. Regulations for emigration were made in 1831, and in Jan. 1840, the Colonial Land and Emigration Board was established. Emigration much promoted through want of employment in London, 1869-70; from Ireland, by act passed, 1883. Much emigration from Great Britain and Germany to America, 1881-5. Fare of steerage passengers from Britain to America by steamers reduced to about 4*l.* Jan. 1883.

The "Order of the Sons of St. George," at Philadelphia, which was established to succour emigrants, still exists. (See under *George, St.*) It published a letter dissuading unsuitable emigration.

Meetings at the Mansion House to promote State-directed emigration of the unemployed 31 July, 1874
A tax of 2*s.* per head levied in United States on immigrants; act passed by congress in opposition to the government and steam ship companies Aug. "

Association formed to promote State-directed emigration and colonization 10 Aug. 1883

Emigrants' Information Office, London, opened 7 Oct. 1886; reported to be highly successful May, 1888

About 2,000 deserted children domesticated in Liverpool, and sent to Canada by the agency of Mr. Samuel Smith and Mrs. Birt, reported Dec. 1886

Increased emigration from Ireland to America, reported April, 1889

Emigration from the United Kingdom, in 1815, 2081; in 1820, 25,729; in 1830, 56,907; in 1840, 90,743; in 1850, 280,843; in 1860, 128,469; in 1866, 204,882; in 1867, 195,953; in 1868, 196,325; in 1869, 258,027; in 1870, 256,940; in 1871, 252,435; 1872, 295,213; 1873, 310,612; 1874, 241,014; 1875, 173,809. Of British origin only, 1876, 109,469; 1877, 95,195; 1878, 112,902; 1879, 164,274; 1880, 227,542; 1881, 243,002; 1882, 279,366; 1883, 320,118; 1884, 242,179; 1885, 207,644; 1886, 232,900; 1887, 281,487. See *Immigration*.

	1846.	1851.
From England	86,611	254,970
" Scotland	3,427	18,646
" Ireland	38,813	62,350

	1828,851	335,966
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Emigration to North American colonies, West Indies, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Swan River, Van Diemen's Land, &c., in 1820-30, 154,291; in 1830-40, 277,695.

To *North American Colonies*, in 1842, 54,123; in 1847, 199,680; in 1856, 16,378; in 1861, 12,707; in 1863, 18,083; in 1864, 12,721; in 1866, 13,255; in 1867, 15,503; in 1868, 21,062; in 1869, 33,891; in 1870, 35,295; 1871, 32,671; 1872, 32,205; 1873, 37,208; 1874, 25,450. Of British origin, 1876, 9335; 1877, 7720; 1878, 10,652; 1879, 17,952; 1880, 20,902; 1881, 23,912; 1882, 40,441; 1883, 44,185; 1884, 31,134; 1885, 19,838; 1886, 24,745; 1887, 32,025.

To *Australia and New Zealand*, in 1842, 63,852; in 1847, 142,154; in 1857, 126,905; in 1861, 49,764; in 1863, 146,813; in 1864, 147,042; in 1866, 161,000; in 1867, 159,275; in 1868, 155,532; in 1869, 203,001; in 1870, 196,075; 1871, 198,843; 1872, 233,747; 1873, 233,073; 1874, 148,161. Of British origin, 1876, 54,554; 1877, 45,481; 1878, 54,694; 1879, 91,806; 1880, 166,570; 1881, 176,104; 1882, 181,903; 1883, 191,573; 1884, 155,280; 1885, 137,687; 1886, 152,710; 1887, 201,526.

To *Australia and New Zealand*, in 1842, 8534; in 1845, 830; in 1850, 16,037; in 1852 (gold discovery), 87,881; in 1853, 61,401; in 1854, 83,237; in 1855, 52,309; in 1856, 44,584; in 1857, 61,248; in 1861, 23,738; in 1863, 53,054; in 1864, 40,942; in 1866, 24,097; in 1867, 14,466; in 1868, 12,809; in 1869, 14,001; in 1870, 17,065; in 1871, 12,227; 1872, 15,876; 1873, 26,428; 1874, 53,958. Of

British origin, 1876, 32,196; 1877, 30,138; 1878, 36,479; 1879, 40,959; 1880, 24,184; 1881, 22,682; 1882, 37,289; 1883, 71,264; 1884, 44,255; 1885, 39,395; 1886, 43,076; 1887, 34,183.

To other places, in 1854, 3366; in 1859, 12,427; in 1868, 6922; in 1870, 8505; 1871, 8694; 1872, 13,385; 1873, 13,903; 1874, 13,445; 1875, 173,809. Of British origin, 1876, 13,384; 1877, 11,856; 1878, 11,077; 1879, 13,557; 1880, 15,864; 1881, 20,304; 1882, 19,733; 1883, 13,096; 1884, 11,510; 1885, 10,724; 1886, 12,369; 1887, 13,753.

EMILY ST. PIERRE, see *United States*, 1862.

EMINENCE, a title conferred upon cardinals by pope Urban VIII. Jan. 10, 1631, as more honourable than "Excellency." Previously cardinals had the title of *Illustriissimi*. *Ashe*. The grand-master of Malta also obtained this title. *Pardon*.

EMIR, a title of the caliphs among the Turks and Persians, first awarded to the descendants of Mahomet's daughter Fatima, about 650. To such only was originally given the privilege of wearing the green turban.

EMISSION THEORY OF LIGHT (advocated by Newton, about 1672),—supposes that individual particles pass from the luminous body to the eye, and that each ray of light passes from the sun to the earth. It is opposed to the *Undulatory Theory* (which see) now generally received.

EMLY, an Irish see, said to have been founded by St. Patriek. Emlý was called Imelaca-Ibair: St. Ailbe was the first bishop in 448. In 1563, the see was united to Cashel (which see). It is now an inconsiderable village.

EMPALEMENT. This mode of executing criminals, mentioned by Juvenal, and often inflicted in Rome, is still used in Turkey and Arabia. In England the dead bodies of murderers were sometimes staked in this manner, previously to being buried; abolished, 1823. See *Suicide*.

EMPEROR, from *Imperator* (ruler), a title conferred on victorious Roman generals.

Augustus Cæsar the first Roman emperor	B.C.	27
Valentinian I. first emperor of the west, and Valens, first emperor of the east	A.D.	364
Charlemagne first emperor of Germany, crowned by Leo. III.		800
Othman I. founder of the Turkish empire, the first emperor of Turkey.		1209
The Czar the first emperor of Russia		1721
Napoleon Bonaparte first emperor of the French	22 Oct.	1804
Napoleon III., his nephew, founded the second French empire, Dec. 1852, deposed	4 Sept.	1870
Iturbide, emperor of Mexico, Feb. 1822; shot	19 July,	1824
Dom Pedro IV. of Portugal the first emperor of Brazil.		1825
Faustin I. the first emperor of Hayti, in 1849; deposed		1859
Maximilian I. emperor of Mexico, 10 April, 1864; shot	19 June,	1867

EMPEROR'S HYMN (of Austria), words by L. L. Haschka, music by Joseph Haydn, first sung, 12 Feb., 1797.

EMPIRE. *Empire City*, a name given to New York. *Empire Club*, Constitutional, established 10 Oct. 1881, founded 1883; closed 1886. *Empire Route* to the east, by the Canadian Pacific Railway; term applied 1887.

EMPIRICS, a sect of physicians, formed in the 3rd century before Christ, who contended that all reasoning respecting the animal economy was useless, and that experience and observation were the only foundations of medicine. The sect adopted the principles of Acron of Agrigentum, who flourished about 430 B.C.

EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR, National Federation of Associated, formed in London about 10 Dec. 1873. The founders were said to employ about 2,000,000, principally in N.W. and N. England. Their object was to counteract the influence of trade unions. The first annual meeting held 24 Feb. 1875.

Iron trades employers, association issued a circular proposing increase in hours of labour, Dec. 1878. See *Strikes*.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT (to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by workmen), passed for 7 years, 7 Sept. 1880; effects neutral (1884). New act passed 24 Dec. 1888.

EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN ACT, passed 13 Aug. 1875, relates to legal settlement of disputes, &c.

EMPRESS OF INDIA (*Imperatrix Indiæ*), addition to the royal titles, proclaimed in London, 1 May, 1876.

ENAMELLING was practised by the Egyptians, Chinese, and other nations, and was known in England in the time of the Saxons. At Oxford is an enamelled jewel, which belonged to Alfred, and which, as appears by the inscription, was made by his order, in his reign, about 887. Limoges enamelled ware was popular in the 16th century. Magnificent specimens by Lepec, Elkington, Emanuel, and others, appeared at the exhibition at Paris, 1867. See *Mosaic*. On 19 June, 1862, madame Rachel (Levison or Levenson) sued captain Carnegie for £281. for *enamelling his wife's face*, and was nonsuited; see *Trials*, 1868. She was convicted of fraud in 1878; and died in prison 12 Oct., 1880. See *Trials*.

ENCÆNIA. Greek festivals kept on days on which cities were built and temples consecrated; and in later times, as at Oxford, at the celebration or commemoration of founders and benefactors. *Oldisworth*. The public commemoration at Oxford suspended in 1875; restored, 21 June, 1876. They were the origin of church-wakes in England, about 600. They were also feasts celebrated by the Jews on the 25th of the ninth month, in commemoration of the Maccabees cleansing the temple, which had been polluted by Antiochus Epiphanes, 131 B.C.

ENCAUSTIC PAINTING, enamelling by fire. Painting with burnt wax is said to have been known to Praxiteles about 360 B.C. This art was revived by M. Bachelier, 1749, by count Caylus, 1765, and by Miss Greenland, 1785 and 1792.

ENCLOSURE, see *Inclosure*.

ENCRATITES, followers of Tatian, about 170, denounced marriage, and abstained from flesh, and from wine even at the Lord's supper.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, passed July 1849, to enable owners of land or leases in Ireland, subject to encumbrance, to apply to commissioners appointed under it to direct a sale of such property. These commissioners held their first court in Dublin, 24 Oct. 1849, and their last 28 July, 1858, a new court being established under the Landed Estates act. The number of estates sold, up to 1858, was 2380, producing twenty-two millions of pounds. In 1854 a similar act was passed for the West Indies.

ENCYCLICAL LETTER, see *Rome*, 1864.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA or *CYCLOPÆDIA*, a general dictionary of art, science, and literature.

This name has been given to a work by Abulpharagius in the 13th century.

Alsted's Encyclopædia	1620
Louisa Moreri's Dictionnaire Historique	1673
Hofmann's Lexicon Universale	1677
Cornellie's Dictionnaire des Arts	1694
Bayle's Dictionnaire	1696
Lexicon Technicum of John Harris (earliest English encyclopædia) 1704; supplements	1710, 1741
Ephraim Chambers' Cyclopædia	1728
Zedler's Universal Lexicon	1732-50
Encyclopédie (by Diderot and D'Alembert)	1751-80

[The contributors were termed ENCYCLOPÉDISTES, and their daring writings are believed to have hastened the French revolution in 1789.]

Encyclopædia Britannica (1st edition by William Smellie)	1771
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[The 8th completed 1861, (sale 5,000); 9th (sale 50,000) 1875-89.]

Encyclopédie Méthodique (by Ponceau)	1782-1832
Chambers' Cyclopædia (edited by Rees)	1785
Rees' Cyclopædia	1802-19
Brockhaus's Conversations Lexicon, 1st edition	1818
[New editions frequent.] 13th, 1883 et seq.	
Encyclopædia Metropolitana	1817-45
Cabinet Cyclopædia (a collection of treatises)	1820-46
Penny Cyclopædia	1833-46
Knight's English Cyclopædia (4 divisions)	1853-61-70
Chambers' Cyclopædia	1859-68; 1874-5; 1888 et seq.
Ersch and Gruber's Allgemeine Encyclopædie, began	1818; 164 vols. published
Chinese cyclopædia, 6109 vols. (all the valuable books then existing), printed by order of the emperor between	1601-1721
A copy bought for British Museum	1877
American cyclopædia, by Geo. Ripley and Charles A. Dane, 17 vols.	1873-8
Globe encyclopædia, completed	1879
Encyclopædic Dictionary completed	1889

ENDERBY LAND, see *Southern Continent*.

ENDOSMOSIS. M. Dutochet, about 1826, found that if two fluids, gases or vapours, of unequal density, are separated by an animal or vegetable membrane, the denser will attract the less dense through the medium. This property he called *endosmose*, when the attraction is from the outside to the inside, and *exosmose* when it operates from the inside to the outside. Many natural phenomena are thus more clearly understood. *Brande*.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACT, containing the "Conscience Clause," passed 1860; another similar act passed 2 Aug. 1869. A committee reported on the working of the act, June, 1887.

ENDOWED SCHOOL COMMISSION (consisting of lord Lyttelton, canon Robinson, and others), was appointed under the act 32-33 Vict. c. 56 (2 Aug. 1869). It threw open many endowments to the nation, and carried out reforms, being frequently much opposed. By an act passed 7 Aug. 1874, its duties were transferred to the charity commissioners, two new commissioners (Mr. Longley, lord Clinton), and canon Robinson being appointed. The commissioners had dealt with 74 schools; prepared schemes for 66; leaving about 660 to be dealt with; Aug. 1874.

ENERGY. In an address to the British Association at York, 1 Sept. 1881, sir William Thomson described the sources of all the energy in nature available to man for the production of mechanical effect, as tides, food, fuel, wind and rain, all except the tides derived from the sun.

ENFIDA CASE, see *Tunis*.

ENFIELD, N. Middlesex; a manor belonging to the duchy of Lancaster, is mentioned in Domesday, and was given to De Mandeville by William I. after 1066. After various changes it became the property of the crown by the marriage of Mary, heiress of the Bohuns, to Henry duke of Lancaster,

afterwards king Henry IV. 1399. Edward VI. gave it to his sister Elizabeth, who resided here in 1552, in a palace, part of which still remains. The grammar school was founded about 1586. The ancient chase was dischased and enclosed, after 1 Jan. 1779.

ENFIELD MUSKET, see *Fire-arms*.

ENGEN, Baden. Here Moreau defeated the Austrians, 3 May, 1800.

ENGHIEN or **STEENKIRK** (S. W. Belgium). Here the British under William III. were defeated by the French under marshal Luxembourg, 24 July, 1692.—The duc d'Enghien, a descendant of the great Condé, was seized in Baden by order of Bonaparte, conveyed to Vincennes, and, after a hasty trial, shot by torch-light, immediately after condemnation, 21 March, 1804. The body was exhumed, 20 March, 1816.

ENGINEERS, Military, formerly called Trench-masters. Sir William Pelham officiated as trench-master in 1622; the chief engineer was called camp-master-general in 1634. Capt. Thomas Rudd had the rank of chief engineer to the king about 1650. The corps of engineers was formerly a civil corps, but was made a military force, and directed to rank with the artillery, 25 April, 1787. It has a colonel-in-chief, 16 colonels-commandant, and 16 colonels. *Civil Engineering* became important in the middle of the last century, when Smeaton began the Eddystone lighthouse, and Brindley the Bridgewater canal. Since then the Rennies, Telford, the Stephensons and Brunels, Locke, and others have constructed breakwaters, docks, bridges, railways, tunnels, &c., which are the marvel of our age.

"Engineering is the art of directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man." (*Thos. Tredgold*, died 1829.)

The first society of Civil Engineers formed by Smeaton and others, afterwards termed the *Smeatonian Society* of Civil Engineers

Institution of Civil Engineers established 2 Jan. 1818; obtained a charter 3 June, 1828

5728 members ; April, 1889

Institution of Mechanical Engineers, which had its head-quarters in Birmingham, moved to London, 1877; established 1847

Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society founded 1859

Isambard Kingdom Brunel, projector of the *Great Eastern*, aged 53, died 15 Sept.; Robert Stephenson, railway engineer, aged 59, died 12 Oct. "

Engineers' Amalgamated Society, in 1867, consisted of above 30,000 members; annual income, 86,000*l.*; disbursed to disabled workmen, &c., about 50,000*l.*; amassed capital, about 125,000*l.*

Engineer, weekly journal, established 4 Jan. 1856

Engineering, weekly journal, established Jan. 1866

Newcastle strike (see *Newcastle*) May—Oct. 1871

Strike of engineers in London (18 firms) 7 Feb.— 4 Oct. 1879

College of Practical Engineers, Muswell hill, near London, opened by sir Henry Bessemer, sir Joseph Whitworth, Dr. C. Wm. Siemens, and others Sept. 1881

Engineering exhibition, Agricultural Hall, London 5-21 July, 1883

ENGLAND (from *Angles* and *land*, land), so named, it is said, by Egbert, first king of the English, in a general council held at Winchester, 829; or by Athelstan, 925. See *Anglo-Saxons*. England was united to Wales, 1283; to Scotland in 1603; they have had the same legislature since 1707, when the three were styled Great Britain. James I. first adopted the title of king of England, Scotland, afterwards Great Britain, France, and Ireland. After the treaty of Amiens, signed 27 March, 1802, France was omitted from the royal style. Ireland was incorporated with them, by the act of legis-

lative union, 1 Jan. 1801, as the United Kingdom of Great Britain, France, and Ireland. The British empire is computed to contain about 7,000,000 square miles of territory, with 200,000,000 inhabitants. Statistical details are given under the respective headings; *Army, Navy, Revenue, Population, &c.* For previous history, see *Britain. Histories of England*, by Rapin (in English), 1725-31; Thomas Carte, 1747-55; David Hume, 1755-62; Tobias Smollett, 1757-65; John Lingard, 1819-30; Charles Knight, 1856-62; J. R. Green, 1874-80. Parts by T. B. Macaulay, Earl Stanhope, J. A. Froude, Miss H. Martineau, and others. See *Chronicles*.

Egbert, "king of the English," 828; defeats the Welsh, Danes, &c., at Hengestdown 835

Alfred, king, 871; after many vicissitudes, vanquishes the Danes 871-896

He frames a code of laws, 890; forms a militia and navy, surveys and subdivides the country, and promotes education 896

Athelstan's great victory over the Danes, Scots, &c. at Brunanburg 937

Predominance of Dunstan; he promotes monachism and the celibacy of the clergy, about 952

Ethelred compounds with the Danes for peace 991

Causes their massacre 13 Nov. 1002

Avenged by Sweyn, king of Denmark: Ethelred flees to Normandy 1003

Sweyn dies, and Ethelred returns, 1014; dies 1016

Cante the Dane sole monarch 1017

Edward the Confessor king; Saxon dynasty restored 1042

Harold II. crowned, 6 Jan.; defeats the Norwegians, 25 Sept.; defeated and slain at Hastings by William of Normandy 14 Oct. 1066

WILLIAM I. crowned 25 Dec. "

The northern counties rebel; ravaged from the Humber to the Tyne 1069-70

Introduction of the feudal system, about 1070

Justices of peace appointed 1076

Domesday book compiled 1085-6

WILLIAM II. crowned 26 Sept. 1087

The crusades begin 1096

HENRY I. crowned, restores Saxon laws, &c. 5 Aug. 1100

Defeats his brother Robert, and gains Normandy 1106

Prince William and nobles drowned 25 Nov. 1120

STEPHEN crowned 26 Dec. 1135

Civil war between the empress Maud, Henry's daughter, and Stephen; her friends the Scots defeated at the battle of the Standard 22 Aug. 1138

She lands in England, and is successful 1139

Crowned at Winchester 3 March, 1141

Defeated; retires to France 1147

Concludes a peace with Stephen 1153

HENRY II. crowned 19 Dec. 1154

Constitutions of Clarendon enacted Jan. 1164

Arrogance of Becket; murdered 29 Dec. 1170

Conquest of Ireland 1171, 1172

England divided into six circuits for the administration of justice 1176

English laws digested by Glanville, about 1181

RICHARD I. crowned 3 Sept. 1189

He joins the crusades 1191

Defeats Saladin 1192

Made prisoner by duke of Austria, and sold to Henry VI. of Germany Dec. "

Ransomed for about 300,000l. 1194

JOHN crowned May, 1199

Normandy lost to England 1204

England put under an interdict 1208

Magna Charta granted 15 June, 1215

HENRY III. crowned 28 Oct. 1216

The Barons' war (*which see*) 1262-8

The first regular parliament 1265

EDWARD I. crowned 20 Nov. 1272

Wales subdued, united to England 1283

Death of Roger Bacon 1292

Scotland subdued, 1296; revolts 1297

EDWARD II. crowned 8 July, 1307

Defeated by Bruce at Bannockburn 24 June, 1314

Insurrection of the barons against his favourites 1308, 1315, 1325

EDWARD III. crowned 25 Jan. 1327

Defeat of the Scots at Hallidown-hill 1333

Invades France; victorious at Crecy 26 Aug. 1346

Takes Calais 1347

Order of the Garter instituted 1349

Victory at Poitiers 19 Sept. 1356

Peace of Bretigny 8 May, 1360

Law pleadings in English 1362

RICHARD II. crowned 22 June, 1377

Insurrection of Wat Tyler suppressed 15 June, 1381

Death of Wickliffe 1385

HENRY IV. crowned 30 Sept. 1399

Order of the Bath instituted by Henry IV. 1402-5

Insurrection of the Percies and the Welsh 1413

HENRY V. crowned 21 March, 1413

France invaded by Henry V. who gains the battle of Agincourt 25 Oct. 1415

Treaty of Troyes; the French crown gained 1420

HENRY VI. crowned at Paris Dec. 1430

Appearance of the maid of Orleans; the conquests in France lost, except Calais 1429-31

Cade's insurrection June, 1450

War of the Roses (*see Roses and Battles*) 1455-71

EDWARD IV. deposes Henry VI. 4 March, 1461

Printing introduced by Caxton 1471

EDWARD V. accession 9 April, 1483

Murdered in the Tower (soon after) "

RICHARD III. deposes Edward V. 25 June, "

Valuable statutes enacted 1484

HENRY VII. accession; Richard defeated and slain at Bosworth Field 22 Aug. 1485

Yeomen of the guard, the first appearance of a standing army in England instituted "

Henry marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. 1486

Insurrection of Lambert Simnel quelled 1486-7

Court of Star-Chamber instituted 1487

Insurrection of Perkin Warbeck quelled 1492-8

Gardening introduced into England, principally from the Netherlands, about 1502

Death of prince Arthur 2 April, "

HENRY VIII. accession 22 April, 1509

Rise of Wolsey 1514

Henry VIII.'s interview with Francis I. at Ardres (*see "Field of the Cloth of Gold"*) 4-25 June, 1520

First map of England drawn by G. Lilly, about "

Henry VIII. becomes "Defender of the Faith" 1521

Fall of Wolsey; he dies 29 Nov. 1530

Henry VIII. marries Anne Boleyn privately, 14 Nov. 1532 or January 1533; divorced from Catherine, 23 May, 1533

Henry VIII. styled "Head of the Church" 1534

The pope's authority in England is abolished "

Sir Thomas More beheaded 6 July, 1535

Queen Anne Boleyn beheaded 19 May, 1536

Queen Jane Seymour dies 24 Oct. 1537

Monasteries suppressed 1538

Statute of Six Articles passed 1539

Abbots of Glastonbury, Reading, &c. executed "

The first authorised edition of the Bible (Cranmer's) printed "

Cromwell, lord Essex, beheaded 1540

Anne of Cleves divorced 9 July, "

Queen Catherine Howard beheaded 1542

The title of "king of Ireland" confirmed to the English sovereigns 1543

Henry marries Catherine Parr 12 July, "

EDWARD VI. accession, 28 Jan.; promotes the Reformation (Somerset, protector) 1547

Book of Common Prayer authorised 1548

Somerset deprived of power, 1549; beheaded 1552

MARY, accession, 6 July; restores popery 1553

Execution of lady Jane Grey and her friends 1554

Mary marries Philip of Spain; persecutes the Protestants 1555 and 1556

Ridley, Latimer, and Cranmer burnt 1555 and 1556

Calais re-taken by the French 7 Jan. 1558

ELIZABETH, accession; the church of England re-established 17 Nov. "

Mary, queen of Scots, lands in England, 1568; executed 8 Feb. 1587

The Spanish armada repulsed July, 1588

Devereux, earl of Essex, beheaded 25 Feb. 1601

JAMES I. accession; union of the two crowns 24 March, 1603

Styled "king of Great Britain" 24 Oct. 1604

The Gunpowder Plot Nov. 1605

The present translation of the Bible completed 1611

Baronets first created May, "

The Overbury murder 15 Sept. 1613

Shakespeare dies 23 April, 1616

Raleigh beheaded 29 Oct. 1618

Book of Sports published	24 May, 1618
CHARLES I. accession	27 March, 1625
Death of lord Bacon	9 April, 1626
Duke of Buckingham assassinated	23 Aug. 1628
Hampden's trial respecting "ship money"	1637
Contest between the king and parliament; impeachment and execution of lord Strafford	1641
Attempted "arrest of the five members" (John Hampden, John Pym, Sir Arthur Haselrigge, Denzil Holles, and Wm. Strode)	4 Jan. 1642
Civil war begins; see <i>Battles</i>	23 Oct. "
Archbishop Laud beheaded	10 Jan. 1645
Charles defeated at Naseby	14 June, "
He flees to the Scotch, 5 May; is given up,	21 Sept. 1646
Execution of Charles I.	30 Jan. 1649
Cromwell's victory at Worcester	3 Sept. 1651
OLIVER CROMWELL protector of the Commonwealth	16 Dec. 1653
Naval victories of Blake	1652-7
RICHARD CROMWELL, protector	3 Sept. 1658
Richard resigns	25 May, 1659
CHARLES II. : monarchy re-established, 29 May,	1660
Act of uniformity passed; church of England restored	1662
The great plague	1665
The great fire of London	2, 3 Sept. 1666
Disgrace of lord Clarendon	Nov. 1667
Secret treaty with France signed at Dover	May, 1670
Death of John Milton	8 Nov. 1674
Oates's "popish plot" creates a panic	13 Aug. 1678
Sir Edmundbury Godfrey found murdered, 17 Oct.	"
Many Roman Catholics executed	1678-9
The Habeas Corpus act, for protecting English subjects against false arrest and imprisonment, passed	27 May, 1679
Violent reaction, many protestants executed; London humbled	1681
"Rye-house plot;" William, lord Russell (executed 21 July), and Algernon Sydney executed	1683
JAMES II. accession	6 Feb. 1685
Duke of Monmouth's rebellion defeated at Sedgemoor, 6 July; he is beheaded	15 July, "
Acquittal of the seven bishops	30 June, 1688
Abdication of James II.	11 Dec. "
WILLIAM III. and MARY proclaimed by the convention parliament	13 Feb. 1689
National debt begins	1692
Bank of England incorporated	27 July, 1694
Death of the queen regnant, Mary	28 Dec. "
Peace of Ryswick	1697
Death of James II. in exile	6 (16) Sept. 1701
ANNE, accession	8 March, 1702
Victory of Marlborough at Blenheim	2 Aug. 1704
Union of the two kingdoms	1 May, 1707
Sacheverell riots	1710
Treaty of Utrecht, advantageous to Great Britain	11 April, 1713
GEORGE I. of Hanover, accession	1 Aug. 1714
The Scots' rebellion quelled	1715
South-sea bubble	1720
Death of the duke of Marlborough	16 June, 1722
Order of the Bath revived (<i>which see</i>)	1725
GEORGE II. accession	11 June, 1727
Death of Newton	20 March, "
George II. at the victory of Dettingen	16 June, 1743
Second Scots' rebellion: prince Charles-Edward gains Edinburgh, 17 Sept.; victor at Prestonpans,	21 Sept. 1745
Victory at Falkirk, 18 Jan.; defeated totally at Culloden	16 April, 1746
Death of prince Frederick Louis, son of George II. and father of George III.	20 March, 1751
New style introduced into England, 3 Sept. (made 14)	1752
Seven years' war begins	May, 1756
Conquest of India begins, under colonel (afterwards lord) Clive (<i>see India</i>)	1757
Victory and death of general Wolfe (<i>see Québec</i>)	1759
GEORGE III. accession	25 Oct. 1760
His marriage with Charlotte Sophia, of Mecklenburg Strelitz, 8 Sept.; crowned	22 Sept. 1761
Peace of Paris; Canada gained	10 Feb. 1763
Isle of Man annexed to Great Britain	1765
Death of the Old Pretender, the "chevalier de St. George"	30 Dec. "
Royal marriage act passed	1772
American war begins (<i>see United States</i>)	1775
Death of earl of Chatham	11 May, 1778

"No Popery" riots	2-7 June, 1780
Separation of America from England	30 Nov. 1782
Margaret Nicholson's attempt on the life of George III.	2 Aug. 1786
Trial of Warren Hastings begins	13 Feb. 1788
Death of the Young Pretender, at Rome, 3 March,	"
The king's illness made known	12 Oct. "
He recovers, and goes to St. Paul's to make thanksgiving	23 April, 1789
First coalition against France	26 June, 1792
Habeas Corpus act suspended	23 May, 1794
Howe's victory	1 June, "
Marriage of the prince of Wales with the princess Caroline of Brunswick	8 April, 1795
Warren Hastings acquitted	23 April, "
Princess Charlotte of Wales born	7 Jan. 1796
Cash payments suspended	25 Feb. 1797
Death of Edmund Burke	9 July, "
Irish rebellion	May, 1798
Habeas Corpus act again suspended.	"
Battle of the Nile; Nelson victor	1 Aug. "
Hatfield's attempt on the king's life	15 May, 1800
Union of Great Britain with Ireland	1 Jan. 1801
Nelson's victory at Copenhagen	2 April, "
Habeas Corpus act again suspended	19 April, "
Peace of Amiens concluded	1 Oct. "
War against France under Bonaparte	18 May, 1803
Nelson's victory and death at Trafalgar	21 Oct. 1805
Death of Mr. Pitt	23 Jan. 1806
"Delicate investigation" (<i>which see</i>)	May, "
Lord Melville impeached, 29 April; acquitted	12 June, "
Death of Charles James Fox	13 Sept. "
Orders in council against Berlin decree	7 Jan. 1807
Abolition of the slave trade by parliament, 25 Mar.	"
Victory and death of sir J. Moore. (<i>See Corunna</i>)	16 Jan. 1809
Duke of York impeached by col. Wardle	Jan. "
Jubilee celebrating king's accession	25 Oct. "
Unfortunate Walcheren expedition	Aug.-Nov. "
Sir Francis Burdett's arrest, and riots	6 April, 1810
Death of princess Amelia; king's malady returns,	2 Nov. "
Great commercial embarrassment	Dec. "
REGENT—The prince of Wales	5 Feb. 1811
Luddite riots	Nov. "
Assassination of Mr. Perceval, premier	11 May, 1812
Earl of Liverpool premier	9 June, "
War with America commenced	18 June, "
Peace with France, &c.	14 April, 1814
Visit of the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia to England	7 June, "
Centenary of the house of Hanover	1 Aug. "
Peace with America (treaty of Ghent)	24 Dec. "
Battle of Waterloo (close of French war), 18 June,	1815
Princess Charlotte marries prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg	2 May, 1816
Death of R. B. Sheridan	9 July, "
Spa-fields meeting (<i>which see</i>)	2 Dec. "
Green-bag inquiry (<i>which see</i>)	2 Feb. 1817
Habeas Corpus act suspended	24 Feb. "
Cash payments resumed	22 Sept. "
Princess Charlotte dies in childbirth	6 Nov. "
Queen Charlotte dies at Kew	17 Nov. 1818
Queen Victoria born	24 May, 1819
Manchester reform meeting (Peterloo)	16 Aug. "
Duke of Kent dies	23 Jan. 1820
GEORGE IV. accession	29 Jan. "
Cato-street conspirators arrested, 23 Feb. executed,	1 May, "
Trial of queen Caroline	19 Aug. to 10 Nov. "
Coronation of George IV.	19 July, 1821
Queen Caroline dies at Hammersmith	7 Aug. "
Lord Byron dies	19 April, 1824
Commercial panic	1825-6
Duke of York dies	5 Jan. 1827
Mr. Canning, premier, 30 April; dies	8 Aug. "
Battle of Navarino	20 Oct. "
Roman Catholic Relief bill passed	13 April, 1829
Political panic in London;—riots	Nov. "
WILLIAM IV. accession	26 June, 1830
Mr. Huskisson killed at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway	15 Sept. "
Grey administration formed	Nov. "
King opens new London bridge	Aug. 1831
The cholera morbus in England	26 Oct. "
Reform bill rejected by the lords, 7 Oct.; fatal Bristol riots	29 Oct. "
English Reform act passed	7 June, 1832

Assault on William IV. by a discharged pensioner at Ascot	19 June, 1832	Distribution of Crimean medals	18 May, 1855
Sir Walter Scott dies	21 Sept. "	Metropolitan cattle market opened	13 June, "
S. T. Coleridge dies	25 July, 1834	Agitation and rioting concerning Sunday trading bill, which is withdrawn	2 July, "
Slavery ceases in the colonies	1 Aug. "	The queen and prince visit Paris	18 Aug. "
Corporation reform act passed	9 Sept. 1835	Peace with Russia proclaimed, 19 April; thanks-giving day, 4 May; illuminations, &c.	29 May, 1856
VICTORIA, accession; Hanover separated from Great Britain	20 June, 1837	War with China (<i>which see</i>)	Oct. "
Coronation of queen Victoria	28 June, 1838	War with Persia (<i>which see</i>)	Nov. "
Beginning of war with China	March, 1839	Mutiny of Indian army begins (see <i>India</i>)	March, 1857
Penny postage begins	10 Jan. 1840	Dissolution of parliament, 21 March; new parliament meets	30 April, "
Marriage of the queen with prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg (see p. 299)	10 Feb. "	Death of duchess of Gloucester (aged 81), the last of George III.'s children	30 April, "
Oxford's assault on the queen	10 June, "	Opening of the Fine Arts exhibition at Manchester	5 May, "
Prince of Wales born	9 Nov. 1841	Educational conference in London, prince Albert in the chair	22 June, "
King of Prussia visits England	24 Jan. 1842	Victoria crosses (<i>which see</i>) distributed by the queen in Hyde-park	26 June, "
John Francis fires at the queen	30 May, "	Meetings for relief of sufferers by the mutiny in India [by 15 Nov. 260,000 <i>l.</i> raised]	25 Aug. "
Bean presents a pistol at her	3 July, "	Great commercial panic; relieved by suspension of Bank Charter Act of 1844	12 Nov. "
Income tax act passed	Aug. "	Parliament meets	3 Dec. "
Queen embarks for Scotland (1st visit)	29 Aug. "	Marriage of princess royal to prince Frederick-William of Prussia	25 Jan. 1858
Peace of Nankin (with China)	Dec. "	Excitement respecting attempted assassination of Louis Napoleon, 14 Jan.; indiscreet addresses of French colonels, published	27 Jan. "
Death of duke of Sussex	21 April, 1843	"Conspiracy to Murder" bill (introduced by lord Palmerston, 8 Feb.) rejected, 19 Feb.; Palmerston ministry resigns	22 Feb. "
Queen's visit to the Orleans family at Château d'Eu	2 Sept. "	Derby-Disraeli administration formed	26 Feb. "
Emperor of Russia visits England	1 June, 1844	Dr. Simon Bernard acquitted of conspiracy against the life of Louis Napoleon	17 April, "
King Louis Philippe's visit	7 Oct. "	The Jewish Disabilities bill passed	23 July, "
Tractarian or Puseyite controversy	1844-5	The India bill passed	2 Aug. "
Anti-corn-law agitation	1845	The queen visits Birmingham, 15 June; Cherbourg, 4, 5 Aug.; the princess royal (at Potsdam), 12 Aug. &c.; and Leeds	Sept. "
Queen's visit to Germany	9 Aug. "	Excitement about the confessional; public meetings held against it	12 July and 18 Sept. "
Peel's new tariff, 1845; railway mania	Nov. "	The Association for the Promotion of Social Science meet at Liverpool	12 Oct. "
Commercial panic	March, 1846	Excitement respecting the Italian war; proclamation for manning the navy	30 April, 1859
Corn laws repealed	26 June, "	Thanksgiving for suppression of Indian mutiny, 1 May, Declaration of neutrality of England	12 May, "
Chartist demonstration in London	10 April, 1848	Proclamation for the organisation of volunteer rifle corps; many formed	May-Oct. "
Cholera re-appears in England in	1848 and 1849	The Derby ministry defeated on the Reform bill; dissolve parliament, 23 April; again defeated, they resign 11 June; the Palmerston-Russell administration formed	18 June, "
Queen embarks on her visit to Ireland	1 Aug. "	The Handel commemoration	20, 22, 24 June, "
Adelaide, queen dowager, dies	2 Dec. "	The income-tax increased to provide for the defences of the country	July, "
"Exhibition of 1851" announced	3 Jan. 1850	Lord Macanlay dies (aged 59)	28 Dec. "
Death of Wordsworth (aged 80)	23 April, "	Commercial treaty with France, signed 23 Jan.; approved by parliament	March, 1860
Pate's assault on the queen	27 June, "	Sir Charles Barry dies (aged 65)	12 May, "
Death of Sir Robert Peel (aged 62)	2 July, "	The queen reviews 18,000 volunteers in Hyde-park,	23 June, "
Duke of Cambridge dies	8 July, "	National rifle shooting match at Wimbledon (see <i>Volunteers</i>)	2-7 July, "
Queen's visit to Belgium	21 Aug. "	The earl of Derby reviews about 11,000 Lancashire volunteers at Knowsley	1 Sept. "
Great excitement occasioned by the pope's establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England,	Nov. "	The queen and prince visit their daughter in Prussia	Sept. "
Sixth census of United Kingdom (see <i>Population</i>) (27,537,761)	30 March, 1851	Peace with China signed	24 Oct. "
The first "Great Exhibition" opened	1 May, "	Thos. Cochrane, earl of Dundonald, dies (aged 82)	31 Oct. "
Australian gold arrives	Dec. "	Prince of Wales visits Canada and United States, 24 July-20 Oct.; returns	15 Nov. "
Death of the poet Thomas Moore	26 Feb. 1852	Severe cold (see <i>Cold</i>)	Dec. 1860, and Jan. 1861
John Camden Neild, an eccentric miser, bequeathed about 250,000 <i>l.</i> to the queen; he died	30 Aug. "	Charter granted for Exhibition of 1862	14 Feb. "
Slight earthquake at Liverpool, &c.	9 Nov. "	Death of duchess of Kent (aged 75)	16 March, "
Death of Wellington (aged 83), Sept. 14; public funeral	18 Nov. "	Excitement about "Essays and Reviews"	" "
Camp at Chobham	14 June-19 Aug. 1853	<i>Seventh census</i> taken (29,192,419)	8 April, "
Death of Sir Charles Napier, conqueror of Scinde,	29 Aug. "	King of Sweden and his son visit London	Aug. "
English and French fleets enter Bosphorus, 22 Oct.	" "	Great excitement through capt. Wilkes (of U.S. navy) forcibly taking Messrs. Slidell and Mason from the Royal British Mail steamer <i>Trent</i> (see <i>United States</i>)	8 Nov. "
Protocol signed between England, France, Austria, and Prussia, for re-establishment of peace between Russia and Turkey	5 Dec. "	Death of the prince consort of "typhoid fever, duration 21 days," 14 Dec.; buried (see <i>Albert Memorial</i>)	23 Dec. "
Many meetings on eastern question, favourable to Turkey	Sept. to Dec. "		
Great strike at Preston; 14,972 hands unemployed at one time	15 Oct. 1853, to 1 May, 1854		
Queen reviews Baltic fleet	11 March, "		
Treaty of alliance between England, France, and Turkey signed	12 March, "		
War declared against Russia (see <i>Russo-Turkish War</i>)	28 March, "		
Fast day on account of the war	26 April, "		
Marquis of Anglesey dies	28 May, "		
King of Portugal visits England	June, "		
Crystal Palace opened by the queen	10 June, "		
Cholera prevails in the south and west of London,	Aug. and Sept. "		
Thanksgiving for abundant harvest	1 Oct. "		
Great explosion and fire at Gateshead and Newcastle,	6 Oct. "		
Meeting of Parliament	12 Dec. "		
Resignation of Aberdeen ministry	29 Jan. 1855		
Formation of Palmerston ministry	Feb. "		
Death of Joseph Hume (aged 78)	20 Feb. "		
Sebastopol inquiry committee named	23 Feb. "		
Visit of emperor and empress of French,	16 to 21 April, "		
Loan of 16 millions agreed to	April, "		

- The United States' government release Messrs. Slidell and Mason . . . 28 Dec. 1861
- Second great International Exhibition opened by the duke of Cambridge . . . 1 May, 1862
- Inundations in Norfolk (see *Leveis*) . . . May, "
- Marriage of princess Alice to Louis of Hesse, 1 July, "
- Prince Alfred declared king of Greece at Athens (throne declined) . . . 23 Oct. "
- Final closing of international exhibition . . . 15 Nov. "
- Remains of the prince consort transferred to the mausoleum at Frogmore . . . 18 Dec. "
- Great distress in the cotton manufacturing districts begins, April: contributions received, central relief fund, 407,830*l.*; Mansion-house fund, 236,926*l.* . . . 20 Dec. "
- Rupture with Brazil . . . Jan. 1863
- Prince Alfred elected king of Greece . . . 3 Feb. "
- Princess Alexandra of Denmark enters London, 7 March; married to the prince of Wales, 10 March, "
- The British, French, and Austrian governments remonstrate with Russia on cruelties in Poland, 7 April, "
- Inauguration of the Great Exhibition memorial to the prince consort in the Horticultural gardens, London . . . 11 June, "
- Arrival of captains Grant and Speke from exploring the source of the Nile . . . June, "
- Great decrease of distress in cotton districts . . . Oct. "
- Earthquake in central and N.W. England . . . 6 Oct. "
- The government declines the French emperor's proposal for a congress of sovereigns . . . Nov. "
- Death of William Thackeray (aged 52) . . . 24 Dec. "
- Birth of prince Albert-Victor of Wales . . . 8 Jan. 1864
- Final judgment of the judicial committee of the privy council that the government had no authority to seize the *Alexandra* (Confederate) steamer . . . 8 Feb. "
- Garibaldi's visit to England . . . 3-27 April, "
- The Ionian isles made over to Greece . . . 1 June, "
- European conference at London on the Schleswig-Holstein question; no result, 24 April-25 June, "
- Great excitement through the murder of Mr. Briggs in a first-class carriage on the North-London railway . . . 9 July, "
- Great explosion of gunpowder at the Belvedere magazine, near Woolwich . . . 1 Oct. "
- Death of John Leech (aged 47) . . . 29 Oct. "
- Death of Richard Cobden (aged 61) . . . 2 April, 1865
- Prince George of Wales born . . . 3 June, "
- Resignation of lord-chancellor Westbury . . . 4 July, "
- General election; majority for Palmerston administration . . . 10 July, &c. "
- Visit of Abd-el-Kader; departs . . . 6 Aug. "
- Prevalence of a cattle plague, June-Oct.; royal commission appointed; met . . . 10 Oct. "
- English fleet visits Cherbourg, 15 Aug.; French fleet visits Portsmouth . . . 29, 30 Aug. "
- Fine art and industrial exhibitions opened in London and the provinces . . . July-Sept. "
- Death of lord Palmerston, 18 Oct.; public funeral . . . 27 Oct. "
- Earl Russell premier . . . 3 Nov. "
- Important commercial treaty with Austria signed . . . 16 Dec. "
- New parliament opened by the queen . . . 6 Feb. 1866
- New reform bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone, 12 Mar. "
- Commercial panic in London . . . 11 May, *et seq.* "
- International botanical congress opened . . . 22 May, "
- Defeat of the government on the reform bill, 18 June; resignation of ministers . . . 26 June, "
- Marriage of princess Helena to prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein . . . 5 July, "
- The third Derby cabinet formed . . . 6 July, "
- The Atlantic telegraph completely laid, and messages sent to lord Stanley . . . 27 July, "
- The cable of 1865 recovered, and communication established with Valencia, 2 Sept.; and with Newfoundland . . . 8 Sept. "
- Projected attack of Fenians on Chester prevented by the authorities . . . 11, 12 Feb. 1867
- The queen laid foundation of the Albert hall of arts at S. Kensington . . . 20 May, "
- Visit of the viceroy of Egypt . . . 6-18 July, "
- Visit of the Belgian volunteers (see *Belgium*), . . . 10-22 July, "
- Visit of the Sultan (see *Turkey*) . . . 10-23 July, "
- "Early Years of the Prince Consort," published end of . . . July, 1867
- New Reform act passed (see *Reform*) . . . 15 Aug. "
- Michael Faraday, natural philosopher (nearly 70) died . . . 25 Aug. "
- Preparations for the expedition to Abyssinia (see *Abyssinia*) . . . Aug. "
- Fenian outrages; rescue of prisoners at Manchester (see *Fenians*) . . . 18 Sept. "
- Synod of bishops at Lambeth (see *Pan-Anglican*) . . . 24-27 Sept. "
- Meeting of parliament respecting Abyssinian war, . . . 19 Nov. "
- Fenian explosion at Clerkenwell prison, London, . . . 13 Dec. "
- Special constables called for; 113,674 (in the U.K.) sworn in by . . . 28 Jan. 1868
- "Leaves from our Journal in Scotland," &c., by the queen, published . . . Jan. "
- Resignation of earl of Derby, 25 Feb.; the Disraeli ministry formed . . . 29 Feb. "
- The queen holds a drawing-room again . . . 12 March, "
- Mr. Gladstone's resolution for disestablishing the Irish church; adopted by the commons, 30 April, "
- Death of lord Brougham, aged 89 . . . 7 May, "
- Arrival of the duke of Edinburgh from Australia . . . 26 June, "
- Irish and Scotch reform acts passed . . . 13 July, "
- Nearly 21,000 extra deaths attributed to the hot summer (23 July said to be the hottest) . . . 1 July-30 Sept. "
- Parliament dissolved 11 Nov., new parliament meets . . . 10 Dec. "
- Resignation of Disraeli ministry, 2 Dec.; Gladstone ministry take office . . . 9 Dec. "
- Convention with the United States respecting the Alabama claim signed (afterwards rejected by the States) . . . 14 Jan. 1869
- New parliament meets for business . . . 16 Feb. "
- Irish Church bill introduced into the commons, 1 March; royal assent . . . 26 July, "
- The earl of Derby dies (aged 70) . . . 23 Oct. "
- Parliament meets . . . 8 Feb. 1870
- Charles Dickens dies (aged 58) . . . 9 June, "
- Earl of Clarendon dies (aged 70) . . . 27 June, "
- Irish land bill brought in, 15 Feb., received royal assent . . . 8 July, "
- Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war (*which see*) proclaimed . . . 19 July, "
- 2,000,000*l.* voted to increase the army by 20,000 men . . . 1 Aug. "
- Foreign enlistment act passed, 1 Aug.; stringent proclamation of neutrality issued . . . 9 Aug. "
- Parliament prorogued . . . 10 Aug. "
- Treaty with Prussia and France for neutrality of Belgium signed . . . 9, 11 Aug. "
- Long drought: bad hay harvest: good wheat harvest . . . Mar.-Aug. "
- Earl Granville repels the charge of violating neutralities made by the Prussian government, . . . 1-15 Sept. "
- The queen's consent to the marriage of the princess Louise to the marquis of Lorne announced . . . 24 Oct. "
- Foot and mouth disease prevalent among cattle . . . Aug.-Nov. "
- Election of elementary school-boards . . . Nov. "
- Excitement through the Russian note respecting the Black sea (see *Russia*) . . . Nov. "
- Foundation of new Post-office laid . . . 16 Dec. "
- Resignation of Mr. Bright announced . . . 20 Dec. "
- Parliament meets . . . 9 Feb. 1871
- Marriage of the princess Louise and the marquis of Lorne . . . 21 March, "
- Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, opened by the queen . . . 29 March, "
- Eighth census* taken (31,817,108) . . . 3 April, "
- Death of sir John F. Herschel, astronomer and philosopher (aged 79) . . . 11 May, "
- Death of George Grote, historian of Greece (aged 77) . . . 18 June, "
- First annual International Exhibition at South Kensington, opened 1 May, closed . . . 30 Sept. "
- Black Sea conference met 17 Jan., closed (neutralisation of Black Sea abrogated, &c.) . . . 13 March, "
- Disestablishment of the Church of England bill rejected in the commons (374-89), 1 May; parliament prorogued . . . 21 Aug. "

Illness of the queen at Balmoral, 4 Sept. ; recovery	13 Sept.	1871	The queen sails for Germany (all her sons abroad),	28 March ; returns	22 April,	1875
Serious illness of the prince of Wales from typhoid fever, Dec. ; began to recover	14 Dec.	"	Royal titles bill received royal assent	27 April,	"	"
Letter from the queen and princess to the people, thanking them for sympathy	26 Dec.	"	The queen proclaimed "empress of India,"	1 May,	"	"
Thanksgivings for recovery of prince of Wales	21 Jan.	1872	Arrival of prince of Wales at Portsmouth, 11 May,	11 May,	"	"
Excitement respecting the American claims under the treaty of Washington	Feb.	"	Parliament prorogued	15 Aug.	"	"
Meeting of parliament	6 Feb.	"	Great heat ; failure in fruit crops ; harvest beneath average	middle Aug.	"	"
The queen, prince and princess of Wales, and court and parliament go in state to St. Paul's ; national thanksgiving for recovery of the prince of Wales ; London decorated ; illuminations, &c. ; a successful day	27 Feb.	"	Great excitement and many public meetings respecting the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria, Aug.-Oct.	Aug.-Oct.	"	"
The queen in a public letter, gazetted 1 March, says, "Words are too weak for the queen to say how very deeply touched and gratified she has been by the immense enthusiasm and affection exhibited towards her dear son and herself," dated	29 Feb.	"	Mr. Gladstone's "Horror in Bulgaria" published,	6 Sept.	"	"
The queen, while entering Buckingham Palace, threatened by Arthur O'Connor, aged about 18, who presents an unloaded pistol, with a paper to be signed ; immediately apprehended	29 Feb.	"	National conference against war to defend Turkey, St. James's hall	8 Dec.	"	"
The queen sailed for Germany, and stayed several weeks	23 March—7 April,	"	Parliament opened by the queen	8 Feb.	1877	"
Strikes among agricultural labourers in Warwickshire and other counties ; union formed, 29 March, Arthur O'Connor pleads guilty (sentenced to imprisonment and flogging)	9 April,	"	Proclamation of neutrality in Russo-Turkish war,	30 April,	"	"
Correspondence between the British and American governments respecting the claims for indirect losses, which the former rejects	3 Feb.—May,	"	Debate on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions :—1st. That this house found much cause for dissatisfaction and complaint in the conduct of the Ottoman Porte, with regard to the despatch written by the earl of Derby, 21 Sept. 1876, and relating to the massacres in Bulgaria, for the resolution, 275 ; against, 354)	7-14 May,	"	"
Supplemental treaty proposed ; accepted by U.S. senate, 25 May ; further discussion in parliament ; unsatisfactory correspondence ; the U.S. congress adjourns	10 June,	"	Fleet sent to Besika bay	3 July,	"	"
Strikes among builders and other trades	June,	"	Statue of king Alfred by count Gleichen, at Wantage, unveiled by the prince of Wales, his descendant	14 July,	"	"
Final meeting of arbitrators ; damages awarded ; see <i>Alabama</i>	14 Sept.	"	Early meeting of parliament on account of Russo-Turkish war	17 Jan.	1876	"
New commercial treaty with France signed at London	5 Nov.	"	Vote of 6,000,000. asked for before entering into conference respecting eastern affairs, 24 Jan. ; debate	31 Jan.	"	"
Continued rain ; floods in Midland counties	Dec.	"	Liberal amendment withdrawn on report of Russian advance on Constantinople, 7 Feb. ; vote passed (204-124)	8 Feb.	"	"
Death of Edward Bulwer Lord Lytton, orator, poet, and novelist, aged 66	18 Jan.	1873	Warlike policy of the ministry ; resignation of lord Carnarvon, 24 Jan. ; and earl of Derby (see <i>Disraeli Administration</i>)	28 March,	"	"
Strikes among colliers, Jan. ; great dearth of coal ; the best, 52s. a ton in London	15 Feb.	"	Message of the queen, respecting calling out the reserves, &c., 2 April ; adopted by parliament,	April,	"	"
Resignation of Mr. Gladstone on account of a defeat in the Commons on the Dublin university bill (287—284), 13 March ; resumes office, 17 March,	17 March,	"	Earl of Salisbury's circular, indicting the Treaty of San Stefano, 2 April ; moderate reply of Gortschakoff, printed	10 April,	"	"
Visit of the shah of Persia	18 June—5 July,	"	Indian troops ordered to Malta, about	17 April,	"	"
Proposed marriage of duke of Edinburgh to grand-duchess Marie of Russia announced by the queen, 17 July ; Annnity bill for the duke passed, 5 Aug.	5 Aug.	"	Censured by the opposition ; debate in commons ; for government, 347 ; against, 226	20-23 May,	"	"
Judicature Act passed	5 Aug.	"	Earl Russell died, aged 85	28 May	"	"
Severely contested elections : conservative reaction,	Sept.-Oct.	"	The ministry announce the meeting of a European congress on the eastern question, to meet on 13 June ; the earl of Beaconsfield and the marquis of Salisbury to attend for England. (See <i>Berlin</i>),	3 June,	"	"
Marriage of duke and duchess of Edinburgh, 23 Jan.	23 Jan.	1874	Anglo-Turkish convention (see <i>Turkey</i>) signed,	4 June,	"	"
Parliament dissolved	26 Jan.	"	The conference meets at Berlin (which see)	13 June ; treaty signed	13 July,	"
General election ; conservative majority about 50, Feb. ; Gladstone ministry resigns, 17 Feb. ; Disraeli ministry formed	21 Feb.	"	10,000. a year voted for the duke of Connaught for his proposed marriage with princess Louise Margaret of Prussia	25 July,	"	"
Close of the Tichborne trial (see <i>Trials</i>)	28 Feb.	"	Debate on the Berlin treaty, in the commons ; great speech of Mr. Gladstone, 30 July ; majority for government (338—195)	29 July—3 Aug.	"	"
Meeting of parliament	5 March,	"	Parliament prorogued	16 Aug.	"	"
The duke and duchess of Edinburgh enter London,	12 March,	"	Meeting of parliament on account of Afghan war,	5 Dec.	"	"
Sir Garnet Wolesey returns from his successful expedition against the Ashantees	21 March,	"	Majority for ministers on vote of censure, lords (201-65), 10 Dec. ; commons (328-227)	13-14 Dec.	"	"
Visit of the czar of Russia	13-21 May,	"	Death of princess Alice by diphtheria at Darmstadt, after attendance on her husband, the grand-duke, and children, 7-30 A.M.	14 Dec.	"	"
Public worship regulation act passed	7 Aug.-Sept.	"	Severe winter, many persons unemployed	Dec.	"	"
Fruitful season ; excellent corn crop	Aug.-Sept.	"	Parliament adjourned (to 12 Feb.)	17 Dec.	"	"
The queen receives a testimonial of gratitude from the French nation for British assistance during the war (see <i>France</i>)	3 Dec.	"	The Queen in a letter thanks her subjects for their sympathy with her loss of a dear child, who was "a bright example of loving tenderness, courageous devotion, and self-sacrifice to duty," dated	26 Dec.	"	"
Meeting of parliament	5 Dec.	1875	Edward Byrne Madden (? lunatic) arrested for threatening to attack the Queen in letters to the Home Office, 12 Dec. 1873 ; judged insane, 13 Jan.	13 Jan.	1879	"
Moody and Sankey, American revivalists, arrive in London, 9 March ; sail from Liverpool (see <i>Revivals</i>)	4 Aug.	"	1,500,000. voted for Zulu war	27 Feb.	"	"
Parliament prorogued	13 Aug.	"	Expedition sent (between 8,000 and 9,000 men, 1,800 horses, &c.),	Feb., March,	"	"
Railway jubilee at Darlington	27 Sept.	"	Marriage of duke and duchess of Connaught at Windsor	13 March,	"	"
Departure of the prince of Wales for India, 11 Oct.	11 Oct.	"				
The khedive's shares in the Suez canal bought by the British government (see <i>Suez</i>)	1 Nov.,	"				
announced	25 Nov.	"				
Parliament opened by the queen in person, 3 Feb.	3 Feb.	1876				

The Queen at Paris, 26 March, arrives at Baveno, on Lago Maggiore	28 March, 1879	Vote of censure on the government respecting Egypt, passed by the lords (189-58); negated by the commons (302-288)	27, 28 Feb. 1885
Proposed censure of government respecting Zulu war, &c., negated, lords (156-61), 25 March; commons (306-246)	31 March-1 April, "	Day of mourning for general Gordon and the killed in the Soudan	13 March, "
Great depression of trade (attributed to bad harvest, famine, pestilence, war, and over-trading, 1878-9	28-29 April, "	Reserves to be called out in prospect of war with Russia	27 March, "
Commons debate on the budget, for government, 303; against, 230	28-29 April, "	The queen visits Aix-les-Bains, &c. 1 April-2 May, (See <i>Ireland, Parliament, and Revenue.</i>)	"
Cold and very wet summer, little sunshine, failure of corn and fruit crops	autumn, 1879	Redistribution of Seats Act (see under <i>Reform</i>) passed	25 June, "
Severe weather, Nov. very cold, 1-12 Dec. and Jan., much fog	1880	Vigorous preparations for war; vote of credit for 11,000,000 <i>l.</i> passed by the commons (see <i>Russia</i>)	27 April, "
Parliament opened by the Queen, 5 Feb., dissolved 23 Feb.	"	Resignation of the Gladstone ministry on account of minority on the Budget bill (264-252) 8-9 June, Ministry of the marquiss of Salisbury formed 24 June, Parliament prorogued	14 Aug. "
General election, great liberal majority, 30 March-16 April; resignation of ministry	22 April, "	Very dry summer, average harvest	"
Gladstone ministry formed	29 April, "	The earl of Shaftesbury, a great philanthropist, dies, aged 84	1 Oct. "
New parliament meets 29th April, Bradlaugh difficulty (see <i>parliament</i>)	3 May <i>et seq.</i> "	Agitation for the disestablishment of the Church, &c.	autumn, "
Fine autumn, good average harvest, improved trade,	Oct. "	Dissolution of parliament	18 Nov. "
Early meeting of parliament on account of Ireland, 6 Jan.	1881	Elections: about 333 Liberals, 251 Conservatives, 86 Parnellites	23 Nov-18 Dec. "
Successful review of about 52,000 volunteers by the queen at Windsor	9 July, "	The new parliament meets 12 Jan.; opened by the queen	21 Jan. 1886
Parliament prorogued	27 Aug. "	Resignation of the Salisbury administration (<i>which see</i>)	27 Jan. "
Wet autumn; deficient harvest; much depression	Sept. "	Gladstone's third administration formed	2-6 Feb. "
Court and general mourning for death of gen. Garfield, president of United States	21-27 Sept. "	Long winter; severe cold, Feb.; heavy snowstorms in N.E. counties; railway trains snowed up several days	1, 2, 3 March, "
Gradual revival of trade	1 July-30 Oct. "	Mr. Gladstone introduces his bill to "make better provision for the future government of Ireland"	8 April, "
Great hurricane throughout England, causing destruction of life, property, and shipping, 13-15 Oct.	Nov.-Feb. 1882	Colonial and Indian Exhibition (the first great national exhibition) opened at South Kensington by the queen	4 May, "
Very mild winter	"	International exhibition of navigation, commerce, &c., at Liverpool opened by the queen	11 May, "
Meeting of parliament	7 Feb. "	Queen Victoria's jubilee year begins	20 June, "
The queen shot at, at Great Western railway station, Windsor, by Roderick Maclean, aged 27; and March; he is committed for trial for high treason	10 March, "	Excessively cold spring and summer	"
The queen's letter of thanks for general sympathy dated	12 March, "	Very hot part of June and July	"
She sails for Mentone, 14 March; arrives, 16 March; leaves it, 12 April; at Windsor, 14 April, The queen dedicates Epping Forest to the use of the people for all time	6 May, "	Parliamentary election on Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy (reported, 316 conservatives, 191 Gladstonians, 78 unionists, 85 Parnellites)	July, "
Parliament adjourned, and meets on 24 Oct.; prorogued	2 Dec. "	The Gladstone administration resigns	20 July, "
New law courts, London, opened by the queen 4 Dec.	"	The second Salisbury administration (<i>which see</i>) formed 26 July; the marquiss of Hartington and friends decline to form a coalition ministry	31 Dec. "
Great excitement through attempted explosion of Local Government office	15 March, 1883	Revival of trade and commerce,	last half of Meeting of parliament
Detection of secret manufacture of explosives at Birmingham, 4 April; arrest of Alfred Whitehead, Thos. Gallagher, physician, Wm. Norman, H. H. Wilson, H. D. E. and Henry Dalton, otherwise John O'Connor	5-6 April, "	The queen starts for the Riviera 29 March; visits Cannes, Aix-les-Bains, &c. 1 April, <i>et seq.</i> ; returns to England	29 April, "
Other arrests in Liverpool, Glasgow, and London about 6-7 April,	"	The queen attends the jubilee service at Westminster Abbey (see <i>Jubilee</i>) 21 June; she issues a letter to the nation expressing her profound gratitude for the very kind reception by the vast multitude during her progress to, and return from the Abbey, and her high admiration for the excellent order preserved	24 June, "
Parliament prorogued	25 Aug. "	Severe drought; 35 rainless days in some parts (11 weeks)	June-mid. Aug. "
The queen publishes "More Leaves from my Journal in the Highlands"	11 Feb. 1884	Very early harvest	summer, "
<i>Egypt and the Soudan</i> : censure of the government for its "vacillating and inconsistent policy," voted by the lords (181-81) 12 Feb.; rejected by the commons (311-262)	12-20 Feb. "	Parliament prorogued	16 Sept. "
Prince Leopold, duke of Albany, dies, age nearly 31, 28 March; buried at Windsor	5 April, "	Amicable conventions respecting Suez canal and New Hebrides, signed at Paris	24 Oct. "
The queen starts for Darmstadt	16 April, "	Meeting of parliament	9 Feb. 1885
The queen in a letter expresses her deep sense of the loving sympathy of her subjects in all parts of her empire and also of foreign countries with herself and the duchess of Albany	14 April, "	The queen starts for Florence 21 March; at Florence 24 March; at Innsbruck 23 April; at Berlin 24 April; in London	27 April, "
The queen present at the marriage of her granddaughter princess Victoria of Hesse to prince Louis of Battenburg at Darmstadt, 30 April; returned to Windsor	7 May, "	Local Government Act (<i>which see</i>) passed	13 Aug. "
Vote of censure of the government for not supporting Gordon negated in the commons (303-275)	12-14 May, "	Parliament adjourns till 6 Nov.	13 Aug. "
Parliament prorogued	14 Aug. "	The queen's visit to Glasgow	18, 19 Aug. "
Good harvest, continued fine weather	July, Aug. "	Cold wet summer, very fine autumn 1888; very mild weather, London much warmer than at Constantinople, Paris, &c.	4 Dec. "
Parliament meets	23 Oct.-6 Dec. "	Parliament meets 6 Nov.; adjourns	24 Dec. "
Franchise bill passed, see under <i>Reform</i>	6 Dec. "	Epidemic of measles throughout the country	winter, 1888-9
Prince Albert Victor Edward of Wales comes of age	8 Jan. 1885	Parliament meets	21 Feb. 1889
Parliament meets	19 Feb. "	The queen started for Biarritz 5 March; meets the queen-regent of Spain at San Sebastian 27 March; returns	3 April, "
Ordered that the militia be embodied and soldiers stopped from entering the reserve	18 Feb. "		

Death of Mr. John Bright, M.P. (aged 78), orator, "tribune of the people," free-trader (see *Anti-Corn Law League*) fearless, honest, independent 27 March; "one of the noblest figures that we have ever known in Parliament"—*Lord Harrington* 29 March, 1889
treat improvement in trade and revenue Jan-April, 1889
Varren de la Rue, D.C.L., F.R.S., astronomer, chemist, and physicist, aged 74, died 19 April, the queen visits the prince of Wales at Sandringham 23-27 April, et seq. "

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

BEFORE THE CONQUEST.

327. Egbert, styled "king of England" in 828.
337. Ethelwolf; his son.
357. Ethelbald; his son.
360. Ethelbert; brother.
366. Ethelred; brother.
371. Alfred the Great; brother; died 21 or 28 Oct. 901.
301. Edward the Elder; son; died 925.
325. Athelstan; eldest son; died 17 Oct. 940.
340. Edmund I., fifth son of Edward the Elder; died from a wound received in an affray, 26 May, 946.
346. Edred; brother; died 955.
355. Edwy, eldest son of Edmund; died of grief in 958.
358. Edgar the Peaceable; brother; died 1 July, 975.
375. Edward the Martyr, his son, stabbed at Corfe Castle, at the instance of his step-mother Elfrida, 18 March, 979.
379. Ethelred II.; half-brother; retired.
383. Sweyn, proclaimed king; died 3 Feb. 1014.
384. Canute the Great; his son.
384. Ethelred restored in Canute's absence; died 24 April, 1016.
386. Edmund Ironside, his son, divided the kingdom with Canute; murdered at Oxford, 30 Nov. 1016; reigned seven months.
397. Canute sole king; married Emma, widow of Ethelred; died 12 Nov. 1035.
395. Harold I.; son; died 17 Mar. 1040.
395. Hardicanute, son of Canute and Emma; died of reptation at a marriage feast, 8 June, 1042.
392. Edward the Confessor, son of Ethelred and Emma; died 5 Jan. 1066.
396. Harold II., son of earl Godwin; reigned nine months; killed near Hastings, 14 Oct. 1066.

THE NORMANS.*

396. William the Conqueror; crowned 25 Dec.: died at Rouen, 9 Sept. 1087.
Queen, Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, earl of Flanders; married in 1054; died in 1083.

* The REGNAL DATES are those given by sir H. Nicolas. The early Norman and Plantagenet kings reckoned their reigns from the day of their coronation; the later Plantagenets from the day after the death of their predecessor. With Edward VI. began the present custom of beginning the reign on the day of the death of the preceding sovereign.

ROYAL ARMS OF ENGLAND.

William I., William II., and Henry I.—two lions or leopards passant.
Stephen—sagittarius, the archer, one of the signs of the zodiac (*traditional*).
Henry II. to Edward II. Three lions passant.
Edward III. and his successors quartered the preceding with fleurs de lys, the arms of France.
Henry V. used only 3 fleurs de lys.
Henry VI. quartered the preceding with the arms of her husband Philip II. of Spain.

UNITED KINGDOM.

James I. and his successors combined the arms of England and France (1st and 4th quarter); 2nd, the lion rampant of Scotland; 3rd, the harp of Ireland. He introduced the unicorn as a supporter of the arms.
George I., George II. and George III. introduced the arms of Brunswick.
1801 the arms of France were omitted. In 1816 the arms were modified through Hanover being made a kingdom.
1837. In 1837 the arms of Hanover were omitted. The arms are now: 1st and 4th quarters, 3 lions passant for England; 2nd, lion rampant for Scotland; 3rd, harp for Ireland.

1087. William II. Rufus; reign began 26 Sept.; killed by an arrow, 2 Aug. 1100.
1100. Henry I. Beaulerc, his brother; reign began 5 Aug.; died of a surfeit, 1 Dec. 1135.
Queen, Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III. king of Scotland; married 11 Nov. 1100; died 1 May, 1149. 2. Adela, daughter of Godfrey, earl of Louvain; married 29 Jan. 1129; died 1151.
1135. Stephen, earl of Blois, nephew of Henry; reign began 26 Dec.; died 25 Oct. 1154.
Queen, Matilda, daughter of Eustace, count of Boulogne; married in 1128; died 3 May, 1151.
[Maud, daughter of Henry I. and rightful heir to the throne; born 1101; betrothed, in 1109, at eight years of age, to Henry V. emperor of Germany, who died 1125. She married, secondly, Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, 1130. Was set aside from the English succession by Stephen, 1135; landed in England and claimed the crown, 1139. Crowned, but soon after defeated at Winchester, 1141; concluded a peace with Stephen, which secured the succession to her son Henry, 1153; died 1165.]

THE PLANTAGENETS.

1154. Henry II. Plantagenet, grandson of Henry I. and son of Maud; reign began 19 Dec.; died 6 July, 1189.
Queen, Eleanor, the repudiated queen of Louis VII. king of France, and heiress of Guienne and Poitou; married to Henry, 1151; died 26 June, 1202; see *Rosamond*.
1189. Richard I. *Cœur de Lion*, his son; reign began 3 Sept.; died of a wound, 6 April, 1199.
Queen, Berengaria, daughter of the king of Navarre; married 12 May, 1191; survived the king.
1199. John, the brother of Richard; reign began 27 May; died 19 Oct. 1216.
Queens, Avisa, daughter of the earl of Gloucester; married in 1189; divorced. 2. Isabella, daughter of the count of Angoulême: she was the young and virgin wife of the count de la Marche: married to John in 1200. Survived the king, on whose death she was re-married to the count de la Marche.
1216. Henry III. son of John; reign began 28 Oct.; died 16 Nov. 1272.
Queen, Eleanor, daughter of the count de Provence; married 14 Jan. 1236; survived the king; and died in 1291, in a monastery.
1272. Edward I. son of Henry, surnamed *Longshanks*; reign began 20 Nov.; died 7 July, 1307.
Queens, Eleanor of Castile; married in 1253; died of a fever, on her journey to Scotland, at Grant-ham, in Lincolnshire, 1290. 2. Margaret, sister of the king of France; married 12 Sept. 1299; survived the king, dying in 1317.
1307. Edward II. son of Edward I.; reign began 8 July; de throne 20 Jan. 1327; murdered at Berkeley castle, 21 Sept. following.
Queen, Isabella, daughter of the king of France; married in 1308. On the death, by the gibbet, of her favourite Mortimer, she was confined for the rest of her life in her own house at Rising, near Lynn, and died in 1357.
1327. Edward III. his son; reign began 25 Jan.; died 21 June, 1377.
Queen, Philippa, daughter of the count of Hainault; married in 1326; died 15 Aug. 1369.
1377. Richard II. son of Edward the Black Prince, and grandson of Edward III.; reign began 22 June; de throne 29 Sept. 1399; said to have been murdered at Pomfret castle, 10 Feb. 1400.
Queens, Anne of Bohemia, sister of the emperor Wenceslaus of Germany; married in Jan. 1382; died 7 June, 1394. 2. Isabella, daughter of Charles V. of France; married when only seven years old, 1 Nov. 1396. On the deposition of her husband she returned to her father.

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

1399. Henry IV. cousin of Richard II.; reign began 30 Sept.; died 20 March, 1413.
Queens, Mary, daughter of the earl of Hereford; she died before Henry obtained the crown, in 1394. 2. Joan of Navarre, widow of the duke of Bretagne; married 1403; survived the king; died 1437.
1413. Henry V. his son; reign began 21 March; died 31 Aug. 1422.

Queen, Catherine, daughter of the king of France; married 30 May, 1420. She outlived Henry, and was married to Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII., in 1423; died 1437.

1422. Henry VI. his son; reign began 1 Sept.; deposed 4 March, 1461; said to have been murdered by Richard, duke of Gloucester, in the Tower, 20 June, 1471.

Queen, Margaret, daughter of the duke of Anjou; married 22 April, 1445; survived the king; died 25 Aug. 1481.

HOUSE OF YORK.

1461. Edward IV.; died 9 April, 1483.
Queen, Elizabeth, daughter of sir Richard Woodville, and widow of sir John Grey, of Groby; married 1463 or 1464. Suspected of favouring the insurrection of Lambert Simnel; and closed her life in confinement, 8 June, 1492.

1483. Edward V. his son; deposed 25 June, 1483, and said to have been murdered in the Tower; reigned two months and thirteen days.

Richard III. brother of Edward IV.; began to reign, 26 June; slain at Bosworth, 22 Aug. 1485.

Queen, Anne, daughter of the earl of Warwick, and widow of Edward, prince of Wales, murdered 1471. She is said to have been poisoned by Richard (having died suddenly, 16 March, 1485), to make way for his intended marriage with princess Elizabeth of York.

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

1485. Henry VII. (son of Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, and Margaret, daughter of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, legitimated descendant of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster); began to reign 22 Aug.; died 21 April, 1509.

Queen, Elizabeth of York, princess of England, daughter of Edward IV.; married 18 Jan. 1486; died 11 Feb. 1503.

1509. Henry VIII. his son; began to reign, 22 April; died 28 Jan. 1547.

Queens, Catherine of Aragon, widow of Henry's elder brother, Arthur, prince of Wales; married 11 June, 1509; mother of queen Mary; repudiated, and afterwards formally divorced, 23 May, 1533; died 7 Jan. 1536.

2. Anne Boleyn, daughter of sir Thomas Boleyn, and maid of honour to Catherine; privately married, before Catherine was divorced, 14 Nov. 1532, or Jan. 1533; mother of queen Elizabeth; beheaded at the Tower, 10 May, 1536.

3. Jane Seymour, daughter of sir John Seymour, and maid of honour to Anne Boleyn; married 20 May, 1536, the day after Anne's execution; mother of Edward VI. of whom she died in childbirth, 24 Oct. 1537.

4. Anne of Cleves, sister of William, duke of Cleves; married 6 Jan. 1540; divorced 10 July, 1540; died 1557.

5. Catherine Howard, niece of the duke of Norfolk; married 28 July, 1540; beheaded, 12 Feb. 1542.

6. Catherine Parr, daughter of sir Thomas Parr, and widow of Nevill, lord Latimer; married 12 July, 1543; survived the king, after whose death she married sir Thomas Seymour, created lord Sudley; died 5 Sept. 1548.

1547. Edward VI. son of Henry VIII. (by Jane Seymour); died 6 July, 1553.

1553. Jane, daughter of the duke of Suffolk, and wife of lord Guildford Dudley; proclaimed queen on the death of Edward; ten days afterwards returned to private life; was tried 13 Nov. 1553; beheaded 12 Feb. 1554, when but 17 years of age.

1553. Mary, daughter of Henry (by Catherine of Aragon); married Philip of Spain, 25 July, 1554; died 17 Nov. 1558.

1558. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry (by Anne Boleyn), died 24 March, 1603.

HOUSE OF STUART.

1603. James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, son of Mary, queen of Scots; died 27 March, 1625.

Queen, Anne, princess of Denmark, daughter of Frederick II.; married 20 Aug. 1590; died March, 1619.

1625. Charles I. his son; beheaded at Whitehall, 30 Jan. 1649.

Queen, Henrietta-Maria, daughter of Henry IV. king of France; married 13 June, 1625; survived the king; died in France 10 Aug. 1669.

1649. COMMONWEALTH. Oliver Cromwell made protector, 16 Dec. 1653; died 3 Sept. 1658.

1658. Richard Cromwell, his son, made protector, 1 Sept.; resigned 22 April, 1659.

1660. Charles II. son of Charles I.; died 6 Feb. 1685.

Queen, Catherine of Braganza, infanta of Portugal, daughter of John IV. and sister of Alfonso VI., married 21 May, 1662; survived the king; returned to Portugal; died 21 Dec. 1705.

1683. James II. his brother; abdicated by flight, 11 Dec. 1688; died in exile, 6 (16) Sept. 1701.

[1st Wife, Ann Hyde, daughter of Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon; married Sept. 1660; died 1671; mother of queens Mary II. and Anne.]

Queen, Mary Beatrice, princess of Modena, daughter of Alphonso d'Este, duke; married 21 Nov. 1673; in 1688 retired with James to France; died at St. Germain, 1718.

1689. William III. prince of Orange, king, and Mary, queen, daughter of James II.; married 4 Nov. 1677; began their reign, 13 Feb. 1689; Mary died 28 Dec. 1694.

1694. William III.; died of a fall from his horse, 8 March, 1702.

1702. Anne, daughter of James II.; married George, prince of Denmark, 28 July, 1683; succeeded to the throne, 8 March, 1702; had seventeen children, all of whom died young (William, duke of Gloucester, born 24 July, 1689, died 30 July, 1700; lost her husband, 28 Oct. 1708; died 1 Aug. 1714).

HOUSE OF HANOVER. (See Brunswick and Este.)

1714. George I. elector of Hanover and duke of Brunswick-Luneburg; son of Sophia, who was daughter of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I.; died 11 June, 1727.

Queen, Sophia-Dorothea, daughter of the duke of Zell; died in prison, 2 Nov. 1726.

1727. George II. his son; died 25 Oct. 1760.

Queen, Wilhelmina Carolina Dorothea, of Brandenburg Anspach; married 1705; died 20 Nov. 1737.

1760. George III. grandson of George II.; died 29 Jan. 1820.

Queen, Charlotte Sophia, daughter of the duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; married 8 Sept. 1761; died 17 Nov. 1818.

1820. George IV. his son; died 26 June, 1830.

Queen, Caroline Amelia Augusta, daughter of the duke of Brunswick; married 8 April, 1795; died 7 Aug. 1821 (see article Queen Caroline).

1830. William IV. brother of George IV.; died 20 June 1837.

Queen, Adelaide Amelia Louisa Theresa Caroline, sister of the duke of Saxe-Meiningen; married 11 July, 1818; died 2 Dec. 1849.

1837. Victoria, the reigning queen, WHOM GOD PROTECT.

THE PRESENT ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The QUEEN,* Alexandrina Victoria, only daughter of Edward, duke of Kent, (fourth son of king George III.) born 24 May, 1819; succeeded to the throne on the decease of her uncle, William IV. 20 June, 1837; crowned at Westminster, 28 June, 1838; married (10 Feb., 1840) to her cousin, Francis-ALBERT-Augustus-Charles-Emmanuel, duke of Saxony, prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; born 1

* On 1 Nov. 1858, the queen was proclaimed throughout India as "Victoria, by the grace of God, of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the colonies and dependencies thereof, in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, QUEEN, defender of the faith &c. "Empress of India" added to the royal style by proclamation, 28 April, 1876 (see *Style, Royal*). colonial conference in May, 1887, recommended the title of her majesty should, in recognition of the unity of the empire, be "Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies Dependencies thereof."

† He was born 2 Nov. 1767; and died 23 Jan. 1821. He married Victoria-Maria-Louisa (widow of the prince Leiningen, sister of Leopold, king of the Belgians, and aunt to the prince consort), 29 May, 1818. She was born 17 Aug. 1786; and died 16 March, 1861.

Aug. 1819, naturalized, 24 Jan. 1840; (ordered to be styled *Prince Consort* 25 June, 1857; elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge, 28 Feb. 1847; died 14 Dec. 1861.

ISSUE.

VICTORIA-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, princess royal, born 21 Nov. 1840; married to prince Frederick-William, of Prussia, 25 Jan. 1858 (dowry 40,000*l.* and annuity of 8000*l.*). *Issue:* William, born 27 Jan. 1859; and 5 other children living.

ALBERT-EDWARD, prince of Wales, duke of Saxony, duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, earl of Chester, Carriek, and Dublin, baron of Renfrew, and lord of the Isles, born 9 Nov. 1841; married princess Alexandra of Denmark (born 1 Dec. 1844) 10 March, 1863. *Issue:* Albert Victor, born 8 Jan. 1864; George, born 3 June, 1865; Louise, born 20 Feb. 1867; Victoria, born 6 July, 1868; Maud, 26 Nov. 1869; Alexander John, born 6 April, died 7 April, 1871. (See *Wales*).

ALICE-Maud-Mary, born 25 April, 1843; married prince Louis (since grand duke) of Hesse-Darmstadt (which see), 1 July, 1862 (dowry 30,000*l.*, annuity 6000*l.*); d. of diphtheria, 14 Dec. 1873. *Issue:* Victoria, 5 April, 1863; and 5 other children.

ALFRED-Ernest, born 6 Aug. 1844; entered the *Euryalus* as midshipman, 31 Aug. 1853; created duke of Edinburgh, &c. 24 May, 1866; visited Cape of Good Hope, Aug.; Australia, Nov. 1867; escaped assassination by a Fenian at Port Jackson, 12 March, 1868; visited Japan, China, and India, 1869; married archduchess Marie of Russia (born 17 Oct. 1853), 23 Jan. 1874. *Issue:* Alfred, born 15 Oct. 1874; Mary, 29 Oct. 1875; Victoria, 25 Nov. 1876; Alexandrina, 1 Sept. 1878; Beatrice, 20 April, 1884.

HELENA-Angusta-Victoria, born 25 May, 1846; married to prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, 5 July, 1866. *Issue:* Christian Victor, born 14 April, 1867; and other children.

LOUISE-Carolina-Alberta, born 18 March, 1848; married to John, marquis of Lorne (born 6 Aug. 1845), 21 March, 1871.

ARTHUR-William-Patrick-Albert, born 1 May, 1850; created duke of Connaught, earl of Sussex and Strathearn, 23 May, 1874; 10,000*l.* a year on his proposed marriage to princess Louise Margaret of Prussia; agreed to, 25 July, 1878; married 13 March, 1879, princess Louise Margaret of Prussia (born 25 July, 1860). *Issue:* Margaret, born, 15 Jan. 1882; Arthur Frederick, born 13 Jan. 1883.

LEOPOLD-George-Duncan-Albert, born 7 April, 1853; voted 15,000*l.* a year by parliament, 23 July, 1874; created baron Arklow, earl of Clarence, and duke of Albany, 24 May, 1881; married princess Helene, 4th daughter of the prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, 27 April, 1882. 10,000*l.* additional income granted, 21 April, 1882; died at Cannes, 28 March, 1884. *Issue:* Alice Mary, born 25 Feb., 1883; Leopold Charles, born 19 July, 1884.

BEATRICE-Mary-Victoria-Feodore, born 14 April, 1857; married prince Henry of Battenberg, 23 July, 1885. Alexander Albert, born 23 Nov. 1886; Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena, born 24 Oct. 1887; son born 21 May, 1889.

First great-grandchild; Feodore, born 12 May, 1879; daughter of Charlotte, daughter of princess royal Victoria, and prince Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen.

THE QUEEN'S AUNT AND COUSINS, Augusta, duchess (widow 8 July 1850, of duke) of Cambridge, born 25 July, 1797; married 1 June, 1818; died 6 April, 1839. Her son, George, duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief, born 26 March, 1819; and

Her daughters, Augusta, grand duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born 19 July, 1822; married 28 June, 1843; and the princess Mary of Cambridge, born 27 Nov. 1833; married to the prince Francis, now duke, of Teck, 12 June, 1866. *Issue:* Adolphus, and 3 other children.

ENGLISH CHURCH UNION, established 1800, when it consisted of 210 members; there were 1,100 in 1888. Its object is to defend the Church of England and its ancient constitution, doctrine and liturgy, and her right to regulate her own affairs; and has supported clergymen who have suffered for so doing.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE is traced from the Frisian variety of the Teutonic or Germanic branch of the great Indo-European family. "The English tongue possesses a veritable power of expression, such as, perhaps, never stood at the command of any other language of man." *Grimm.*

Celtic prevailed in England A.D. 1
Latin introduced about 1
Saxon prevails (Beowulf; Cædmon; Alfred) 450-1066
Latin re-introduced by missionaries 596
Norman-French combining with English 1066-1250
William I. and his successors used English in their laws, &c.; it was superseded by Latin in the reign of Henry II. Norman-French was not used in law-deeds till the reign of Henry III.

Early English 1250-1500
The present English settled in the 16th century.

Law pleadings were made in English by order of Edward III. instead of in French 1362

The English tongue and English apparel were ordered to be used in Ireland, 28 Hen. VIII. 1536

The English language was ordered to be used in all law-suits, and the Latin disused May, 1731

Per-centage of ANGLO-SAXON words in the English bible, 97: Swift, 89: Shakespeare and Thomson, 85: Addison, 83: Spenser and Milton, 81: Locke, 80: Young, 79: Pope, 76: Johnson, 75: Robertson, 68: Hume, 65: Gibbon, 58. *Marsh.*

Of 100,000 English words, 60,000 are of Teutonic origin; 30,000 Greek and Latin; and 10,000 from other sources.

Early English Text Society began publishing 1864

English Dialect Society, established to print old glossaries May, 1873

English greatly used in the East, Japan, China, &c.

PRINCIPAL BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS.

	Born.	Died.
John Wickliffe, t.	1324	1384
Geoffrey Chaucer, p.	1328	1400
John Gower, p.	about 1320	1402
Paston Letters, 1460-1482		
Wm. Caxton	1421	1491
Sir Thomas More, A. p.	1482	1535
Sir Philip Sidney, A. p.	1554	1586
Holinshed's Chronicles, 1586.		
John Fox, t. A.	1517	1587
Edmund Spenser, p.	1553	1598
Richard Hooker, t.	1553	1600
Wm. Shakespeare, d.	1564	1616
Walter Raleigh, A. p.	1552	1618
Francis Bacon, p.	1561	1626
George Herbert, p.	1593	1633
Ben Jonson, d.	1574	1637
Philip Massinger, d.	1584	1640
Jeremy Taylor, t.	1613	1667
John Milton, p.	1608	1674
Isaac Barrow, t.	1630	1677
Thomas Hobbes, phil.	1588	1679
Samuel Butler, p.	1612	1680
John Bunyan, t.	1623	1688
John Dryden, p.	1631	1700
John Locke, p.	1632	1704
Joseph Addison, A.	1672	1719
Matthew Prior, p.	1664	1721
Richard Steele, A.	1671	1729
Daniel De Foe, A. pol.	1663	1731
John Gay, p.	1683	1732
Alexander Pope, p.	1683	1744
Jonathan Swift, A. p.	1667	1745
James Thomson, p.	1700	1748
Henry Fielding, A. d.	1707	1754
Sam. Richardson, A.	1689	1761
Edward Young, p.	1681	1765
Laurence Sterne, A.	1713	1768
Mark Akenside, p.	1721	1770
Thomas Gray, p.	1716	1771
Tobias Smollett, A.	1720	1771
Oliver Goldsmith, A. p.	1728	1774
David Hume, A. p.	1711	1776
Samuel Johnson, A. A. p.	1709	1784
Benjamin Franklin, p. pol.	1706	1790
William Robertson, A.	1721	1793
Edward Gibbon, A.	1737	1794
Robert Burns, p.	1759	1796
Edmund Burke, pol.	1729	1797
William Cowper, p.	1731	1800

	Born.	Died.
John Keats, <i>p.</i>	1795	1821
Percy B. Shelley, <i>p.</i>	1792	1822
George lord Byron, <i>p.</i>	1788	1824
George Crabbe, <i>p.</i>	1754	1832
Walter Scott, <i>n. p.</i>	1771	1832
Samuel T. Coleridge, <i>p. ph.</i>	1772	1834
Charles Lamb, <i>e.</i>	1775	1834
William Cobbett, <i>pol. e.</i>	1762	1835
Robert Southey, <i>p. h.</i>	1774	1842
Thomas Arnold, <i>h.</i>	1795	1843
Thomas Campbell, <i>p.</i>	1777	1844
Sidney Smith, <i>e. pol.</i>	1771	1845
Thomas Hood, <i>hum.</i>	1799	1845
Edgar Allan Poe, <i>p.</i>	1809	1849
Maria Edgeworth, <i>n.</i>	1769	1849
Wm. Wordsworth, <i>p.</i>	1770	1850
J. Fenimore Cooper, <i>n.</i>	1798	1851
Joanna Baillie, <i>e.</i>	1763	1851
Thomas Moore, <i>p. m.</i>	1780	1852
John Wilson, <i>p. e.</i>	1785	1854
Samuel Rogers, <i>p.</i>	1763	1855
Charlotte Bronte, <i>n.</i>	1816	1855
E. T. Channing, <i>m.</i>	1790	1856
Henry Hallam, <i>h.</i>	1778	1859
Thomas de Quincey, <i>e.</i>	1786	1859
Leigh Hunt, <i>e.</i>	1784	1859
William Prescott, <i>h.</i>	1796	1859
Washington Irving, <i>n. h.</i>	1783	1859
T. B. Macaulay, <i>h. p.</i>	1800	1859
Sir Francis Palgrave, <i>p.</i>	1788	1861
Abp. Richd. Whately, <i>ph.</i>	1787	1863
Wm. M. Thackeray, <i>n.</i>	1811	1863
W. S. Lander, <i>m.</i>	1775	1864
Nathl. Hawthorne, <i>n.</i>	1804	1864
W. Whewell, <i>m.</i>	1794	1866
Henry lord Brougham, <i>pol. h.</i>	1778	1868
Charles Dickens, <i>n.</i>	1812	1870
Sir J. Herschel, <i>ph.</i>	1792	1871
George Ticknor, <i>h.</i>	1791	1871
G. Grote, <i>h.</i>	1794	1871
Edwd. Bulwer-Lytton, lord Lytton, <i>p. n.</i>	1805	1873
John Stuart Mill, <i>ph.</i>	1806	1873
Bryan W. Procter ("Barry Cornwall"), <i>p.</i>	1790	1874
Arthur Helps, <i>e.</i>	1819	1875
Charles Kingsley, <i>m.</i>	1819	1875
Harriet Martineau, <i>m.</i>	1802	1876
Marian Evans ("George Eliot"), <i>n. p.</i>	1820	1880
Benjamin Disraeli, lord Beaconsfield, <i>n.</i>	1805	1881
Thomas Carlyle, <i>h. e.</i>	1795	1881
H. W. Longfellow, <i>p.</i>	1807	1882
Dante Gabriel Rossetti, <i>p.</i>	1828	1882
Charles Darwin, <i>nat.</i>	1809	1882
Anthony Trollope, <i>e.</i>	1815	1882
R. W. Emerson, <i>e. p.</i>	1803	1882
Sir Henry Taylor, <i>p. d.</i>	1800	1886
Matthew Arnold, <i>p. m.</i>	1822	1888
W. G. Palgrave, <i>tr.</i>	1826	1888
George Bancroft, <i>h.</i>	1800	1898
W. E. Gladstone, <i>m.</i>	1809	1898
O. W. Holmes, <i>e. p. n.</i>	1809	1898
Alfred Tennyson (lord, 1883), <i>p.</i>	1809	1898
Thomas Trollope, <i>n.</i>	1810	1898
Robert Browning, <i>p.</i>	1812	1898
Sir Theodore Martin, <i>h. p. m.</i>	1816	1898
Mrs. M. Oliphant, <i>n.</i>	1818	1898
James Anthony Froude, <i>h. m.</i>	1818	1898
J. R. Lowell, <i>hum. p. pol.</i>	1819	1898
John Ruskin, <i>art critic</i>	1819	1898
Herbert Spencer, <i>ph.</i>	1820	1898
John Tyndall, <i>m.</i>	1820	1898
E. A. Freeman, <i>h.</i>	1823	1898
Francis Turner Palgrave, <i>p.</i>	1824	1898
T. H. Huxley, <i>m.</i>	1825	1898
Lord Lytton, <i>p. m.</i>	1831	1898
Edwin Arnold, <i>p.</i>	1832	1898
Wm. Morris, <i>p.</i>	1834	1898
A. C. Swinburne, <i>p.</i>	1837	1898
Robert Buchanan, <i>p.</i>	1841	1898
R. L. Stevenson, <i>n.</i>	1850	1898

d. dramatist; *e.* essayist; *h.* historian; *hum.* humourist; *m.* miscellaneous; *n.* novelist; *nat.* naturalist; *p.* poet; *t.* theologian; *tr.* traveller; *pol.* political; *ph.* philosopher.

"ENGLISHMAN," a newspaper edited by Dr. Keenly, published in April, 1874, soon after the

conviction of the claimant of the Tichborne estates (see *Trials*, 1873-4). For its libellous character, the editor was disbenched by the society of Gray's Inn, 1 Aug. 1874; ordered to give up his chambers by vice-chancellor, 29 June, 1876. He died 16 April 1880.

ENGRAVING on signets is mentioned *Exod.* xxviii. 11 (B.C. 1491). Engraving on plates and wood began about the middle of the 15th century. Engraving on glass was perfected by Bourdier, of Paris, 1799. The copyright to engravings has been protected by several statutes; among the principal are the acts 16 & 18 Geo. III. 1775 and 1777; and the acts 7 & 8 Vict. 6 Aug. 1844, and 15 Vict. 28 May, 1852. A process of enlarging and reducing engravings by means of sheets of vulcanised india-rubber, was shown by the electro-printing block company in 1860; see *Lithography* and *Photogelvanography*. In "Lyra Germanica," published in 1861, are illustrations engraved upon blocks photographed from negatives taken by John Leighton, F.S.A.

ENGRAVING ON COPPER. Prints from engraved copper-plates made their appearance about 1450, and were first produced in Germany. Masso, surnamed Finiguerra, is considered to have been the first Italian engraver, about 1440. (See *Niello*.) The earliest date known of a copper-plate engraving is 1461.

Rolling-presses for working the plates were invented in 1545.

Of the art of *etching* on copper by means of *aqua-fortis*, Francis Mazzuoli, or Parmegiano, is the reputed inventor, about 1532. *De Piles*.

Etching was practised by Albert Dürer, and most especially by Rembrandt. Its revival began about 1860. Eminent modern etchers:—Messrs Lalanne, P. G. Hamerton, F. Seymour Haden, Bracquemond, Jacquemart, Martial, and others. The Etching Club was established in 1838.

Society of Painter-etchers formed; opened an exhibit April, 1881.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD, long known in China, began in Europe with the *brief-mahlers* or manufacture playing-cards, about 1400 (see *Printing*). The art referred by some to a Florentine, and by others to Reuss, a German; it was greatly improved by (1471-1528) and Lucas van Leyden (1497). It was improved in England by Bewick and his brother pupils, Nesbitt, Anderson, &c. 1789, *et seq.* The earliest wood engraving which has reached our ears is one representing St. Christopher carrying the Jesus over the sea; it bears date 1423.

ENGRAVING ON SOFT STEEL, to be hardened after, was introduced into England by Messrs. Peck, Heath, of Philadelphia, 1819. John Pye, "father of English landscape engraving," 1782; died 6 Feb. 1874.

MEZZOTINTO is said to have been discovered by Sir Siegen, who engraved a portrait of princesses of Hesse in mezzotinto in 1643; it was improved by prince Rupert in 1648; and by sir Christopher Wren about 1662.

Aquatinto, by which a soft and beautiful effect is produced, was invented by the celebrated French engraver St. Non, about 1662; he communicated his art to Le Prince. Barabbe of Paris was distinguished by his improvements in this kind of engraving. *Chiar-oscuro* engraving originated with the French, and was first practised by Mair, one of whose engravings bears date 1491 (see *Zinc*, &c.)

ENLISTMENT. No persons enlisting as soldiers or sailors are to be sworn in before a magistrate in less than twenty-four hours after, and they are then at liberty to withdraw upon their returning the enlistment or bounty money, and 21s. cost of enlistment is now entirely voluntary. In 1847 the term of enlistment was limited to ten years for the infantry, and twelve years for the cavalry, artillery, and royal marines; and in 1867, to twelve years; see *Army*, 1867 and 1879, and *Foreign Enlistment*,

ENNISKILLEN (N. W. Ireland). This town made an obstinate defence against the army of Elizabeth, 1595, and resisted James II., 1689. 1500 Enniskilleners met his general McCarthy at Newton Butler with 6000 men (of whom 3000 were slain, and nearly all the rest made prisoners), they losing, but twenty men, 30 July, 1689. The dragoon regiment, the "Inniskillingers," was originally recruited here.

ENOCH, BOOK OF, an apocryphal work, quoted by the fathers, disappeared about the 8th century. A MS. Ethiopic version was found in Abyssinia by Bruce, and brought to England in 1773. Of this, archbishop Lawrence published an English translation in 1821, and the Ethiopic text in 1838.

ENSILAGE (from *silo*, a pit), a system of preserving corn and green fodder for cattle in pits made air and water tight, recently practised by French agriculturists; described by M. Goffart and by professor Thorold Rogers, M.P., in his "Ensilage," published 1883. Ensilage reported successful at Peckforton, Cheshire, 27 Nov. 1883; commended by the prince of Wales and others at a meeting of the Institute of Agriculture, 17 March, 1884; favourable reports of a private practical and scientific commission issued, 5 Aug. 1885; and 14 May, 1886; opinions differ as to economy. Ensilage in building silos practised in 1887.

ENSISHEIM (E. France). Here Turenne defeated the Imperial army, and expelled it from place, 4 Oct. 1674.

ENTAIL, of estates began with the statute of Westminster, 1285. Subsequent legislation broke entail in cases of treason (1534), when the estate reverted to the crown, and of bankruptcy (1833 & 1849), when it is to be sold. The law of entail in Ireland was amended in 1875.

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE PEOPLE SOCIETY, for the very poor, held first concert at the school room, Saffron-hill, London, Saturday, 1, 1879.

ENTOMOLOGY, the science of insects, now based upon the arrangement of Linnaeus, Ray's "Methodus Insectorum," 1705; "In Historia," 1710. The Entomological Society of London was instituted 3 May, 1833; was at Aug. 1885. A National Entomological Society at the Westminster Aquarium was formed, 1878.

ENVELOPES for letters are mentioned by Pliny. Stamped adhesive envelopes came into use shortly after the establishment of the postal system, 10 Jan. 1840. Machinery for the manufacture was patented by Mr. George Easton, 1844; and by Messrs. E. Hill and Warren, 17 March, 1845.

ENVOYS AT COURTS, in dignity below ambassadors, enjoy the protection, but not the ceremonial of ambassadors. Envoys extraordinary are sent on the ceremony of being conducted to the royal carriages, 1639.

ENZO CANADENSE, asserted to be the oldest form of life, is a species of foraminiferous by professor J. W. Dawson, of Montreal, in the limestone in 1858.

EPICUREAN (Greek, added) is the excess of the month above the lunar synodical month, 15 hours, 15 minutes, 57 seconds, the lunar

month being only 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 3 seconds; and the excess of the solar year above the lunar synodical year (nearly 11 days), the lunar year being 354 days. The epoch of any year indicates the moon's age on the 1st Jan. in that year. The number of the Gregorian epoch for 1889, 28; 1890, 9; 1891, 20; 1892, 1; 1893, 12.

EPERNAY (N.E. France), seat of the trade in champagne, was taken from the League by Henry IV., 26 July, 1592, when marshal Armand Biron was killed.

EPHESUS (in Asia Minor), a city founded by the Ionians about 1043 B.C. It was subdued by Cyrus in 544 B.C.; revolted from the Persians, 501 B.C. and was destroyed by an earthquake in A.D. 17. See *Diana, Temple of*, and *Seven Churches*. Paul preached here A.D. 55, 56 (*Acts* xviii. xix.). His epistle to the Ephesians is dated A.D. 64. The third general council was held here in 431. After investigation, begun in 1863, Mr. J. T. Wood discovered the site of the temple of Diana in April, 1870; and about 60 tons of marble were shipped at which arrived in the summer. Mr. Wood published an illustrated account of his discoveries in 1876. The site of the temple was purchased for the British Museum. Mr. J. T. Wood resumed his excavations, summer, 1883.

EPHORI, powerful magistrates of Sparta, five in number, said to have been first created by Theopompus to control the royal power, about 757 B.C.

EPIC POEMS (from Greek *epos*, a song), narratives in verse. Eminent examples:—Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey" (Greek), between 8th and 10th century B.C. (see *Homer*). Māhā-bārhata, Sanscrit, very ancient; by several authors; the longest epic known (220,000 lines). Virgil's "Æneid" (Latin) about 70 B.C. 19 Ovid's "Metamorphoses" (Latin), about A.D. 1 Dente (died 1321), "Divina Commedia" (Italian) published Ariosto, "Orlando Furioso" (Italian) . . . 1472 Camoens, "Lusiad" (Portuguese) . . . 1516 Tasso, "Jerusalem Delivered" (Italian) . . . 1569 Spenser's "Faery Queen" . . . 1581 Milton's "Paradise Lost" . . . 1590-6 Voltaire, "Henriade" (French) . . . 1667 Walter Scott, "Lay of the Last Minstrel," &c. . . 1728

EPICUREAN PHILOSOPHY, of Gargettus, near Athens, about 300 B.C., taught that the greatest good consists in peace of mind springing from virtue, as tending to prevent distress to those who derive happiness from sensual pleasure. (See *Atoms*.)

EPIDAUROS (Greece), celebrated for the temple of Asclepius, or Æsculapius, god of medicine, and enriched by gifts from persons healed. The Romans sent an embassy to seek the help of the god during a pestilence, and his worship was introduced at Rome, 293 B.C. The temple was inhabited by Æmilius Paulus, after his conquest of Macedonia, 167 B.C.

EPIDEMIC PREVENTION ACT, 46 & 47 Vict. c. 59, passed 25 Aug. 1883.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, established in 1850; has done valuable work.

EPIGENESIS, see *Spontaneous Generation*.

EPIGRAMS, Marcus Valerius Martialis, the Latin epigrammatist, who flourished about 100 A.D.

modern. The following epigram on Christ's turning water into wine (*John iii.*) is an example:—"Vidit et erubuit lymphæ pudica Deum." "The modest water saw its God, and blushed." *Crashaw* (died 1650).

"The Epigrammatists," a collection by rev. H. P. Dodd, published 1870 and 1875.

EPIPHANY (appearance), a feast (Jan. 6), termed Twelfth Day, celebrates the manifestation of the Saviour, by the appearance of the star which conducted the Magi to the place where he was to be found; instituted 813. *Whately*.

EPIRUS (Northern Greece). Its early history is very obscure.

The first Pyrrhus (Neoptolemus) settled in Epirus, after the Trojan war, 1170 B.C., and was killed in the temple of Delphi . . . about B.C. 1165
Pyrrhus the Great reigns, 295; he takes Macedon from Demetrius, 290; compelled to yield to Lysimachus . . . 287
He invades Italy; defeats the Romans, 280; again, 279; subdues Sicily . . . 278
He invades Italy again, and is totally defeated by Curius Dentatus at Beneventum . . . 275
He takes Macedon from Antigonus . . . 273
He unsuccessfully invades Sparta; enters Argos, and is killed by a tile, thrown by a woman . . . 272
Philip unites Epirus to Macedon . . . 220
Its conquest by the Romans . . . 167

Epirus annexed to the Ottoman empire . . . A.D. 1466
An insurrection against the Turks put down . . . 1854

EPISCOPACY, see *Bishops*.

EPISTLES or LETTERS. An Egyptian letter about 1300 B.C. is translated in "Records of the Past," vol. 6. A letter was sent to Joab by David by the hands of Uriah, about 1035 B.C. (2 *Sam.* xi. 14); see under article *Bible*. Horace Walpole, renowned for his letters, was born 5 Oct. 1717; died 2 March, 1797. The collection entitled "Elegant Epistles," commencing with Cicero, was published in 1790. It ends with an essay on letter writing by Dr. Johnson.

EPITAPHS were inscribed on tombs by the Egyptians, Jews, Greeks, and Romans. Mr. T. J. Pettigrew published a collection entitled "Chronicles of the Tombs," in 1857.

EPITHALAMIUM, a nuptial song at marriage. Tisias, the lyric poet, is said to have been the first writer of one. He received the name of Stesichorus, from the alterations made by him in music and dancing, about 536 B.C. *Bossuet*.

EPOCHS, points of time made remarkable by some event, from which subsequent years are reckoned by historians and chronologers; see *Eras*.

Creation B.C. 4004
Deluge 2348
1st Olympiad 776
Building of Rome 753
See *Anno Domini*, *Hegira*, &c.

EPHING FOREST, see *Forests*, note.

EPSOM (Surrey). The mineral springs were discovered in 1618. The races began about 1711, and have been held annually since 1730.

EQUATOR or **ECUADOR**, a South American republic, formerly Quito and other provinces, part of Columbia, 1821; independent in 1831, when the Columbian republic was divided into three; the other two being Venezuela and New Granada. The population of Equator in 1885, 1,004,651.

Presidents: general Franco, 21 Aug. 1859; defeated in battle by general Flores . . . Aug. 1860
G. G. Moreno Jan. 1861

Geronimo Carrion, 4 Aug. 1865; disputes with the chambers; resigns . . . Dec. 1867
Dr. Xavier Espinosa was elected president, 13 Sept. 1872
Dr. Gabriel García Moreno, president, . . . end of 1872
President Moreno assassinated, 6 Aug.; state of siege proclaimed, Sept. 1875; Veintimille, president . . . Sept. 1876
Revolt; constitutional army under Aparicio defeated at Galte . . . 14 Dec. 1877
Eruption of Cotopaxi . . . 25 June, 1877
Alfaro dictator . . . Jan. 1883
Jose Maria Placido Caamano, president . . . 12 Feb. 1884
Revolution at Esmeraldas, headed by Eloy Alfaro with military administration . . . 4 Nov. 1886
Señor Antonio Flores elected president . . . 12 March, 1888
See *Earthquakes*, 1868.

EQUESTRIAN ORDER in Rome began with Romulus, about 750 B.C.; see *Knighthood*.

EQUINOX. When the sun in his progress passes through the equator in one of the equinoctial points, the day and night are equal all over the globe. This occurs twice in the year: about 21 March, the *vernal* equinox, and 22 Sept., the *autumnal* equinox. The equinoctial points move backwards about 50 seconds yearly, requiring 25,000 years to accomplish a complete revolution. This is called the *precession* of the equinoxes, which is said to have been observed by the ancient astronomers.

EQUITY, COURTS OF, are those of the lord chancellor, the vice-chancellors, and the master of the rolls, their office being to correct the operations of the literal text of the law, and supply its defects by reasonable construction not admissible in a court of law. The supreme court of session in Scotland combines the functions of law and equity. In 1865 equity powers were conferred on the county courts for cases respecting sums under 500*l*. See *Supreme Court*, in which law and equity are combined.

ERAS. The principal are more fully noticed in their alphabetical order.

Common Era (English Bible, *Usher*, &c.) . . . B.C. 4004
Era of the Jews . . . 3761
Era of Constantinople, 1 Sept. 5508; of *Antioch*, 1 Sept. 5492
Era of Nabonassar, after which the astronomical observations made at Babylon were reckoned, began 26 Feb. 747
Era of the *Seleucidae* (used by the Maccabees), commenced . . . 312
The *Olympiads* belong to the Grecians, and date from 1 July, 776 B.C.; they subsequently reckoned by indications, the first beginning A.D. 313; these, among chronologers, are still used (see *Indications*).
The Romans reckoned from the founding of their city, A.U.C. (*anno urbis condite*) . . . 753
Spanish Era (of the conquest of Spain), *Varron*, 752, *Cato the Elder*; the 16th year of the emperor Augustus (see *Cæsars*), long used by the Spaniards, A.D. 1 Jan. 38
Era of Diocletian or Martyrs, began . . . 29 Aug. 284
The Mahometans began their era from the *Hegira*, or flight of their prophet from Mecca . . . 16 July, 622
Era of *Vicramaditya*, used in India, began B.C. 57
See *Creation*, *Calî Yuga*, *Anno Domini*, *Calendar*.

ERASTIANISM, the opinions of Thomas Lieber (latinised *Erastus*), a German physician (1524-83), who taught that the church had no right to exclude any person from church ordinances, to inflict excommunication, &c. Persons who acknowledge the jurisdiction of the civil power in spiritual matters and the law of patronage are now termed *Erastians*.

ERASURES. By order of sir John Romilly, master of the rolls, in 1855, no document corrected by erasure with the knife was to be henceforth

received in his court. The errors must be corrected with the pen. It is so in the army courts.

ERDINGTON ORPHANAGE, &c.; see *Orphans'-houses*.

ERFURT (Central Germany), was founded in 476; and its university established about 1390. Erfurt was ceded to Prussia in 1802. It capitulated to Murat, when 14,000 Prussian troops surrendered, 16 Oct. 1806. In this city Napoleon and Alexander met, and offered peace to England, 27 Sept. 1808. The French retreated to Erfurt from Leipsic, 18 Oct. 1813. A German parliament met here in March and April, 1850.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE, see *Heat*, note.

ERIVAN (Armenia), in the 16th century the residence of the shahs of Persia, was taken by the Turks in 1553 and 1582; but recovered by Abbas the Great, 1604. After being several times captured, it was ceded to Persia, 1769. It was taken by Paskiewitch in 1827, and annexed to Russia by treaty in Feb. 1828.

ERZEROUM (Asiatic Turkey), a city built by Theodosius II., 415; taken by the Seljuk Turks in the 13th century, and by the Ottoman Turks in 1517. It was captured by the Russian general Paskiewitch, June, 1829, but restored in 1830. It was almost totally destroyed by earthquakes, 2 June to 17 July, 1859.

ESCHEATS. Land or other property that falls to a lord within his manor by forfeiture or death. The escheator observes the rights of the king in the county whereof he is escheator. *Cowel*. In London a court of escheats was held before the lord mayor to recover the property of a bastard who died intestate, for the king 16 July, 1771; such a court had not been held in the city for 150 years before. *Phillips*.

ESCOMBRERA BAY, BATTLE OF; see *Spain*, 11 Oct. 1873.

ESCURIAL, properly **ESCORIAL**, (25 miles N.W. of Madrid), the magnificent palace of the sovereigns of Spain, termed the eighth wonder of the world, was commenced by Philip II. in 1563, and completed in 1586, at a cost of about 10,000,000*l*. It is built in the form of a gridiron in honour of St. Lawrence, on whose day (10 Aug. 1557) the Spaniards gained the victory of St. Quentin. According to Francisco de los Santos the total length of all its rooms and apartments is above 120 English miles. The Escorial comprises a church, mausoleum, monastery, palace, library, and museum. It was struck by lightning and caught fire 11.30 p.m. 1 Oct. 1872, and was much damaged; but the grand library and other treasures were preserved.

ESPARTO, from the Latin *spartum*, *stipa enacissima* of Linnaeus, a Spanish grass used by Romans for whip-thongs, and now largely employed in paper-making. In 1856 about 50 tons, in 1870 above 100,000 tons, were imported into Britain. The price has risen from 4*l*. to 10*l*. per ton. Living plants were received at Newcastle, July, 1867.

ESPIERRES (Belgium). At Pont-a-Chin, near this village, the French, under Pichegru, attacked the allied English and Austrian army (60,000 men), commanded by the duke of York, and were repulsed after a long and desperate engagement, losing the advantages gained by the victory at Turcoing, 22 May, 1794.

ESPRIT, SAINT (or Holy Ghost), the title of an order of knighthood, founded by Henry III. of France in 1578, and abolished in 1791.

ESQUIRES, among the Greeks and Romans, were armour-bearers to, or attendants on a knight. *Blount*. In England the king created esquires by putting about their necks the collars of SS, and bestowing upon them a pair of silver spurs. John de Kingston was created a squire by patent, 13 Richard II., 1389-90.

"ESSAYS AND REVIEWS," by six clergymen and one layman of the church of England (the Rev. Drs. Fred. Temple and Rowland Williams, professor Baden Powell, H. B. Wilson, Mark Pattison, and professor B. Jowett, and Mr. C. W. Goodwin) were published in an 8vo vol. in March, 1860. The book did not excite much attention at first, but having been severely censured for heterodox views by nearly all the bishops and many of the clergy, it created much excitement in 1861, and was condemned by convocation 24 June, 1864. The ecclesiastical courts sentenced the revs. R. Williams and H. B. Wilson to suspension for one year, and costs, 15 Dec. 1862; but on appeal the sentence was reversed by the judicial committee of the privy council, 8 Feb. 1864. The most remarkable amongst the works put forth in opposition (in 1862) are the "Aids to Faith," edited by the bishop of Gloucester (W. Thomson, now abp. of York), and "Replies to Essays and Reviews," edited by the bishop of Oxford (S. Wilberforce). The election of Dr. Temple to the see of Exeter was much opposed on account of his essay in this collection; see *Church of England*, 1869.

ESSENES, an ascetic Jewish sect at the time of Christ.

ESSEX, KINGDOM OF; see under *Britain*.

EARLS OF ESSEX (from *Nicolas*).
 Geoffrey de Mandeville, created earl of Essex by Matilda, was slain 14 Sept. 1144
 Humphrey de Bohun, succeeded by right of his mother, Mary, sister of William, who died without heir 1189
 Humphrey de Bohun, died without heir 1372
 Thomas of Woodstock, son of Edward III. 1372;
 murdered 1397
 Henry Bouchier (grandson) 1401
 Henry Bouchier, grandson; died without heir (earldom extinct) 1539
 Thomas Cromwell, 1539; beheaded 1540
 William Parr, 1543; attainted 1543
 Walter Devereux, 1572; died 1576
 Robert Devereux, lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1599; censured for misgovernment; conspired against the government; beheaded, 25 Feb. 1601
 Robert, son; died without heir 1646
 Arthur Capel, ancestor of the present earl 1661

ESSLING, BATTLE OF, see *Asperne*.

ESTE, HOUSE OF. Boniface, count of Lucca and duke of Tuscany, about 811, is said to have descended from Odoacer, king of Italy. From Boniface sprang Albert Azzo II. marquis of Italy and lord of Este, born about 996, who married—first, Cunegonda of the house of Guelf, by whom he had Guelf, duke of Bavaria, the ancestor of the house of Brunswick (see *Bavaria* and *Brunswick*); and secondly, Gersonda, by whom he had Fulk, the ancestor of the Estes, dukes of Ferrara and Modena.

ESTELLA, N. Spain. In a conflict at Peña Mura, near this place, 25-28 June, 1874, the republicans were repulsed, and their general, Manuel de Concha (aged 66), killed, by the Carlists, 27 June.

ESTHONIA or REVEL, a Russian province, said to have been conquered by the Teutonic

knights in the 12th century; after various changes it was ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Oliva, 3 May, 1660, and finally to Russia by the peace of Nystadt, 30 Aug. 1721, having been conquered by Peter in 1710.

ÉTATS, *see* *States*.

ETCHING, *see* *Engraving*.

ETHER was known to the earliest chemists. Nitric ether was first discovered by Kunkel, in 1681; and muriatic ether, from the chloride of tin, by Courtauvau, in 1759. Acetic ether was discovered by count Lauraguais, same year; and hydriotic ether was first prepared by Gay-Lussac. The phosphoric ether was obtained by M. Boullay. The discovery that by *inhaling ether* the patient is rendered unconscious of pain, is due to Dr. C. T. Jackson, of Boston, U. S. Mr. Thomas Morton, of the same place, first introduced it into surgical practice, under Dr. Jackson's directions (1846); *see Chloroform*, and *Amylene*. The term "ether" was applied to the transparent celestial space by the German astronomer Encke, about 1829, when studying the elements of Pons' comet, discovered in 1818.

ETHICS (Greek term for *Morals*). The works of Plato, Aristotle, and Confucius, contain heathen systems; the New Testament is that of Christianity. Paley's *Moral Philosophy* appeared in 1785, and Whewell's *Elements of Morality* in 1845.

ETHIOPIA. The name was applied anciently rather vaguely to countries the inhabitants of which had *sun-burnt* complexions, in Asia and Africa; but is now considered to apply properly to the modern Nubia, Sennaar, and Northern Abyssinia. Many pyramids exist at Napata, the capital of Meroë, the civilised part of ancient Ethiopia.

The Ethiopians settle near Egypt . . . B.C. 1615
Zerah, the Ethiopian, defeated by Asa . . . 941
A dynasty of Ethiopian kings reigned over Egypt . . . 765 to 715

Tirhakah, king of Ethiopia, marches against Sennacherib . . . 710
Unsuccessful invasion of Cambyses . . . 525-522
Ptolemy III. Euergetes extended his conquests in Ethiopia . . . 225
Candace, queen of Meroë, advancing against the Roman settlement at Elephantine, defeated and subdued by Petronius . . . A.D. 22-23

ETHNOLOGY, a branch of Anthropology, is defined as the science "which determines the distinctive characters of the persistent modifications of mankind, their distribution, and the causes of the modifications and distribution." The study of the relations of the different divisions of mankind to each other is of recent origin. Balbi's *Ethnographic Atlas* was published in 1826, and Dr. Prichard's great work, *Researches on the Physical History of Mankind*, 1841-7. The Ethnological Society, established in 1843, published transactions. On 17 Jan. 1871, it was amalgamated with the Anthropological Society, (*which see*) and named the Anthropological Institute. Dr. R. G. Latham's works, on the Ethnology of the British Empire, appeared in 1851-2. Professor T. H. Huxley gave lectures on Ethnology at the Royal Institution, London, in 1866-7. Annual reports of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, U.S., began to be published, 1879.

ETHYL, a compound radicle, a colourless gas, with a slightly ethereal odour, a compound of carbon and hydrogen, first obtained in the free state by professor Edw. Frankland in 1849. Several of its compounds with metals take fire in the air.

ETNA, MOUNT (Sicily). Here were the fabled forges of the Cyclops: and it is called by Pindar

the pillar of heaven. Eruptions are mentioned by Diodorus Siculus as happening 1693 B.C., and Thucydides speaks of three eruptions as occurring 734, 477, and 425 B.C. There were eruptions, 125, 121, and 43 B.C. *Livy*.

Eruptions, A. D. 40, 254, and 420. *Carrera*.

One in 1012. *Geoffrey de Viterbo*.

One overwhelmed Catania, when 15,000 inhabitants perished in the burning ruins . . . 1169

Eruptions, 1329, 1408, 1445, 1536, 1537, 1564, *et seq.*
In 1669, when tens of thousands of persons perished in the streams of lava which rolled over the whole country for forty days.

Eruptions in 1766, 1787, 1809, 1811, and in May, 1830, when several villages were destroyed, and showers of lava reached near to Rome.

The town of Bronte was destroyed . . . 18 Nov. 1832

Violent eruption occurred in . . . Aug. and Sept. 1852

An eruption began on 1 Feb., and ceased in July . . . 1865

Violent eruption began . . . 28 Nov. 1868

Another eruption began . . . 29 Aug. 1874

Violent eruption . . . 26 May-7 June, 1879

Eruption . . . 22 March-4 April, 1883

A violent eruption, with earthquakes; much damage . . . 18 May-4 June, 1886

ETON COLLEGE (Buckinghamshire), founded by Henry VI. in 1440, and designed as a nursery to King's College, Cambridge. John Stanbery, confessor to Henry VI. (bishop of Bangor, in 1448), was nominated the first provost. One of the provosts, William Waynflete, (bishop of Winchester, 1447) greatly promoted the erection of the buildings. Besides about three hundred noblemen's and gentlemen's sons, there were seventy king's scholars on the foundation, who, when properly qualified, were formerly elected, on the first Tuesday in August, to King's College, Cambridge, and removed there when there were vacancies, according to seniority. The establishment of the *Montem* is nearly coeval with the college. It consisted in the procession of the scholars, arrayed in fancy dresses, to Salt-hill once in three years; the donations collected on the road (sometimes as much as 800*l.*) were given to the senior or best scholar, their captain, for his support while studying at Cambridge. The *montem* was discontinued in 1847. The college system was modified by the Public Schools act, 1863. In 1873 election Saturday ceased, the scholars to be students at Cambridge being chosen there. In 1880 there were 853 students.

The Queen laid the corner stone of the new school buildings . . . 18 May, 1889

ETRURIA (or TUSCIA, hence the modern name Tuscany), a province of Italy, whence the Romans, in a great measure, derived their laws, customs, and superstitions. Herodotus asserts that the country was conquered by a colony of Lydians. The subjugation of this country forms an important part of early Roman history. It was most powerful under Porsena of Clusium, who attempted to reinstate the Tarquins, 506 B.C. Veii was taken by Camillus, 396 B.C. A truce between the Romans and Etrurians for forty years was concluded, 351 B.C. The latter and their allies were defeated at the Vadimonian lake, 310, with the Boii their allies, 283 B.C., and totally lost their independence about 205 B.C. The vases and other works of the Etruscans still remaining show the degree of their civilisation. Napoleon I. established a kingdom of Etruria, 1801, and suppressed it 1807, *see Tuscany*.—"The Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria," by George Dennis, published 1848 and 1878. *Etruria*, Staffordshire, the site of Josiah Wedgwood's porcelain works, &c., was founded in 1771.

EUBCEA, the largest island in the Ægean sea. Two of its cities, Chalcis and Eretria, were very important, till the former was subdued by Athens.

506 B.C. and the latter by the Persians, 490. After the Persian war, Eubœa became wholly subject to Athens, and was its most valuable possession. It revolted in 445, but was soon subdued by Pericles. After the battle of Charonea, 338, it became subject to Macedon. It was made independent by the Romans in 194; but was afterwards incorporated in the province of Achaia. It now forms part of the kingdom of Greece.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS, or Blue Gum Tree, a very fast growing Tasmanian evergreen, of the order *Myrtaceæ*. From the extraordinary power of its roots of absorbing moisture, and the salutary aromatic odour of its leaves, it has been found highly beneficial in counteracting the malaria of marshy districts of hot climates, and hence has been named the fever-destroying tree. M. Rame! first sent seeds from Melbourne to Paris in 1854, and subsequently seeds were distributed over the south of Europe, the north and south of Africa, and elsewhere. He died in 1881.

So rapid is the growth of this tree, that a forest may be formed in twenty years. It sometimes reaches the height of 350 feet, with a circumference of 100 feet, rivaling *Wellingtonia gigantea*, which see.

The timber, bark, and oils of the Eucalyptus are highly valuable, and professor Bentley says that the genus is one of the most important to man in the vegetable kingdom. In 1874 its medicinal value was said to have been exaggerated.

EUCCHARIST, thanksgiving, an early name for the Lord's Supper; see *Sacrament*.

EUCLID'S ELEMENTS. Euclid, a native of Alexandria, flourished about 300 B.C. The *Elements* are not wholly his; for many of the demonstrations were derived from Thales, Pythagoras, Eudoxus, and others; Euclid reduced them to order, and probably inserted many theorems of his own. The *Elements* were first printed at Basil by Simon Gryneus, in 1533.

EUDIOMETER, an apparatus to ascertain the purity of atmospheric air, or the quantity of oxygen gas or vital air contained in it; one was invented by Dr. Priestley, in 1772.

EUGENICS, see *Heredity*.

EUGUBINE TABLES, seven tablets of brass, probable date about 400 B.C., (with inscriptions relating to sacrifices, &c., four in Umbrian, two Latin, and one partly in both dialects), were discovered in 1444 at Gubbio, the ancient Eugubium or Iguvium. The inscriptions are accurately given by Lepsius, in his "*Inscriptiones Umbricæ et Oscæ*," 1841.

EUNUCHS, first mentioned among the Egyptians and Assyrians, and said to have been first employed by Semiramis, queen of Assyria, about 2007 B.C. Eunuchs frequently attained to political power in the later Eastern empire.

EUPATORIA (KOSLEFF), a sea-port on the west coast of the Crimea. After the allied French, English, and Turkish armies landed in the Crimea, 14 Sept. 1854, a detachment under captain Brock occupied this place, which was afterwards reinforced by the Turks. It was attacked 17 Feb. 1855, by 40,000 Russians under Liprandi. The latter were repulsed with the loss of 500 men by the Turks, whose loss was only 50; among which, however, was Selim Pasha, the commander of the Egyptian contingent.

EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY, as a speedy means of reaching India, has been much advocated, especially by the late general Chesney,

who published his survey of the Euphrates and Tigris in 1850. A parliamentary commission reported on it, Aug. 1872, when it was also considered at the meeting of the British association at Brighton. The construction would cost from five to ten millions sterling, and its advantages are considered rather hypothetical by the best judges.

EUPHUISM, an affected style of language, prevalent in the time of Elizabeth, arose from "Euphuus; the Anatomy of Wit," by John Lyly, published in 1581.

EURASIAN PLAIN, the great central plain of Europe and Asia, so named by ethnologists (1865).

EUROPE, the smallest of the three divisions of the old continent, really an appendage of Asia; area, nearly 3,800,000 square miles; population, 301,700,000 (1872); 310,675,966 (1877); 330,321,680 (1884) 333,034,908 (1888). For the history, see *Greece, Rome*, and the modern kingdoms.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, see *Insurance*.

EURYDICE, H.M.S. frigate, foundered in a squall off Dunose, near Ventnor, Isle of Wight, 24 March, 1878; see *Navy and Wrecks*, 1878.

EURYMEDON, a river in Pamphylia, near which Cimon, son of Miltiades, destroyed the fleet of the Persians at Cyprus, and defeated their land forces, 466 B.C.

EUSTACE, ST. (Lower Canada). The rebels were defeated here, 14 Dec. 1837, and compelled to surrender their arms. Their chiefs fled.

EUSTATIUS, ST., a West India island, settled by the Dutch, 1632; taken by the French in 1689; by the British in 1690; again by the British forces under Rodney and Vaughan, 3 Feb. 1781. It was recovered by the French under the marquis de Bouillé, 26 Nov. same year; captured by the British, 1801, 1810; restored to the Dutch, 1814.

EUSTON SQUARE MYSTERY, see *Trials*, July, 1879.

EUTAW SPRINGS (S. Carolina). Here the Americans were defeated by the British under Arnold, 8 Sept. 1781.

EUTYCHIANS, so called from Eutyches, an abbot of Constantinople, who asserted in 446 that there was but one nature in Christ, the human having been absorbed in the divine. This doctrine was condemned by councils—at Constantinople in 448, and at Chalcedon in 451. It has been also called *Monophysite* (of one nature), and *Jacobite*, from Jacobus Baradaeus, its zealous defender in the 6th century. It is the form of Christianity now existing among the Copts and Armenians.

EUXINE, see *Black Sea*.

EVACUATION TREATY, see *France*, Sept. 1871.

EVANGELICAL, a term applied to a portion of the clergy of the church of England (also called the low church), who profess to preach the gospel more purely than their brethren termed the high church party; see *Church of England*.

The Evangelical Alliance was founded by sir Culling Eardley Smith and others at Liverpool in 1845, with the view of promoting unity among all denominations of Protestant Christians against Romanism and infidelity. It holds annual meetings. It met in Sept. 1857, at Berlin, where it was well received by the king. The 10th meeting was held at Hull, 3 Oct. 1865; the 20th at Bath, 16 Oct. 1866; the 21st at Amsterdam, Aug. 1867;

at Derby, 23-28 Nov. 1869. Lord Ebury presided at a day of united prayer for the issue of the general election about to take place, 1 Oct. 1868. The proposed conference at New York in Sept. 1870, deferred on account of the war, took place Oct. 1873. The Alliance met at Geneva, 23-28 Sept. 1872; at Brighton, 22-24 April, 1873; at Oxford, 29 Aug. 1874; at Constantinople, March, 1875; at Southport, 3 Oct., 1876; at Oxford, 25 Oct. 1877; at Basle, 2 Sept. 1878; and at Edinburgh, 28 Oct., 1879; Liverpool, 25 Oct. 1881; Norwich, 16 Oct. 1883; Copenhagen, 30 Aug. 1884; Brighton, 28 Oct. 1884; Glasgow, 7 Oct. 1885; Ryde, 21 Sept. 1886; Plymouth, 25 Sept. 1888.

A conference in connection with the Evangelical Alliance met at Washington, U.S. 9 Dec. 1887.

The "Evangelical Church" in Germany began with a fusion of the Lutherans and Calvinists in Nassau in 1817; followed by similar movements in different parts of Germany, 1818-22.

EVANGELISTS, preachers of the "gospel," or good news; see *Gospels*.

EVELINA HOSPITAL, Southwark, established in 1869 by baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, in memory of his wife, and since maintained by him. Its enlargement by public aid was proposed in 1871.

EVENING SCHOOLS for adults of the lower classes were strongly recommended by bishop Hinds in 1839, and by the committee of the Privy Council on Education in 1861. One was set up at Bala in Wales by the rev. T. Charles in 1811. See under *Recreation*.

EVESHAM (Worcestershire), where prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., defeated the barons headed by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, 4 Aug. 1265, when the earl, his son Henry, and most of his adherents were slain. Henry III. at one period of the battle was on the point of being cut down by a soldier who did not know him, but was saved by exclaiming, "Do not kill me, soldier; I am Henry of Winchester, thy king!" This victory broke up the combination of the barons.

EVICTIIONS (in Ireland), 482,000 persons evicted from 1849-82, 119,000 reinstated as caretakers, see *Ireland*.

EVIDENCE, LAW OF, regulated by 14 & 15 Vict., c. 99 (1851), 16 & 17 Vict., c. 83 (1853), 32 & 33 Vict., c. 68 (1869).

Mr. Labouchere's application for a mandamus of the Court of Queen's Bench to compel sir Robert Carden to hear irrelevant evidence, refused 20 Nov. 1879

EVIL MAY-DAY (1 May, 1517), thus called on account of the violence of the apprentices and populace, directed against foreigners, particularly the French. The rioters were headed by one Lincoln, who, with 15 others, was hanged; and 400 more in their shirts, and bound with ropes, and halters about their necks, were carried to Westminster; but they crying "mercy, mercy!" were all pardoned by the king, Henry VIII.

EVOLUTION THEORY includes the nebular theory and Mr. Darwin's doctrine of natural selection; see *Development*, and *Progressionists*.

In 1877 three forms of evolution were discussed:—1. that of all animals gradually from the lowest form, the amoeba, up to man, in opposition to the Biblical account of the creation; 2. that of every animal from protoplasm in a cell, or egg; 3. that of all the parts of an animal from its blood.

EXALTATION, see *Cross*.

EXAMINATIONS of candidates for employment in the civil service has been enforced since 1855. Mr. Gladstone in 1862 said that the present

might be termed the "age of examinations;" see *Civil Service*.

A strong protest against the system, fully signed, *Nineteenth Century*, Nov. 1888.

EXAMINER, liberal weekly journal, established Jan. 1808; extinct; last number, 26 Feb. 1881.

EXAMINER OF STAGE PLAYS, an office under the lord chamberlain, now held by Mr. E. F. S. Pigott, appointed 25 Aug. 1874. His more recent predecessors were, George Colman, Chas. Kemble, and his son John Mitchell Kemble, and Mr. Wm. Bodham Donne (1857-74).

EXARCHS, appointed by the Byzantine emperors of the East, to govern central Italy after its conquest by Belisarius and Narses, 548. They ruled Ravenna from 568 to 752, when Eutychus, the last, was overcome by Astolphus the Lombard. The Exarch in the church was next in dignity to the patriarch.

EXCHANGE, formerly *Bourse*, the Royal Exchange being "Britain's Bourse;" that at Paris is still named "*La Bourse*," from *bursa*, a purse. One called *Collegium Mercatorum* existed at Rome, 493 B.C. The Exchange at Amsterdam was reckoned the finest structure of the kind in the world. Many edifices of this name in the United Kingdom are magnificent; see *Royal Exchange*, and *Bills of Exchange*.

EXCHEQUER, an ancient institution, consisting of officers with financial and judicial functions: the chancellor of the exchequer, the financial officer, formerly sat in the court of exchequer above the barons. The first chancellor was Eustace de Fauconbridge, bishop of London, in the reign of Henry III. about 1221. Sir Robert Walpole was the last chancellor of the exchequer who acted judicially (in 1735). The legal function of the chancellor was abolished by the Judicature act, Aug. 1873. The exchequer stopped payment from Jan. to 24 May, Charles II. 1673. *Stow*. The English and Irish exchequers were consolidated in 1816; see *Chancellors of the Exchequers*, and *Tally Office*.

EXCHEQUER BILLS. The government securities, so called, said to have been invented by Montague, afterwards earl of Halifax, were first issued in 1697, and first circulated by the bank in 1796. These bills, of which more than twenty millions sterling are often in circulation, are in effect accommodation notes of government, that are issued in anticipation of taxes, at daily interest; and being received for taxes, and paid by the bank in lieu of taxes, in its dealings with the exchequer, they usually bear a premium. Amount in circulation, 56,974,780*l.* in 1817; in 1854, 16,008,700*l.*

Robert Aslett, a cashier of the bank of England, tried for embezzling exchequer bills, and found *not guilty*, on account of the invalidity of the bills, though the actual loss to the bank amounted to 342,697*l.*, 18 July. 1803.

Mr. Beaumont Smith tried for forging exchequer bills to the amount of 350,000*l.*; pleaded guilty; sentenced to transportation, 4 Dec. 1841.

EXCHEQUER BONDS, a species of public securities, introduced by Mr. W. E. Gladstone, in 1853, have not been well received.

TELLERS OF THE EXCHEQUER. Besides chamberlains of the exchequer, clerks of the pells, and auditor of the exchequer (offices which have all been discontinued since their last avoidance in Oct. 1826, or by surrender or abolition, in Oct. 1834), there were four lucrative offices of *tellers* of the exchequer, also abolished, 10 Oct. 1834.

John Jeffreys Pratt, earl, afterwards marquis Camden, was appointed a teller of the exchequer, in 1780, and held the appointment until his death, in 1840. During nearly half of this long term he relinquished the income

(amounting in the whole to upwards of a quarter of a million sterling) and placed it at the service of the state, as it annually accrued.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL OF THE EXCHEQUER. This office was created on the abolition of the offices of the auditor and the four tellers of the exchequer, and the clerk of the pells, mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The first comptroller-general was sir John Newport, appointed 11 Oct. 1834.—34,438*l.* per annum have been saved to the state by the retrenchments in this department of the government.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER CHAMBER. Erected by Edward III. in 1357. It was remodelled by Elizabeth, in 1584, and then made to comprise the judges of all the courts. This court is for error from the judgments of the courts of queen's bench, common pleas, and exchequer of pleas in actions commenced therein. Re-modelled by act 2 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 70 (23 July, 1830). The Exchequer office, Westminster, was instituted by Henry IV. in 1399.

CHANCELLORS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Henry Addington (aft. lord Sidmouth)	21 March, 1801
Wm. Pitt (<i>premier</i>)	16 May, 1804
Lord Henry Petty (afterwards marquis of Lansdowne)	10 Feb. 1806
Spencer Perceval	31 March, 1807
And <i>premier</i> 6 Dec. 1809 (assassinated)	11 May, 1812
Nicholas Vansittart (aft. lord Bexley)	9 June, 1812
Fred. J. Robinson (afterwards lord Goderich and earl of Ripon)	31 Jan. 1825
George Canning (<i>premier</i>)	April, 1827
John C. Herries	17 Aug. "
Henry Goulburn	26 Jan. 1828
Viscount Althorp (aft. earl Spencer)	22 Nov. 1830
Sir Robert Peel (<i>premier</i>)	10 Dec. 1834
Thos. Spring Rice (aft. lord Monteagle)	18 April, 1835
Francis T. Baring (afterwards baronet)	26 Aug. 1839
Henry Goulburn	3 Sept. 1841
Charles Wood (afterwards baronet, lord Halifax)	6 July, 1846
Benjamin Disraeli	21 Feb. 1852
William Ewart Gladstone	28 Dec. "
Sir George Cornewall Lewis	5 March, 1855
Benjamin Disraeli, again	27 Feb. 1858
William Ewart Gladstone, again	June, 1859
Benjamin Disraeli, again	6 July, 1866
George Ward Hunt	29 Feb. 1868
Robert Lowe	9 Dec. "
William Ewart Gladstone (and <i>premier</i>)	Aug. 1873
Sir Stafford Northcote	21 Feb. 1874
William Ewart Gladstone (and <i>premier</i>)	28 April, 1880
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Dec. 1882
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach	24 June, 1885
Sir William V. Harcourt	about 6 Feb. 1886
Lord Randolph Henry Spencer-Churchill	26 July, (resigned)
George Joachim Göschen	3 Jan. 1887

EXCHEQUER, COURT OF (*Curia Regis*), instituted by William I. on the model of the Transmarine Exchequer of Normandy, in 1079; according to some authorities, by Henry I. It included the common pleas until they were separated, 16 John, 1215. *Coke's Reports*. The exchequer is so named from a chequered cloth which anciently covered the table where the judges and chief officers sat.* Here are tried all causes relating to the king's revenue; such as are concerning accounts, disbursements, customs, and fines imposed, as well as all matters at common law between subject and subject. The judges are styled barons, first appointed 1234. There were a chief and four puisne barons: the fifth judge having been added 23 July, 1830. The office of Cursitor Baron was abolished in 1856. For changes, see *Supreme Court*. The ancient court sat for last time, 10 July, 1875. The Exchequer division was

* In process of time the court of exchequer became gradually enlarged in its jurisdiction, until at length it was not merely a revenue court and one at common law between subject and subject, but one in which suits in equity were also instituted. In fact, until the act 5 Vict. c. 5 (1841), the court of exchequer possessed a triple jurisdiction; but by this statute its equity business was transferred to the court of chancery.

abolished in 1881; in Ireland in 1887. See *Supreme Court Judicature Act*, passed 27 Aug. 1881.

CHIEF BARONS.

1689. Sir Robert Atkins.	10 April.
1695. Sir Edward Ward.	10 June.
1714. Sir Samuel Dodd.	22 Nov.
1716. Sir Thomas Bury.	11 June.
1722. Sir James Montagu.	9 May.
1723. Sir Robert Eyre.	5 Dec.
1725. Sir Geoffrey Gilbert.	1 June.
1726. Sir Thomas Pengelly.	29 Oct.
1730. Sir James Reynolds.	30 April.
1738. Sir John Comyn.	7 July.
1740. Sir Edmund Probyn.	24 Nov.
1742. Sir Thomas Parker.	29 Nov.
1772. Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe.	29 Oct.
1777. Sir John Skynner.	17 Dec.
1787. Sir James Eyre.	26 Jan.
1793. Sir Archibald Macdonald.	12 Feb.
1813. Sir Vicary Gibbs.	8 Nov.
1814. Sir Alexander Thomson.	24 Feb.
1817. Sir Richard Richards.	22 April.
1824. Sir William Alexander.	9 Jan.
1831. John, lord Lyndhurst.	18 Jan. Previously lord chancellor; again lord chancellor, 1834.
1834. Sir James Scarlett.	24 Dec. Created lord Abinger, Jan. 1835.
1844. Sir Frederick Pollock.	15 April.
1866. Sir FitzRoy Kelly.	16 July, [died 17 Sept. 1880.] The last of the chief barons.

CHIEF BARONS OF EXCHEQUER IN IRELAND.

1690. John Hely.	5 Dec.
1695. Robert Doyne.	10 May.
1703. Nehemiah Donnellan.	27 Dec.
1706. Richard Freeman.	25 June.
1707. Robert Rochfort.	12 June.
1714. Joseph Deane.	14 Oct.
1715. Jeffrey Gilbert.	16 June.
1722. Bernard Hale.	9 June.
1725. Thomas Dalton.	2 Sept.
1730. Thomas Marlay.	29 Sept.
1741. John Bowes.	21 Dec.
1757. Edward Willis.	11 March.
1766. Anthony Foster.	5 Sept.
1777. James Dennis (aflds. baron Tracton).	3 July.
1782. Walter Hussey Burgh.	2 July.
1783. Barry Yelverton (afterwards viscount Avonmore).	29 Nov.
1805. Standish O'Grady (aft. viscount Guilmamore).	5 Oct.
1831. Henry Joy.	6 Jan.
1838. Stephen Woulfe.	20 July.
1840. Maziere Brady.	11 Feb.
1846. David Richard Pigott.	1 Sept., died 22 Dec. 1873.
1874. Christopher Palles.	Jan.

The last of the chief barons.

EXCISE. The system was established in England by the Long Parliament in 1643, duties being levied on wines, beer, &c., and tobacco, to support the army against Charles I. It was continued under Charles II. The present system was settled about 1733. The old excise office was built on the site of Gresham college in 1774; the present is at Somerset-house. The officers of excise and customs were deprived of their votes for returning members to parliament in 1782; but received them again in 1868. In 1849 the boards of excise, stamps and taxes, were united, as "the board of commissioners of inland revenue." Notwithstanding the abolition of the excise duty upon numerous articles, and the reduction of duty upon various others, of late years, the total excise revenue, so far from having decreased, has progressively advanced (1847 and 1861 excepted) in its aggregate annual amount. Additional excise duties were charged by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 27, July 3, 1854. The excise duties were further modified in 1860; see *Revenue*.

REVENUE FROM EXCISE.

Great Britain.

1744	£3,754,072	1808	£19,867,914
1786	5,540,114	1820	26,364,702

1827 (United Kingdom) . . .	£20,995,324	1872 to Mar. 31. £23,386,064
1830. . .	18,644,385	1873 " " 25,904,450
1834 . . .	16,877,292	1874 " " 27,115,969
1837 . . .	14,518,142	1875 " " 27,254,132
1840 . . .	12,607,766	1876 " " 27,569,323
1845. . .	13,585,583	1877 " " 27,681,523
1847 . . .	12,883,678	1878 " " 27,710,514
1848. . .	13,919,052	1879 " " 27,186,021
1850 . . .	15,278,208	1880 " " 25,218,303
1858 to Mar. 31. . .	17,901,545	1881 " " 25,372,183
1860 " " . . .	20,240,467	1882 " " 27,179,798
1865 " " . . .	19,428,324	1883 " " 26,982,916
1868 " " . . .	20,190,338	1884 " " 27,043,051
1869 " " . . .	20,475,740	1885 " " 26,501,612
1870 " " . . .	21,879,238	1886 " " 25,441,922
1871 " " . . .	22,833,907	1887 " " 25,212,883
		1888 " " 25,625,520

EXCLUSION BILL (to exclude the duke of York, afterwards James II., from the throne), was passed by the commons, but rejected by the lords in 1680. The revival of the question led to the dissolution of parliament in 1681.

EXCOMMUNICATION, or separation from Christian communion (*Matt.* xviii. 17; *1 Cor.* v., &c.), was instituted to preserve the purity of the church. The Roman church excommunicated by *Bell, Book, and Candle* (which see). See *Interdict*.

Gregory VII. excommunicated the emperor Henry IV., and absolved his subjects from their allegiance . . . 1077

Innocent III. excommunicated John of England, placing the country under an interdict . . . 1203-14

Gregory IX. excommunicated the emperor Frederick II. four times between . . . 1228-45

Louis XII. of France was excommunicated by Julius II. 1510; Luther by Leo X. 1521; Henry VIII. of England by Paul III. in 1535; and Elizabeth by Pius V. . . 25 April, 1570

The emperor of France, the king of Sardinia, and others, were virtually excommunicated (but not by name) on account of the annexation of the Romagna by Sardinia . . . 29 March, 1860

EXECUTIONS, see *Crime*. In the reign of Henry VIII. (38 years) it is said that no less a number than 72,000 criminals were executed. *Stow*. In the ten years between 1820 and 1830, there were executed in England alone 797 criminals; but as our laws became less severe, the number of executions decreased. In the three years ending 1820, the executions in England and Wales amounted to 312; in the three years ending 1830, they were 178; in the three years ending 1840, they were 62. The place of execution in London (formerly generally at Tyburn) was in front of Newgate from 1783 to 1868, when an act was passed directing executions to take place within the walls of prisons. The dissection of the bodies of executed persons was abolished in 1832, see *Death*, 1868.

John Calcraft, born 1800, executioner for London, 1828-1871, died 13 Dec. 1879; his successor, Wm. Marwood, died 4 Sept. 1883.

EXECUTIONS IN LONDON.

1820, 43;—1825, 17;—1830, 6;—1835, 0;—1836, 0;—1837, 2;—1838, 0;—1839, 2;—1840, 1;—1842, 2;—1843, 0;—1844, 1;—1845, 3;—1846, 2.

IN ENGLAND.

England. London.	England. London.
1847 . . . 8 . . . 1	1861 . . . 15 . . . 1
1848 . . . 12 . . . 2	1862 . . . 16 . . . 2
1849 . . . 15 . . . 0	1863 . . . 22 . . . 1
1850 . . . 6 . . . 0	1864 . . . 19 . . . 8
1851 . . . 10 . . . 0	1865 . . . 8 . . . 2
1852 . . . 9 . . . 1	1866 . . . 12 . . . 1
1853 . . . 8 . . . 1	1867 . . . 10 . . . 2
1854 . . . 5 . . . 0	1868 . . . 12 . . . 2
1855 . . . 7 . . . 2	1869 . . . 10 . . . 3
1856 . . . 15 . . . 2	1870 . . . 6 . . . 2
1857 . . . 13 . . . 1	1871 . . . 3 . . . 0
1858 . . . 11 . . . 1	1872 . . . 15 . . . 1
1859 . . . 9 . . . 1	1873 . . . 10 . . . 0
1860 . . . 12 . . . 1	1874 . . . 22 . . . 5

England. London.	England. London.
1875 . . . 18 . . . 1	1882 . . . 11 . . . 0
1876 . . . 22 . . . 6	1883 . . . 14 . . . 1
1877 . . . 23 . . . 4	1884 . . . 16 . . . 2
1878 . . . 15 . . . 1	1885 . . . 12 . . . 3
1879 . . . 17 . . . 3	1886 . . . 19 . . . 0
1880 . . . 13 . . . 4	1887 . . . 21 . . . 3
1881 . . . 11 . . . 0	1888 . . . 16 . . . 1

EXECUTIONS OF REMARKABLE CRIMINALS.*

Gunpowder plot conspirators, Digby, R. Winter, Grant, and Bates, 30 Jan.; T. Winter, Rookwood, Keys, and Fawkes, 31 Jan.; Henry Garnett, Jesuit; at London . . . 3 May, 1606	
John Felton, murder of duke of Buckingham; Tyburn . . . 28 Nov. 1628	
James, duke of Monmouth, treason; Tower-hill, 15 July, 1685	
Charnock, King, and Keys, 18 March; sir John Friend, and sir Wm. Perkins ("assassination plot") . . . 3 April, 1696	
Capt. Wm. Kidd and three others, piracy . . . 23 May, 1701	
James, earl of Derwentwater, and William, earl of Kenmore, rebellion; Tower-hill . . . 24 Feb. 1716	
John Price, the hangman; murder, Bunhill-row, 21 May, 1718	
Jack Sheppard, highwayman; Tyburn . . . 16 Nov. 1724	
Richard Turpin, highwayman; York 7 or 10 April, 1739	
Lord Balmerino and others, rebellion; Tower-hill, 18 Aug. 1746	
Lord Lovat, rebellion; Tower-hill . . . 9 April, 1747	
Richard Wm. Vaughan, first forger of Bank of England notes . . . 11 May, 1758	
Eugene Aram, murder; York . . . 6 Aug. 1759	
Earl Ferrers, murder of his steward; Tyburn, 5 May, 1760	
Theodore Gardelle, murder; Haymarket 4 April, 1761	
John Perrott, fraudulent bankrupt; Smithfield, 11 Nov. "	
John M'Naughten, esq., murder of Miss Knox; Strabane . . . 13 Dec. "	
Elizabeth Brownrigg, murder of her apprentice; Tyburn . . . 14 Sept. 1767	
Daniel and Robert Perreau, wine merchants, forgery; Tyburn . . . 17 Jan. 1776	
Rev. Dr. Dodd, found guilty of forging a bond, in the name of lord Chesterfield for 4000l.; the highest influence was exerted to save him, but when the case came before the council, the minister of the day said to George III., "If your majesty pardon Dr. Dodd, you will have murdered the Perreaus;" Tyburn . . . 27 June, 1777	
Rev. Henry Hackman, murder of Miss Reay, mistress of earl of Sandwich; Tyburn . . . 19 April, 1779	
Capt. John Donellan, murder of sir Theodosius Boughton; Warwick . . . 2 April, 1781	
Christian Murphy (or Bowman), a woman; strangled and burnt for coining . . . 18 March, 1789	
Richard Parker and others, mutiny at the Nore, 30 June, 1797	
Mrs. Phepoe, celebrated murderess; Old Bailey, 11 Dec. "	
Sir Edward Crosbie, high treason; Ireland, 4 June, 1798	
Messrs. Sheares, high treason; Dublin . . . 12 July, 1799	
Galloping Dick, highwayman; Aylesbury, 4 April, 1800	
Governor Joseph Wall, murder of serjeant Armstrong; Old Bailey . . . 28 Jan. 1802	
Mr. Crawley, murder of two females; Dublin, 16 March, "	
George Foster, murder of wife and child; Old Bailey, 18 Jan. 1803	
Colonel Despard and others, high treason; Horse-monger-lane . . . 21 Feb. "	
John Hatfield (a rank impostor, who married, by means of the most odious deceit, the celebrated "Beauty of Buttermere"), forgery; Carlisle, 3 Sept. "	
Robert Emmett, high treason; Dublin . . . 20 Sept. "	
Richard Patch, murder of Mr. Bligh; Horse-monger-lane . . . 8 April, 1806	
John Holloway, Owen Haggerty, murder of Mr. Steele; Old Bailey (23 of the spectators of this execution were trodden to death, and numbers were pressed, maimed and wounded), 23 Feb. 1807	
T. Simmons, the man of blood, murder; Hertford, 7 March, 1808	

* For some other executions, see *England*, 1535-6, 1618-41-45-83; and *Oates's Plot*.

Major Campbell, murder of capt. Boyd in a duel; Armagh	2 Oct.	1803
Capt. Sutherland, murder; Execution dock,	29 June,	1809
Richard Armitage, forgery; Old Bailey	24 June,	1811
John Bellingham, murder of Mr. Perceval; Old Bailey	18 May,	1812
Philip Nicholson, murder of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar; Pennenden-heath	23 Aug.	1813
Francis Tuite, murder of Mr. Goulding; Dublin.	9 Oct.	"
Charles Callaghan, murder of Mr. Merry; Horse-monger-lane	2 April,	1814
William Sawyer, murder of Jack Hacket; Old Bailey,	15 May,	"
Eliza Fenning, administering poison; Old Bailey,	26 July,	1815
[Universally believed to be innocent; she denied her guilt on the scaffold; and thousands accompanied her funeral. In the "Annual Register" for 1857, p. 143, it is stated on the authority of Mr. Gurney, that she confessed the crime to Mr. James Upton, a baptist minister, shortly before her execution.]		
John Cashman, Spa-fields riots; Skinner-street,	12 March,	1817
Murderers of the Lynch family. Wild-geese Lodge affair; Ireland	19 July,	"
The three Ashcrofts, father and sons, murder; Lancaster	8 Sept.	"
Brandreth and others, high treason; Derby,	7 Nov.	"
Charles Hussey, murder of Mr. Bird and his house-keeper; Pennenden-heath	3 Aug.	1818
John Scanlan, esq., murder of Ellen Hanley; Lime-rick	16 March,	1820
Arthur Thistlewood, John Brunt, James Ings, John Davidson, Richard Tidd (see <i>Cato-street</i>); Old Bailey	1 May,	"
John Chennell, Thomas Calcraft, murder of Mr. Chennell, senr.; Godalming	17 Aug.	"
Josiah Cadman, forgery; Old Bailey	21 Nov.	1821
Samuel Greenwood, highway robbery; Old Bailey,	27 Dec.	1822
John Thurtell, murder of Mr. Weare; Hertford,	9 Jan.	1824
John Wayne, forgery; Old Bailey	24 Feb.	"
Henry Faulteroy, banker, forgery; Old Bailey,	30 Nov.	"
Wm. Probert (an accomplice of Thurtell's in the murder of Mr. Weare; he became approver), horse-stealing; Old Bailey	20 June,	1825
Spitalfields' gang, highway robbery; Old Bailey,	29 Nov.	1826
Chas. Thos. White, arson; Old Bailey	2 Jan.	1827
Edward Lowe, coining (the last coiner drawn on a sledge to the scaffold); Old Bailey	22 Nov.	"
Catherine Walsh, murder of her child; Old Bailey,	14 April,	1828
William Rea, highway robbery; Old Bailey,	4 July,	"
Captain Charles Montgomery was ordered for execution this day for forgery; but he took a dose (an ounce and a half) of prussic acid, to save himself from the ignominy of the gallows, and was found dead in his cell	4 July,	"
William Corder, murder of Maria Marten; Bury St. Edmunds	11 Aug.	"
Joseph Hunton, quaker, forgery; Old Bailey,	8 Dec.	"
Wm. Burke, murderer (see <i>Burking</i>); Edinburgh,	28 Jan.	1829
Anne Chapman, murder of her child; Old Bailey,	30 June,	"
Stewart and wife, murder; Glasgow	24 July,	"
Thomas Maynard, the last executed for forgery; Old Bailey	31 Dec.	"
Mr. Comyn, arson; Eunis	18 March,	1830
John Any Bird Bell, a boy of 14 years of age, for the murder of Richard Taylor, Maidstone	1 Aug.	1831
John Bishop, Thomas Williams, murder of a poor Italian boy (see <i>Burking</i>); Old Bailey,	5 Dec.	"
John Smith, James Pratt, unnatural crime; Old Bailey	8 April,	1835
Maryanne Burdock, remarkable case of poisoning; Bristol	15 April,	"
John Pegsworth, murder; Old Bailey	7 March,	1837
James Greenacre, murder of Hannah Brown; Old Bailey	2 May,	"
William Lees, murder of his wife; Old Bailey,	16 Dec.	1839
François Benj. Courvoisier, murder of lord W. Russell; Old Bailey	6 July,	1840
Josiah Misters, wounding Mr. Mackreth; Shrewsbury	3 April,	1841
Robert Blakesley, murder of Mr. Burdon; Old Bailey	15 Nov.	"
John Delahunt, murder of Thomas Maguire; Dublin,	5 Feb.	1842
Daniel Good, murder of Jane Jones; Old Bailey,	23 May,	"
William Crouch, murder of his wife; Old Bailey,	27 May,	1844
James Tapping, murder of Emma Whiter; Old Bailey	24 March,	1845
John Tawell, murder of Sarah Hart; Aylesbury,	28 March,	"
Thomas Henry Hocker, murder of Mr. Delarue; Old Bailey	28 April,	"
Joseph Connor, murder of Mary Brothers; Old Bailey	2 June,	"
John Platts, murder of Collis; Derby	1 April,	1847
Catherine Foster, murder of her husband; Bury St. Edmunds	17 April,	"
James Bloomfield Rush, murder of Messrs. Jermy, sen. and jun.; Norwich	21 April,	1849
Fred. George Manning, and his wife, Maria Manning, murder of O'Connor; Horse-monger-lane,	13 Nov.	"
James Barbour, murder; York	15 Jan.	1853
Hy. Horler, murder of wife; Old Bailey	15 Jan.	"
Grant, Quin, and Coomey, murder of Thomas Bateson; Monaghan	9 April,	1854
Emanuel Barthelmy, murder of Mr. Moore and C. Collard; Old Bailey	22 Jan.	1855
William Bousfield, murder of his wife and three children; Old Bailey	31 March,	1856
William Palmer (of Rugeley), murder of J. P. Cook by poison Stafford	14 June,	"
William Dove, murder of his wife by poison; York	9 Aug.	"
Joseph Jenkins, alias Robert Marley, murder of Cope, a shopman, in Westminster; Old Bailey,	15 Dec.	"
William Jackson, murder of two children; Chester,	20 Dec.	"
Lagava, Bartelano, and Pettrick, murder of two officers and piracy; Winchester	23 Dec.	"
Dedeia Redaines, murder of two girls at Dover; Maidstone	1 Jan.	1857
Thomas Mansell (after seven months' respite), murder of a soldier; Maidstone	6 July,	"
Capt. H. Rogers, murder of A. Rose, a black, with great cruelty; Liverpool	11 Sept.	"
Thomas Davis, murder of wife; Old Bailey,	16 Nov.	"
John William Beale, murder of Charlotte Pugsley, his sweetheart; Taunton	12 Jan.	1858
John Thomson, alias Peter Walker, murder of Agnes Montgomery by poison—discovered by a child; Paisley	14 Jan.	"
Christian Sattler, a German, murder of inspector Thain; Old Bailey	8 Feb.	"
Giovanni Lani, murder of Héloïse Thaubin; Old Bailey	26 April,	"
John B. Bucknall, murder of his grandfather and grandmother; Taunton	24 Aug.	"
Wm. Burgess, murder of his daughter; Taunton,	4 Jan.	1859
Joseph Castle, murder of his wife; Bedford,	31 March,	1860
William Youngman, murder of sweetheart, Mary Streeter, and mother and two brothers, on Ang.	16; Horse-monger-lane	4 Sept.
James Mullins, murder of Mrs. Emsley, at Stepney; Old Bailey	19 Nov.	"
James Johnson, murder of two non-commissioned officers; Winchester	1 Jan.	1861
Matthew and Charles Wedmore, murder of their aunt; Taunton	5 April,	"
Martin Doyle, barbarous attempted murder (<i>last execution for this crime</i>); Chester	27 Aug.	"
Wm. Cogan, murder of wife; Old Bailey,	14 Oct.	"
Thomas Jackson, a soldier, murder of sergeant John Dickson; Winchester	27 Dec.	"
Wm. Charlton, engine-driver, murdered Jane Emmerson, to obtain the money she had saved for her funeral; Carlisle	15 March,	1862
G. J. Gilbert, brutal murder of Miss M. S. Hall, on her way to church; Winchester	4 Aug.	"

William Taylor, murder of Mr. Meller from revenge; he previously killed his own children; Kirkdale, 13 Sept. 1862	THE LAST PUBLIC EXECUTION IN ENGLAND; Old Bailey 26 May, 1868
Catherine Wilson, murder of Mrs. Soames by poison [and of several other persons]; Old Bailey, 20 Oct. "	Thomas Wells, murder of Mr. Walsh, station-master at Dover; (<i>the first private execution</i>), 13 Aug. "
William Ockold (aged 70), murder of his wife, after 50 years marriage; Worcester 2 Jan. 1863	William Sherward, for murder of his wife, Norwich (<i>see Norwich</i>) 20 April, 1869
Noah Austen, murder of Mr. Allen; Oxford, 24 March, "	Josiah Detheridge, murder of warder in Portland prison; Dorchester. 12 Aug. "
Robert A. Burton, murder of a boy; Maidstone, 11 April, "	Wm. Taylor, soldier; murder of his corporal; Exeter, 11 Oct. "
Edward Cooper, murder of his deformed son; Shrewsbury 11 April, "	Frederick Hinson, murder of his concubine, Maria Death, and of Wm. Douglas Boyd, her paramour, at Wood Green, Middlesex; Old Bailey. 13 Dec. "
Dennis Delane, hired Beckham and Walsh to murder his landlord, F. Fitzgerald. 13 April, "	Wm. Mobbs, purposeless murder of a child; Aylesbury 28 March, 1870
John Ducker, murder of Tye, a policeman; Ipswich, 14 April, "	Walter Millar, murder of Rev. Elias Huelin and Ann Boss (at Chelsea); Old Bailey 1 Aug. "
Wm. Hope, violation and murder of Mary Corbett; Hereford 15 April, "	John Owen or Jones, for murder of a family (7 persons) at Denham; Aylesbury 8 Aug. "
D. MacPhail and G. Woods, murder of Mrs. Walne; Kirkdale 25 April, "	Thomas Ratcliffe; murder of a warder in Portland prison; Dorchester 15 Aug. "
Joseph Brooks, murder of Davy, a policeman; Old Bailey 27 April, "	Margaret Waters; murder of infants; baby-farming case; Horsemonger-lane 11 Oct. "
Joseph Kelly, murder of Fitzhenry, a schoolmaster; Wexford 11 Aug. "	Patrick Durr; murder of his wife; Manchester, 26 Dec. "
Thomas, Alvarez, Hughes, and O'Brien, ferocious murderers; Liverpool. 11 Sept. "	Wm. Bull; brutal murder of an old woman; Bedford 3 April, 1871
Alice Holt, murder of her mother; Chester, 28 Dec. "	Michael Campbell; murder of Mr. Galloway at Stratford; Springfield gaol, Essex 24 April, "
Samuel Wright, murder of his paramour, 12 Jan. 1864	Richard Addington; murder of wife; Northampton, 31 July, "
John Lyons and four others (foreigners); murder and piracy; Old Bailey 22 Feb. "	Frederic Jones; murder of Emily Gardner, through jealousy; Gloucester 8 Jan. 1872
Charles Bricknell, murder of his sweetheart, 1 Aug. "	Edward Roberts; murder of Ann Merrick, who refused to marry him; Oxford 18 March, "
Franz Müller, murder of Mr. Briggs in a railway carriage (<i>see Trials</i>); Old Bailey 14 Nov. "	Wm. Fred. Horry; murder of wife; Lincoln, 1 April, "
Ferdinand Kohl, murder of M. Fuhrkop; Chelmsford 26 Jan. 1865	Charles Holmes; murder of wife; Worcester, 12 Aug. "
Edw. William Pritchard, M.D., murder of wife and her mother; Glasgow 28 July, "	Thomas Moore, murder of wife; James Tooth, soldier, murder of drummer; Francis Bradford, soldier, murder of comrade; Maidstone, 13 Aug. "
John Currie, murder of major De Vere; Maidstone, 12 Oct. "	Christopher Edwards; murder of wife; Stafford, 13 Aug. "
Stephen Forward, <i>alias</i> Ernest Southey, murder of wife and four children; Maidstone 11 Jan. 1866	Wm. Lace; murder of wife; Taunton 26 Aug. "
Mary Ashford, murder of husband; Exeter, 28 March, "	Augustus Elliott; murder of paramour; Old Bailey, 9 Dec. "
John Wm. Leigh, murder of wife's sister; Brighton, 10 April, "	Mich. Kennedy; murder of wife; Manchester, 30 Dec. "
Robert Coe, murder of a young man for his wages, 30s.; Swansea 12 April, "	Edwd. Handcock; murder of wife; Warwick, 7 Jan. 1873
John Grant, a soldier, murder of a boy; Exeter, 15 Aug. "	Richard Spencer; murder of paramour; Liverpool, 8 Jan. "
J. R. Jeffreys, murder of his son (aged 7); Old Bailey, 9 Oct. "	Hugh Slane and John Hayes; murder of Joseph Waine; Durham 13 Jan. "
Jas. Langhurst, brutal murder of Harriet Sax (6 years old) 16 April, 1867	Mary Ann Cotton; murder of child (<i>see Poisoning</i>); Durham 24 March, "
Hubbard Lingley, murder of his uncle, Benj. Black; Norwich 26 Aug. "	Henry Evans, at Aylesbury; and Benjamin Hudson, at Derby, for murder of their wives 4 Aug. "
George Britten, murder of his wife; Taunton, 29 Aug. "	Thos. Hartley Montgomery, murder of Mr. Glasse, Omagh 26 Aug. "
John Wiggins, murder of his concubine, Agnes Oakes; Old Bailey 15 Oct. "	James Connor; murder of James Gaffney; Liverpool 8 Sept. "
Louis Bordier, murder of his concubine, Mary Ann Snow; Horsemonger-lane 15 Oct. "	Charles Dawson, William Thompson, and Edward Gough; murders; Durham; Thos. Corrigan; m. of mother; Liverpool 5 Jan. 1874
Wm. O'Meara Allen, Wm. Gould (or O'Brien), and Michael Larkin, Fenians, for murder of Brett, a policeman; Salford 23 Nov. "	Edward C. Butt; murder of Miss Phipp, through jealousy; Edwin Bailey and Ann Barry; murder of child; Gloucester 12 Jan. "
Frederick Baker, murder of a little girl, whom he afterwards cut up; Winchester 24 Dec. "	Thos. Chamberlain; murder; Northampton 30 March, "
Wm. Worsley, murder of Wm. Bradbury; Bedford, 31 March, 1868	James Godwin; murder of wife; Newgate, 25 May, "
Frances Kidder, murder of her husband's child; Maidstone 2 April, "	Frances Stewart; murder of grandchild; Newgate, 29 June, "
Timothy Faherty, for murder of his sweetheart, Mary Hamner (for rejecting him), and Miles Weatherill, murder of Rev. Mr. Plow, of Todmorden, and his maid (for revenge); Manchester, 4 April, "	Thos. Macdonald; murder of paramour; Exeter, 10 Aug. "
Frederick Parker, murder of Daniel Driscoll; York, 4 April, "	Wm. Jackson; murder of sister; York 18 Aug. "
John Mapp, murder of little girl; Shrewsbury, 9 April, "	James H. Gibbs; murder of wife; Usk 24 Aug. "
O'Farrell, for attempting to assassinate the duke of Edinburgh; Sydney, N.S. Wales 21 April, "	Henry Flanigan; murder of aunt; Mary Williams; murder of Nicholas Manning; Liverpool, 31 Aug. "
Richard Bishop; murder of Alfred Cartwright; Maidstone 30 April, "	John W. Coppen; murder of wife; Horsemonger-lane 13 Oct. "
Michael Barrett, Fenian; for Clerkenwell explosion; 29 March, "	Private Thos. Smith, 20th Hussars; murder of Capt. Bird, in revenge for slight punishment; Winchester 16 Nov. "
	Robert Taylor; m. of Mrs. Kidd; Stafford 29 Dec. "
	James Cranwell; murder of Emma Bellamy; Newgate. Michael Mullen, John McCrave, and Wm. Worthington; Liverpool 4 Jan. 1875
	Richard Coates; murder of girl, 10 years old; Chelmsford 29 March, "

John Morgan; murder of comrade; Maidstone; 70 March,	1875	James Caffyn; murder of Maria Barber; Winchester 11 Feb.	1878
John Stanton; m. of uncle; Stafford 30 March,		James Trickett; murder of wife; Liverpool 12 Feb.	
Alfred T. Heap, quack; murder of Margaret McKivett; Liverpool 19 April,		John Brooks; murder of Caroline Woodhead; Nottingham 13 Feb.	
Wm. Hole; murder of wife; Bristol 26 April,		Harry Rowles; murder of sweetheart; Oxford 1 April,	
Jeremiah Corkery; murder of policeman; Warwick, 27 July,		Vincent Knowles Walker; murder of woman; York, 15 April,	
McHugh, Gilligan, and Pearson (woman); murders; Durham 2 Aug.		Charles J. Revell; murder of wife; Chelmsford, 29 July,	
Peter Blanchard; murder of Louisa Hodgson; Lincolnshire 9 Aug.		Robert Vest; ship steward; murder of Wm. Wallace, a pilot; Durham 30 July,	
Philip Lebrun; murder of sister; Jersey, 12 Aug.		Thos. Cholerton; murder of paramour; Nottingham 12 Aug.	
Wm. McCulloch; murder of Wm. Watson; and Mark Fiddler; murder of wife; Lancaster, 16 Aug.		Selina Wadge; murder of illegitimate child; Bodmin 15 Aug.	
Wm. Baker and Edward Cooper; murders; Liverpool 6 Sept.		Thomas Smithers, murder of woman, Wandsworth, 8 Oct.	
Henry Wainwright; murder of Harriet Lane, his mistress (see <i>Whitechapel</i>); Newgate, 21 Dec.		Patrick John Byrne; murder of two brother sergeants; Northampton 12 Nov.	
Wm. Smedley; murder of Elizabeth Firth, his mistress; Arnsley, near Leeds 21 Dec.		Joseph Garcia, Spanish sailor, murder of William Watkins and his wife and three children, Usk, 18 Nov.	
John William Anderson; murder of wife; Newcastle-on-Tyne 22 Dec.	1876	James McGowan; murder of wife; Manchester; 19 Nov.	
Richard Charlton; m. of wife; Morpeth 23 Dec.		Henry Gilbert; murder of illegitimate child; Huntingdon 25 Nov.	
George Hunter; murder of fellow workman; Morpeth 28 March,		Stephen Gambrell; murder of Arthur Gillow while defending his machinery (Wednesborough) Maidstone 4 Feb.	1879
Thos. Fordred; murder of Ann Bridger; Maidstone 4 April,		Enoch Whiston; murder of Alfred Meredith; Worcester 10 Feb.	
George Hill; murder of his illegitimate child, and nearly of his mother; Hertford 10 April,		Wm. McGuiness; murder of wife; Lancaster 11 Feb.	
Edward Deacon; murder of wife; Bristol, 24 April,		Charles Peace; murder of A. Dyson; Leeds; (see <i>Trials</i> , 1878-9) 25 Feb.	
John Webber; murder; Cardiff 26 April,		James Simms; American seaman; murder of woman; Newgate 24 March	
Henry Webster; murder of wife; Norwich, 1 May,		Edwd. Smart; murder of woman; Gloucester, 12 May	
"Lennie" mutineers and murderers; Matteo Cargalis, Pascalis Caludis, George Kaida, and Giovanni Carcaris; Newgate 23 May,		Wm. Cooper; murder of Ellen Mather; Manchester, 20 May,	
John Williams; shot his brother-in-law; Durham, 26 July,		Catherine Churchill; murder of husband; Taunton, 26 May,	
James Parris; murder of a child; Maidstone 1 Aug.		John Darcy; murder of Wm. Mitechalle; York; 27 May,	
Wm. Fish; murder of a child (see <i>Trials</i>); Richard Thompson, murder of J. H. Blundell; Liverpool; 14 Aug.		Thomas Johnson; murder of Eliza Patten; Liverpool 28 May,	
C. E. Baumbos (see <i>Mutinies</i>); and Crowe (see <i>Ireland</i>); Cork 25 Aug.		Catherine Webster; murder of Mrs. Julia Martha Thomas; Wandsworth; (see <i>Richmond</i>), 29 July,	
John Elbelthrift; murder of wife; Newgate 26 Aug.		Annie Took; murder of nurse-child; Exeter 11 Aug.	
Charles O'Donnell; murder of wife; Newgate 11 Dec.		James Dilley; murder of illegitimate child; Newgate 25 Aug.	
Robert Browning; murder of Emma Rolfe, aged 16; Cambridge 14 Dec.		John Ralph; murder of Sarah Vernon; Birmingham 26 Aug.	
Silas Barlow; murder of Ellen Sloper, paramour; Horsemonger-lane; James Dalgleish; murder of Sarah Wright; Carlisle 19 Dec.		Henry Bedingfield; murder of Eliza Rudd; Ipswich, 3 Dec.	
John Thomas Green; murder of wife; Leicester, 20 Dec.		Charles Shurety; murder of child; Newgate, 5 Jan.	1880
Wm. Flanagan; murder of paramour; Manchester 21 Dec.		Wm. Cassidy; murder of wife; Manchester, 17 Feb.	
Isaac Marks, Jew; murder of Fredk. Barnard, for revenge; (Newington murder); Horsemonger-lane 2 Jan.	1877	Hugh Burns and Patrick Kearns; murder of Patrick Tracey at Widnes; Liverpool 2 March,	
Henry & Francis George Tidbury; murder of two policemen; Reading 12 March,		John Wingfield; murder of his wife; Newgate, 23 March,	
Wm. Clark (or Slenderman); murder of Henry Walker, gamekeeper; Lincoln 26 March,		Wm. Dunbleton; murder of John Edmunds; Aylesbury 10 May,	
John McKenna; murder of wife; Manchester 27 March,		John Henry Wood; murder of John Coe; York; 11 May,	
James Bannister; murder of wife; Chester 2 April,		John Wakefield; murder of a child; Derby 16 Aug.	
John Henry Johnson; murder of Amos White; through jealousy; 3 April,		Wm. Brownless; murder of sweetheart; Durham, 16 Nov.	
Frederick Baker; murder of Mary Saunders; jealousy; Warwick 17 April,		Wm. J. Distin; murder of paramour; Bristol 22 Nov.	
John Henry Starkey; murder of wife; Leicester; Henry Rogers; murder of wife; Stafford 31 July,		Thos Wheeler; murder of Edward Anstee, near St. Albans 29 Nov.	
Henry Leigh; murder of child; Chester 13 Aug.		George Pavey; murder of Ada Shepherd, aged 11; and Wm. Herbert, murder of Jane Messenger, sister-in-law; Newgate 13 Dec.	
Caleb Smith; murder of nominal wife (Eliza Osborne); Horsemonger-lane 14 Aug.		Wm. Stanway; murder of Ann Mellor; Chester; 21 Feb.	1881
John Goulding and Patrick McGovern; murders; Liverpool 21 Aug.		James Williams; murder of Eliz. Bagnall; Stafford, 22 Feb.	
John Lynch; murder of wife; Newgate 15 Oct.		Albert Robinson; murder of wife; Derby 28 Feb.	
Thos. Pratt; murder of paramour; Newgate 12 Nov.		Albert Moore; murder of old woman; Maidstone; 17 May,	
Wm. Hussell; murder of wife; Exeter 19 Nov.		James Hall; murder of wife; Leeds 23 May,	
Henry March; murder of employer and fellow-workman; Norwich 20 Nov.		Joseph P. McEntee; murder of wife; Liverpool; 31 May,	
Thos. Gray; murder of Ann Mellors, who refused him; Nottingham 21 Nov.		Thos. Brown; murder of Eliza Caldwell; Nottingham 15 Aug.	
Cadwallader Jones; murder of paramour; Dolgelly, 23 Nov.			
James Sachwell, John Upton, and John Wm. Swift; brutal murder of an old man; Leicester 27 Nov.			
Geo. Pigott; murder of Florence Galloway; Manchester 4 Feb.	1878		

George Durling; murder of Fanny Musson, Maidstone	23 Aug. 1881	John Horton, murder of his father; Devozes 1 Feb. 1886	
John Aspinall Simpson; murder of girl; Manchester	28 Nov. "	Anthony Benjamin Rudge, John Martin, and James Baker, murder (see <i>Trials</i>); Carlisle	8 Feb. "
Percy Lefroy Mapleton; murder of F. T. Gold in a Brighton railway carriage; Lewes	29 Nov. "	Joseph Baines, murder of wife; Lancaster	9 Feb. "
Alfred Gough; murder of a little girl; Derby	"	John Thurstun, murder of H. Springall; Norwich	10 Feb. "
Robert Templeton; murder of landlady; Manchester	13 Feb. 1882	George Saunders, murder of wife; Ipswich	16 Feb. "
Dr. G. H. Lamson; murder of Percy M. John (see Wimbledon); Wandsworth	28 April, "	Owen M'Gill, murder of wife; Cheshire	22 Feb. "
Thos. Fury; murder of Maria Fitzsimons in 1869; Sunderland	16 May, "	Thomas Nash, murder of child; Swansea	1 March, "
Wm. Geo. Abigale; murder of girl; Norwich	22 May, "	David Roberts, murder of David Thomas; Cardiff	2 March, "
Osmond Otto Brand; murder of apprentice at sea; Leeds	23 May, "	Albert Edward Brown, and James Whelan, for murders; Winchester	31 May, "
Charles Gerrish; murder of fellow pauper; Wilts	"	Edward Hewitt, murder of wife; Gloucester	15 June, "
Wm. Turner; murder of wife; Liverpool	21 Aug. "	William Samuel, murder of Wm. Mabbott; Shrewsbury	26 July, "
Wm. Meager Bartlett; murder of infant; Bodmin	13 Nov. "	Mary Ann Britland, murder of Mrs. Dixon; Manchester	9 Aug. "
Edward Wheatfill; cruel murder of Peter Hughes, aged 16; York	27 Nov. "	Patrick Judge, murder of wife; Newcastle	16 Nov. "
Bernard Mullarkey; murder of Thomas Cruise; Liverpool	4 Dec. "	James Murphy, poacher, murder; York	29 Nov. "
Charles Taylor; murder of wife; Wandsworth	12 Dec. "	James Banton, murder of police constable; Leicester	30 Nov. "
Louisa Jane Taylor; murder of Mrs. Tregillis; Wandsworth	2 Jan. 1883	George Harner, murder of an old man; Norwich	13 Dec. "
Abraham Thomas, a butler; murder of Mrs. C. Leigh; Manchester	12 Feb. "	Thomas Leatherbarrow, murder of woman; Manchester	15 Feb. 1887
James Anderson; murder of wife; Lincoln	19 Feb. "	Thomas Bloxham, murder of wife; Leicester	14 Feb. "
Thomas Garry; murder of John Newton; Lincoln	7 May "	Edward Pritchard, murder of Allen; Gloucester	17 Feb. "
Patrick Carey, or John White; murder of Thomas Eastam and Mary Moran; Chester	8 May "	Richard Insole, murder of wife; Lincoln	21 Feb. "
George White; murder of wife; and Joseph Wedlake, murder of Mark Cox; Taunton	21 May, "	Benjamin Terry, murder of wife; Nottingham	22 Feb. "
James Burton; murder of Elizabeth Sharpe; Durham	6 Aug. "	Elizabeth Berry, murder of daughter; Liverpool	14 March, "
Henry Powell; murder of master's son, J. H. D. Bruton; Wandsworth	6 Nov. "	Joseph King, murder of woman and child; Newgate	21 March, "
Thomas Lyons; murder of his child	13 Nov. "	Thomas William Currell, murder of Lydia Green (see <i>Trials</i>); Newgate	18 April, "
Peter Bray; murder of Thomas Pyle; Durham	19 Nov. "	Charles Smith, murder of wife; Cowley near Oxford	9 May, "
Thomas Riley; murder of Elizabeth Alston; Manchester	26 Nov. "	Henry William Young, murder of child; Dorchester	16 May, "
Henry Dutton; murder of Hannah Henshaw; Liverpool	3 Dec. "	Walter Wood, murder of wife; Manchester	31 May, "
Patrick O'Donnell; murder of James Carey, the informer; Newgate	17 Dec. "	Alfred Sowerby, murder of sweetheart; Lancaster	1 Aug. "
Charles Kite; murder of Albert Miles; Taunton	25 Feb. 1884	Israel Lipski, murder of woman; Newgate	22 Aug. "
Michael Maclean; murder of Spanish sailor; Liverpool	10 March "	Henry Hobson, murder of Ada Stodhart; Leeds	22 Aug. "
Mary Leffley; murder of husband; Lincoln	26 May, "	Thomas H. Bevan, murder of woman; Chester	17 Aug. "
Joseph Lawson; murder of sergeant Smith; Durham	27 May, "	William Wilton, murder of wife; Lewes	29 Aug. "
Peter Cassidy; murder of wife; Liverpool	19 Aug. "	William Hunter, murder of a child; Carlisle	14 Nov. "
Joseph Laycock; murder of wife and 4 children; Leeds	26 Aug. "	Joseph Walker, murder of wife; Oxford	15 Nov. "
Thos. Henry Orrock; murder of policeman Cole; Newgate	6 Oct. "	Joseph Morley, murder of woman; Chelmsford	21 Nov. "
Thomas Harris; murder of wife; Newgate	6 Oct. "	Enoch Wadley, murder of woman; Gloucester	28 Nov. "
Kay Howarth and Henry Hammond; Swindell's murder; Manchester	24 Nov. "	Thomas Payne, murder of his sister-in-law; Warwick	6 Dec. "
Ernest Ewerstadt and Arthur Shaw; murder of women	8 Dec. "	David Rees, murder of Thomas Davies; Carmarthen	13 March 1888
Horace Robert Jay; murder of a girl; Wandsworth	13 Jan. 1885	Alfred Seandrett and James Jones, murder of Philip Ballard; Hereford	20 March, "
Henry Kimberley; murder of Mrs. Palmer; Birmingham	17 March, "	George Clarke, murder of stepdaughter; Winchester	27 March, "
John Lee, murder of police-inspector Simmons	18 May, "	William Arrowsmith, murder of his uncle; Shrewsbury	28 March, "
Moses Shrinpton, murder of policeman; Worcester	25 May, "	John Alfred Gell, murder of Mrs. Mary Miller; Manchester	15 May, "
Henry Alt, murder of C. Howard; Newgate	13 July, "	James William Richardson, murder of Wm. Berridge; Leeds	22 May, "
Joseph Tucker, murder of Elizabeth Williamson; Nottingham	3 Aug. "	Robert Upton, murder of wife; Oxford	17 July, "
Thomas Boulton, murder of niece; Stafford	17 Aug. "	Thomas Wyre, murder of son; Worcester	18 July, "
Henry Norman, murder of wife; Newgate	5 Oct. "	John Jackson, murder of warder Webb; Manchester	7 Aug. "
John Hill and John Williams, murder of Ann Dickson; Hereford	23 Nov. "	Arthur T. Delaney, murder of wife; Derby	10 Aug. "
Robert Goodale, murder of wife; head severed through long drop; Norwich	30 Nov. "	George Saigeant, murder of wife; Chelmsford	15 Aug. "
Daniel Minahan, murder of wife; Newgate	7 Dec. "	George N. Daniels and Harry B. Jones, murders; Birmingham	28 Aug. "
George Thomas, murder of woman; Liverpool	8 Dec. "	Levi Richard Bartlett, murder of wife; Newgate	13 Nov. "
		Samuel Crowther, murder of John Willis; Leeds	11 Dec. "
		William Waddell, murder of woman; Leeds	18 Dec. "
		Charles Bulmer, murder of wife; Leeds	1 Jan. 1889
		Thomas Clews, murder of woman; Stafford	1 Jan. "
		George Nicholson, murder of wife; Warwick	8 Jan. "

William Gower, aged 18, and Charles Joseph Dobell, aged 19, confessed to murder of Bensley O. Lawrence, timekeeper at saw-mills at Tunbridge Wells; Maidstone . . . 2 Jan. 1839
 Ebenezer Samuel Jenkins, murder of his sweetheart; Wandsworth . . . 6 March, "
 Samuel Rylands, murder of little girl; Shepton Mallet gaol . . . 13 March, "
 Thomas Allen, a Zulu; murder of F. G. Kent; Swansea . . . 10 April, "
 John Witney, murder of wife; Bristol . . . 11 April, "

EXETER (Devonshire), said to have been named *Augusta* from having been occupied by the second Augustan legion commanded by Vespasian: its present name is derived from *Excestre*. It was for a considerable time the capital of the West Saxon kingdom. The bishopric anciently comprised two sees: Devonshire (founded about 909) and Cornwall. The church of the former was at Crediton, of the latter at Bodmin, and afterwards at St. German's. About 1040 the sees were united. St. Petroc was the first bishop of Cornwall, before 900; Eadulphus, the first bishop of Devonshire, 905; and Leofric, the first bishop of Exeter, in 1049. The cathedral originally belonged to a monastery founded by Athelstan: Edward the Confessor removed the monks to his new abbey of Westminster, and gave their church for a cathedral to the united see, 1049; the see was valued in the king's books at 500*l. per annum*. Present stated income, 4200*l.*

Alfred invested the city, held by the Danes, and compelled them to capitulate . . . 877 & 894
 Exeter sacked by Sweyn . . . 1003
 Besieged by William the Conqueror . . . 1067
 The castle surrendered to king Stephen . . . 1136
 The city first governed by a mayor . . . 1200
 The celebrated nunnery founded . . . 1236
 The ancient bridge built . . . 1250
 Edward I. holds a parliament here . . . 1286
 The Black Prince visits Exeter . . . 1371
 The duchess of Clarence takes refuge in the city . . . 1469
 Besieged by sir William Courtenay . . . "
 City assaulted by Perkin Warbeck . . . 1497
 Exeter constituted a county of itself . . . 1536
 Welsh, the vicar of St. Thomas's, hanged on the tower of his church, as a Cornish rebel . . . 2 July, 1549
 Annual festival established . . . 6 Aug. "
 The guildhall built . . . 1593
 Prince Maurice takes Exeter for king Charles I. . . Sept. 1643
 It surrenders to the parliamentarians . . . April, 1646
 The canal to Topsham cut . . . 1675
 A mint established by James II. . . 1688
 Water-works erected . . . 1694
 The sessions-house built . . . 1773
 The new bridge built . . . 1778
 The theatre erected . . . 1783
 Lunatic asylum founded . . . 1795
 County gaol built . . . 1796
 Devon and Exeter institution for the promotion of science established . . . 1803
 Subscription library founded . . . 1807
 New city prison built . . . 1818
 The last of the ancient gates removed . . . "
 The subscription rooms opened . . . 1820
 The public baths erected . . . 1821
 Mechanics' institution opened . . . 1825
 New cemetery commenced . . . 1837
 Railway to Bristol opened . . . 1 May, 1844
 Great fire, 20 houses burnt . . . 2 Aug. "
 Another great fire . . . 26 April, 1847
 Inauguration of a statue of John Dinham, who died June, 1864, bequeathing 24,000*l.* to charities, . . . 26 March, 1866
 Bread and meat riots; suppressed . . . 4-5 Nov. 1867
 Albert Memorial Museum given up to the town council . . . 21 April, 1870
 A new reredos, by sir Gilbert Scott (see *Reredos*), set up in the cathedral (1873); ordered to be removed by decision of the bishop and justice Keating, 15 April; this decision reversed by the court of arches (sir R. Phillimore), 6 Aug. 1874; the privy council decided that the reredos should remain . . . 24 Feb. 1875

The church-tax "dominicals," or "sacrament-money," said to be of the nature of tithes; dis- traints for payment; much excitement . . . Oct. 1875
 Destructive fire on the quay, of warehouses, &c. . . 22 Dec. 1832

Theatre Royal burnt during first performance of *Romany Rye*; panic and loss of about 127 lives; gallery exit insufficient 5 Sept.; (Percy S. M. Gosset, M.A., assistant master of Bradford college, Berks, and Robert M. Tamplin, B.A., victims) the coroner's jury censure the licensing magistrates and Mr. Phipps the architect 21 Sept. 1837
 Captain Shaw agrees, and points out twelve serious defects in the construction, *Times* . . . 16 Nov. "

RECENT BISHOPS.

1803. John Fisher, translated to Salisbury in 1807.
 1807. Hon. George Pelham, translated to Lincoln, Sept. 1820.
 1820. William Carey, translated to St. Asaph, March, 1830.
 1830. Christopher Bethell, translated to Bangor, 1830.
 1830. Henry Phillpotts, died 18 Sept. 1869.
 1869. Frederick Temple, elected 11 Nov., and enthroned (after much opposition from some of the clergy) 29 Dec. 1869; translated to London, Jan. 1885.
 1885. E. H. Bickersteth.

EXETER CHANGE (London), was built about 1680, on part of the site of Exeter house, the palace of Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter and lord treasurer in 1319, beheaded by order of the queen-regent, Isabella, in 1326. It was entirely demolished at the period of the Strand improvements, in 1829. The new Exeter Change, built by the marquiss of Exeter near its site, opened in 1845, was pulled down in 1862, for the Strand Music-hall, now Gaiety theatre.

EXETER COLLEGE (Oxford) was founded by Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter in 1314. The college buildings mainly consist of a quadrangle in the later Gothic style.

EXETER HALL (Strand, London), erected in 1830-1 for the meetings of religious and philanthropic institutions, concerts, oratorios, and musical societies, a large and magnificent apartment with a splendid orchestra and organ, and having rooms attached for committees, &c., opened 29 March, 1831. See under *Music*. Religious services were held here in 1856 by the Rev. C. Spurgeon, and in 1857 by ministers of the church of England, on Sundays.

The Sacred Harmonic Society met here 1831-30; last concert, "Israel in Egypt," 30 April, 1880.
 The hall was purchased for the Young Men's Christian Association for 25,000*l.* July 1880; re-opened (jubilee), 29 March, 1881.

EXHIBITION OF 1851 (THE GREAT EXHIBITION). The original idea of a *National Exhibition** is attributed to Mr. F. Whishaw, secretary of the Society of Arts in 1844. It was not taken up till 1849, when prince Albert, president of the society, said, "Now is the time to prepare for a Great Exhibition, an exhibition worthy of the greatness of this country; not merely national in its scope and benefits, but comprehensive of the whole world; and I offer myself to the public as their

* Industrial exhibitions began with the French; *Expositions* having been organised and opened at Paris in 1793, 1801, 1802, 1806, 1819, 1823, 1827, 1834, 1839, 1844, and 1849, the last, being the eleventh, exceeding all the preceding in extent and brilliancy. The first exhibition of the kind in this country was the National Repository, opened under royal patronage in 1828, near Charing-cross. It was not successful. Other exhibitions were opened at Manchester in 1837, at Leeds in 1839, and at Birmingham in 1849. Exhibitions have since been held at Cork, Dublin, Manchester, New York, Paris, Montreal, Florence, Constantinople, Bayonne, Melbourne, Vienna, Philadelphia, and many other places (*which see*).

leader, if they are willing to assist in the undertaking."

Royal commission appointed . . . 3 Jan. 1850
A subscription list opened, headed by the queen for 1000l.

Civic banquets in support of the plan, at London, 21-22 March; and at York . . . 25 Oct. "

The building* commenced . . . 26 Sept. "
Many persons admitted into it in Jan.; it is virtually transferred to the royal commissioners by the contractors, Messrs. Fox and Henderson, Feb. 1851

Reception of goods began 12 Feb., and the sale of season tickets . . . 25 Feb. "

The Exhibition opened by her majesty . . . 1 May, "
The number of exhibitors exceeded 17,000, of whom 2918 received prize medals and 170 council medals. The articles exhibited in arts, manufactures, and the various produce of countries, defied calculation.

The palace continued open above 23 weeks, altogether 144 days (1 May to 15 Oct.) within which time it was visited by 6,170,000 persons, averaging 43,536 a day, whose admission at the respective prices of one pound, half-a-crown, and one shilling, amounted to 505,107l. including season tickets, leaving a surplus, after payment of expenses, of about 150,000l. †

The greatest number of visitors in one day was 109,760 (8 Oct.); and at one time (2 o'clock, 7 Oct.) there were 93,000; these persons were assembled at one time, not in an open area, like a Roman amphitheatre, but within a windowed and floored and roofed building. There is no like vast assemblage recorded in either ancient or modern annals, as having been gathered together, it may be said, in one room.

The Exhibition was closed to the public . . . 11 Oct. "

A memorial statue of the prince consort by Joseph Durham, placed in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, uncovered in the presence of the prince and princess of Wales . . . 10 June, 1863
See *Crystal Palace*.

EXHIBITION OF 1862 (INTERNATIONAL).

A proposal in 1858 for another great exhibition, to be held in 1861, was withdrawn in consequence of the war in Italy in 1859, &c. The scheme was revived in April 1860, when the prince consort engaged to guarantee 10,000l. if 240,000l. should be subscribed for by other persons.

A charter granted to the following commissioners:
earl Granville, the marquess of Chandos, C. W. Dilke, jun., and Thomas Fairbairn . . . 22 Feb. 1861
The guarantee fund amounted to 349,000l. in Nov. 1860, and to 452,300l. . . 22 Aug. 1861
The building, ‡ erected at South Kensington, by

* The palace, with the exception of the flooring and joists, was entirely of glass and iron. It was designed by Mr. (aft. sir Joseph) Paxton (who died 8 June, 1865), and the contractors were Messrs. Fox and Henderson, to whom it was agreed to pay 79,800l., or 150,000l. if the building were permanently retained. It cost 176,030l. 13s. 8d. Its length was 1851 feet, corresponding with the year; the width 408 feet, with an additional projection on the north side, 936 feet long, by 48 wide. The central portion was 120 feet wide and 64 feet high, and the great avenues ran east and west through the building; the transept near the centre was 72 feet wide and 108 feet high. The entire area was 772,784 square feet, or about 19 acres. Four galleries ran lengthways, and others round the transept. The ground-floor and galleries contained 1,000,000 square feet of flooring. There were altogether 4000 tons of iron in the structure, and 17 acres of glass in the roof, besides about 1500 vertical glazed sashes.

† This was placed in the hands of commissioners, who have promoted the South Kensington museum, and in 1876 proposed the establishment of a science library.

‡ The main building occupied about 16 acres of ground, and the annexes 7 acres. The south front was 1150 feet long and 55 feet high, and over the east and west fronts rose the two domes 260 feet high. The interior was decorated by Mr. John G. Crace. The building was given up to Messrs. Kelk and Lucas on 31 Dec. 1862, the house of commons having refused to purchase it for

Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, according to a design by capt. Fowke, made over to the commissioners, 12 Feb. 1862

The Exhibition opened by the duke of Cambridge and royal commissioners . . . 1 May, "
The fine arts department included a noble collection of paintings and sculptures.

The jurors' award of medals was announced in the building . . . 11 July, "

The Exhibition was closed 1 Nov., when the total number of visitors (exclusive of attendants) had been 6,117,450.

The Exhibition reopened on 3 Nov. for the sale of goods exhibited; was finally closed . . . 15 Nov. "

The success of the Exhibition was much impaired by the decease of the prince consort, 14 Dec. 1861, and the breaking out of the civil war in the United States of America. The foreign exhibitors in 1851 were 6566; in 1862, 16,456.

Exhibitors at London, in 1851, 14,000; at Paris, in 1855, 24,000; at London, in 1862, 29,000; at Paris, in 1867, 50,000.

EXHIBITIONS, INTERNATIONAL. A

meeting was held 4 April, 1870, the prince of Wales in the chair, to promote annual international exhibitions at South Kensington, to commence 1 May, 1871.

I. 1871. Fine arts, pottery, woollen and worsted manufactures; educational department; opened by the prince of Wales, 1 May; closed 30 Oct.

[34 countries contributed; total number of visitors, 1,142,154; highest on one day (Whit-Monday, 29 May), 21,946.]

II. 1872. Fine arts, cotton, jewellery, stationery, with machinery; and raw materials; opened by the duke of Edinburgh, 1 May; closed 19 Oct.

III. 1873. Fine arts; manufactures (silk, steel, surgical instruments, &c.; carriages for rails or tramways; food); scientific inventions and new discoveries; opened 14 April; closed 31 Oct.

IV. Fine arts; manufactures and raw materials, and engineering, and recent scientific inventions; opened, 6 April; closed, 31 Oct. 1874.

[The annual exhibitions having proved unsuccessful, the building was appropriated by the East India Museum.]
Exhibition of 1884, held at the Crystal Palace, opened on 23 April.

See *Fisheries, Forests, and Sanitation*.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION, 8 May-30 Oct. 1884
EXHIBITION of the products, manufactures and arts of India and the colonies at South Kensington
(See under *Colonies*) . . . 4 May 10 Nov. 1886

EXODUS (Greek, *way out*), a term applied to the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, 1491 B.C.; and described in the book of *Exodus*. Chronologers vary in the date of this event: the LXX. give 1614; Hales, 1648; Wilkinson, 1495; Bunsen, 1320 or 1314.

EX OFFICIO INFORMATIONS are those filed by the attorney-general, by virtue of his office, without applying to the court where they are filed for leave, or giving the defendant an opportunity of showing cause why they should not be filed. *Cabinet Lawyer*. They were used by the Liverpool administration about 1817-19. William Hone was tried on criminal information, 18-20 Dec., 1817, and acquitted. The British bank directors were thus tried, 1857.

EXPEDITIONS. Many are described under their respective heads.

Expedition of "the Nations" or "the Ditch"; the third expedition of the Koreish (*which see*) against Mahomet, named from the nations who marched under their leader Abu Sophian, and from the ditch which was drawn before the city. They were principally vanquished by the fury of the elements. Gibbon, 625.

80,000l. 2 July, 1863; and the pulling down commenced on 6 July. The domes and other parts of the structure were purchased for erection in Alexandra-park, Muswell-hill, near London (north).

BRITISH EXPEDITIONS.

France, near Port l'Orient	1 Oct. 1746
Cherbourg	7 Aug. 1758
St. Malo : 4,000 men lost	Sept.
Quiberon Bay (<i>French emigrants</i>)	May, 1796
Ostend (<i>all made prisoners</i>)	May, 1798
Helder Point and Zuyder Zee	Sept. 1799
Ferrol, in Spain	Aug. 1800
Egypt (<i>Abercrombie</i>)	March, 1801
Copenhagen	Sept. 1807
Walcheren (<i>unfortunate</i>)	July, 1809
Bergen-op-Zoom	8 March, 1814
Crimea	Sept. 1854
Abyssinia	Oct. 1867-April, 1868
Against the Ashantees (<i>which see</i>)	12 Sept. 1873

EXPENDITURE, see under *Revenue*.EXPLOSIONS, see *Boilers, Coal*.

Explosion close to the local government office, Charles Street, Westminster; great damage, no loss of life; 9 p.m.; 15 March, 1883.

Criminal Explosions (by nitro-glycerine?) 30 Oct. 1883, on Metropolitan District railway, between Charing Cross and Westminster stations; some damage; no persons injured. Metropolitan railway, near Praed Street Station; two third class carriages shattered; above 62 persons injured, 8.13 p.m. Capt. Majendie and prof. Abel consider it to have been caused by dynamite thrown from a railway carriage.

Victoria Station, Pimlico, building much injured, property destroyed, and two men hurt by an explosion in the cloak-room, 1.3 a.m., 27 Feb. 1884.

9.20, 30 May, 1884. Detective department, Scotland Yard, Whitehall; wall blown down, windows broken; public house wrecked, many persons injured, two seriously. 9.20 p.m. Junior Carlton club house and Sir W. W. Wynne's, St. James's Square, much damage, some persons injured.

Sixteen cakes of dynamite and fuse found at foot of Nelson's monument, Trafalgar Square, 30 May, 1884.

Explosion at Genoa, 10 June; at Madrid, 18 June, 1884. Failure of attempt to explode S.W. end of London Bridge, about 6 p.m., 13 Dec., 1884.

Explosion in Metropolitan railway near Gower Street, (by a bomb shell), about 9 p.m., 2 Jan. 1885.

Three explosions, see *Parliament, Westminster Hall*, and *Tower*, 24 Jan. 1885.

EXPLOSIVES: see *Gunpowder, Gun Cotton, Nitro-Glycerine, Dynamite, Duraline, Lithofractor, Glyoxiline, Blasting, Gelatine, Bellite, Roburite, Heliolite, Melonite, Silotor, &c.* A committee to examine into the nature and properties of various explosives was appointed by government in 1871. Explosives have been much studied by sir F. A. Abel, of Woolwich since 1881.

Professor Osborne Reynolds produced a new explosive, 75 parts chlorate of potash, 25 sulphuria, a product of coal gas; the ingredients kept apart till required; announced 1878.

The manufacture and use of explosives greatly increased 1883-6.

Carbo-dynamite, a new explosive, invented by Mr. W. F. Reid and Mr. W. D. Borland; announced April, 1883.

EXPLOSIVES ACT, passed 14 June, 1875, amends the law with respect to the manufacturing, keeping, selling, carrying, and importing gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, and other explosive substances. Amendment act passed, 1883.

In consequence of the attempt at explosion in London in March, a new act to watch over the manufacture of explosives and punish possessors for felonious purposes, &c., passed by both houses, 9 April; royal assent, 10 April, 1883.

EXPORTS. Edward III. by his encouragement of trade turned the scale so much in favour of English merchandise, that, by a balance taken in his time, the exported commodities amounted to 294,000*l.* and the imported to only 38,000*l.*; see *Revenue*. The declared value is of much less amount than the official.

OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN

TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, VIZ:—

1700	£6,097,120	1830	£66,735,445
1750	10,130,991	1835	78,376,732
1775	16,326,363	1840	97,402,726
1800	38,120,120	1845	131,564,503
1810	45,869,839	1850	175,126,706
1820	51,733,113	1851	190,397,810

DECLARED VALUE OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE EXPORTED.

1851	£74,448,722	1870	£199,586,822
1853	98,933,781	1875	223,465,933
1855	95,688,085	1876	200,639,204
1856	115,826,948	1877	198,893,065
1857	122,155,237	1878	192,848,914
1859	130,440,237	1879	191,531,758
1860	135,891,227	1880	223,060,446
1861	125,102,814	1881	234,022,678
1862	123,992,664	1882	241,467,162
1863	146,602,342	1883	239,799,473
1865	165,835,745	1884	233,025,242
1866	188,917,536	1885	213,044,500
1867	180,961,923	1886	212,432,754
1868	179,677,812	1887	221,414,136
1869	189,953,957		

Exports of all kinds to foreign countries, in 1875: 152,373,800*l.*; in 1876, 135,779,980*l.*; in 1877, 128,969,715*l.*; 1878, 126,611,428*l.*; 1879, 130,529,647*l.*; 1880, 147,806,267*l.*; 1881, 154,658,083*l.*; 1882, 156,640,727*l.*; 1883, 156,321,921*l.*; 1884, 152,149,296*l.*; 1885, 135,114,874*l.*; 1886, 136,926,117*l.*; 1887, 146,278,337*l.*; to British possessions in 1875, 71,092,163*l.*; in 1876, 64,859,224*l.*; in 1877, 69,923,350*l.*; 1878, 66,237,486*l.*; 1879, 61,002,111*l.*; 1880, 75,254,179*l.*; 1881, 79,364,595*l.*; 1882, 84,826,435*l.*; 1883, 83,477,552*l.*; 1884, 80,875,946*l.*; 1885, 77,929,626*l.*; 1886, 75,506,637*l.*; 1887, 75,135,849*l.*

EXTENSION, see *University*.EXTINCTEUR, see *Fire-Annihilator*.

EXTRACT OF MEAT, obtained by Liebig in 1847; a company was formed to manufacture it in South America in 1866.

EXTRADITION TREATY, between Great Britain and France, 1843. In Dec. 1865, the French government gave notice of withdrawing from it in six months. It was renewed, with modifications, for six months, 21 May, 1866. A new act was passed, 9 Aug. 1870; amended in 1873. Similar treaties have been concluded with other powers; with Austria, 3 Dec. 1873; Switzerland, 4 April, 1874; Holland, Aug. 1874; with Spain, 1878.

In 1866, M. Lamirand, charged with forgery and fraud against the Bank of France, fled to America. He was pursued, and was arrested at Montreal, on 1 Aug., under the governor-general's warrant. On 15 Aug., while his examination was still pending, he petitioned the governor-general not to warrant his surrender before he could apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and was assured on 17 Aug. that ample time should be allowed for this purpose. On 22 Aug. he was finally committed; and on 24 Aug. his petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* was presented to judge Drummond, twenty-four hours' notice having been given to the representatives of the crown and the Bank of France. After arguments had been heard and the case adjourned until the following day, he was surreptitiously carried off the same night by train to Quebec, and hurried on board a steamer bound for Europe, by virtue of an extradition warrant, purporting to be signed by the governor-general at Ottawa, on 23 Aug. He was conveyed to France, and on 5 Dec. was tried, found guilty, and condemned to ten years' imprisonment. These circumstances led to much discussion, and the Canadian authorities were censured for irregularity and want of discretion. The discussion ended by Lamirand declining British intervention.

Dispute with United States respecting the surrender of Ezra D. Winslow, a forger, by Great Britain, which is refused unless it is agreed that the prisoner shall only be tried for the offence for which he has been committed (according to the treaty) April, 1876

Mr. Hamilton Fish, the American foreign secretary, stands on Ashburton treaty of 1842, wherein no stipulation is mentioned; although it is found in other treaties with other governments.
 Winslow was discharged, 15 June; and Brent, another fugitive, a few days after . 1876
 The British Government yield, 27 Oct; Brent recaptured, Dec. 1876. Winslow, claimed by Swiss government, escapes through flaw in the treaty; decision of queen's bench . . . 2 Nov. 1877
 Stringent treaty, for anarchists and political offenders, between Russia and Prussia. 13 Jan. 1885
 Similar treaty between Germany and Russia proposed 12 Feb. 1885; accepted . . . April, „
 Enlarged treaty between United States and Great Britain proposed 1886; deferred till Dec. 1888; rejected by the senate (38-15). . . 1 Feb. 1889
 Extradition treaty between England and Russia April, 1887

EXTRAVAGANTES, see *Decretals*.

EXTREME UNCTION, see *Anointing*.

EYLAU (Prussia), where, on 7-8 Feb. 1807, the French defeated the Russians in one of the most bloody contests of the war. Napoleon commanded in person. Both armies by this and other battles were so much reduced, that the French retired to the Vistula, and the Russians on the Pregel.

EYRE (old French for *ire*, to go on), the itinerant court of justices, the justices in eyre, was instituted by Henry II. 1176; and when the forest laws were in force, its chief-justice had great dignity. These justices were to go their circuit every third year, and punish all abuses committed in the king's forests. The last instance of a court being held in any of the forests is said to have been in 1671. *Beatson*.

F'S, Three (that is, "fixity of tenure, fair rents, and free sale"), term much used respecting Irish land question in 1880-1. Sir Stafford Northcote termed them "fraud, force, and folly," and they were most opposed by lord Dufferin and others.

FABII. A noble family at Rome, said to have derived their name from *faba*, a bean, because some of their ancestors cultivated this pulse; or to have descended from Fabius, a son of Hercules. They made war against the Veientes, and in an engagement near the Cremera, all the grown up males of the family (306 men) were slain in a sudden attack, 477 B.C. From one, whose tender age had detained him at Rome, arose the noble Fabii of the following ages. Fabius *Cunctator* (the delayer) kept Hannibal in check for some time without coming to an engagement, 217-216 B.C.

FABLES. "Jotham's fable of the trees (*Judges ix.*, about 1209 B.C.) is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since." *Addison*. Nathan's fable of the poor man (2 *Sam. xii.*, about 1034 B.C.) is next in antiquity. The earliest collection of fables extant is of eastern origin, and preserved in the Sanscrit. The fables of Vishnu Sarma, or Pilyay, are the most beautiful, if not the most ancient in the world. *Sir William Jones*. Professor Max Müller traced La Fontaine's fable of the Milkmaid to a very early Sanscrit collection. *Æsop's fables (which see)* supposed to have been written about 565 or 620 B.C., were versified by Babrius, a Greek poet, about 130 B.C. (*Coray*), and turned into prose by Maximus Planudes, a Greek monk, about 1320, who added other fables and appended a worthless life of *Æsop*. The fables of Phædrus in elegant Latin-jambies (about A.D. 8), of La Fontaine (1700) and of Gay (1727) are justly celebrated.

FACIAL ANGLE (that contained by one line drawn horizontally from the middle of the ear to the edge of the nostrils, and another from the latter point to the ridge of the frontal bone) was invented by Peter Camper to measure the elevation of the forehead. In negroes this angle is about 70°; in Europeans varies from 75° to 85°. Camper died 7 April, 1789. His book on "Characteristic Marks of Countenance" was published in 1791.

FACTIONS of the Circus among the Romans, were parties that fought on chariots in the circus, and who were distinguished by colours, as green, blue, red, and white; Domitian added gold and scarlet, about A.D. 90.

Nika sedition.—In Jan. 532, a conflict took place at Constantinople, lasting five days, when about 30,000 lives were lost, and Justinian was mainly indebted for his life and throne to the heroism of his empress Theodora. The blues and greens united for a day or two against the emperor, taking *Nika!* (overcome) for a watchword. The blues soon turned, and massacred nearly all the greens. The conflict was suppressed by Belisarius with difficulty, and the games were abolished for a time.

FACTORIES, supplied with machinery for producing manufactures, have immensely increased in this country since 1815. The Factory act, regulating the hours of labour, &c., was passed in 1833 and amended 1834 and 1844. Similar acts have

been passed since; and an act for the extension of the principles of the Factory acts was passed in 1867 in relation to women and children employed in manual labour; short time on Saturdays was enacted. Other acts were passed in 1870-1878.

The Act of 1878 (like that of 14 July, 1874) relates to sanitary provisions, safety from machinery, hours of employment, meal hours, women and children, holidays, education of children, accidents, &c., passed 27 May, 1878. Consolidating act passed in 1883. The earl of Shaftesbury, the energetic promoter of this legislation, died 1 Oct. 1885, aged 84.

FACULTIES, COURT OF, giving powers to the archbishops of Canterbury and York, 25 Hen. VIII. cap. 21, 1534.

FAENZA, central Italy, the ancient Faventia, submitted to the emperor Frederick I., 1162; was taken by Frederick II., 12 April, 1241; held by the pope, 1275; by the Bolognese, 1282; by Cæsar Borgia, 1501; by Venice, 1504; by the papacy, 1509; by the French, 1512. After various changes early in the 16th century it was acquired by the papacy and retained till the annexation by Sardinia, 1859. Faience pottery owes its name to this place, where it was invented.

"**FAERIE QUEEN**," by Edmund Spenser; a part was published in 1590; the whole, 1611.

FAHRENHEIT, see *Thermometer*.

FAINEANTS, see *Mayors of the Palace*.

FAIRLOP OAK, with a trunk 48 feet in circumference, the growth of five centuries, in Hainault forest, Essex, was blown down in Feb. 1820. Beneath its branches an annual fair was long held on the first Friday in July, which originated with the eccentric Mr. Day, a pump and block maker of Wapping, who, having a small estate in the vicinity, annually repaired here with a party of friends, to dine on beans and bacon.

FAIROAKS, near the Chickahominy, Virginia, the site of two sanguinary indecisive battles between the Confederates, under general Joseph Johnson, and the Federal army of the Potomac, under general McClellan, 31 May and 1 June, 1862.

FAIR TRADE LEAGUE, NATIONAL, founded by lord Dunraven, Mr. Sampson Lloyd, Mr. David MacIver, and others, agriculturists and merchants, who issued a circular in Aug. 1881. It is opposed to what it considers unfair free trade. They advocate recurrence to duties on foreign corn and manufactures, but not on raw materials. Unsuccessful in the parliamentary election of 1885. Meeting of the league 28 April and 2 Nov. 1887. The National Association for the Preservation of Agriculture and other industries held a meeting in London 8 Dec. 1887.

FAIRS AND WAKES, of Saxon origin, were instituted in Italy, about 500; in England by Alfred, 886. *Spelman*. Wakes were established by order of Gregory VII. in 1078, and termed *Feria*, at which the monks celebrated the festival of their patron saint: the vast resort of people occasioned a great demand for goods, wares, &c. Fairs were established in France about 800 by Charlemagne, and encouraged in England about 1071 by William the Conqueror. Many statutes were made for the

regulation of fairs (1328—1868). The "Fairs Act," passed 25 May, 1871, provides for the abolition of fairs; in 1872, Charlton and Blackheath fairs, and in 1873 Clapham fair, were abolished as nuisances.

An "old English fair" was opened at the Royal Albert Hall by princess Christian, to aid the Chelsea Hospital for Women, 9 June, 1881. See *Markets*.

FAITH, see *Defender*.

FALCK LAWS, see *Prussia*, 1873.

FALCONRY OR HAWKING in England cannot be traced with certainty before the reign of king Ethelbert, the Saxon monarch, 858. *Pennant*. The grand seignior at one time kept six thousand falcons in his service. Juliana Berners' book on "Hawkyng and Huntynge" was printed in 1496; see *Angling*. Recent attempts have been made to revive falconry. Hawking was practised in Thrace. *Aristotle*.

FALCZI, on the Pruth, Turkey. Here was concluded a *Peace* between Russia and Turkey, 21 July, 1711, the Russians giving up Azof, and all the possessions on the Black Sea to the Turks. The Russians were saved from imminent destruction by the address of Catherine the empress. In 1712 the war was renewed, and terminated by the peace of Constantinople, 16 April, 1712.

FALERII, a city of the Falisci, an Etruscan people who joined the Veientes against Rome, and were beaten by Cornelius Cossus, 437 B.C. It is recorded that when the city was besieged by Camillus in 394, a schoolmaster offered to betray to him the children of the principal citizens. On his refusal, the citizens from gratitude surrendered. They opposed Rome during the first Punic war; and in 241 the city was taken and destroyed.

FALERNIAN WINE, celebrated by Virgil and Horace, was the produce of Falernus, or, as called by Martial, Mons Massicus, in Campania. Horace in his *Odes* boasts of having drunk Falernian wine that had been, as it were, born with him, or which reckoned its age from the same consuls, 14 B.C.

FALKIRK (Stirlingshire, Scotland), the site of a victory by the English under Edward I. over the Scots, commanded by Wallace, part of whose forces deserted him. It is said from 20,000 to 40,000 Scots were slain, 22 July, 1298. A battle was fought at Falkirk Muir between the royal forces under Hawley, and prince Charles Edward Stuart, in which the former were defeated, 17 Jan. 1746.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, a group in the South Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, seen by Americus Vesputius, 1502, and visited by Davis, 1592; explored by Hawkins, 1594; taken possession of by France, 1764. The French were expelled by the Spaniards; and in 1771, Spain resigned them to England. Not having been colonised by us, the republic of Buenos Ayres assumed a right to these islands, and a colony from that country settled at Port Louis; but owing to a dispute with America, the settlement was destroyed by the latter in 1831. In 1833 the British flag was hoisted at Port Louis, and a British officer has since resided there. Governors, Wm. Cleaver F. Robinson, 1866; col. George A. K. D'Arcy, 1870; Thos. F. Callaghan, 1876; Thos. Kerr, 1880.

FALLING STARS, see *Meteors*.

FAMILISTÈRE, see *Fourierism*.

FAMILY COMPACT, see *Bourbon*.

FAMILY OF LOVE, a society, called also Philadelphians, from the love they professed to bear

to all men, assembled at Brew-house yard, Nottingham. Their founder, David George, an Anabaptist, of Holland, propagated his doctrines in Switzerland, where he died in 1556. The tenets of the society were declared impious, and George's body and books ordered to be burned by the hangman. In England a sect with a similar title was repressed by Elizabeth, 1580; but existed in the following century. See *Agapemone*.

FAMINES. The famine of the seven years in Egypt began 1708 B.C. *Usher*; *Blair*.

Famine at Rome, when thousands of people threw themselves into the Tiber	B.C.	436
Awful famine in Egypt	A.D.	42
At Rome, attended by plague		262
In Britain; people ate the bark of trees		272
In Scotland; thousands died		306
In England; 40,000 perished		310
Awful one in Phrygia		370
In Italy, when parents ate their children (<i>Dufresnoy</i>)		450
In England, Wales, and Scotland		739
Again, when thousands starve		823
Again, which lasts four years		954
Awful one throughout Europe		1016
In England, 21 William I.		1087
In England and France: this famine leads to a pestilential fever, which lasts from	1193 to	1195
Another famine in England		1251
Again, so dreadful that the people devoured the flesh of horses, dogs, cats, and vermin		1315
One occasioned by long rains		1335
One in England and France (<i>Rapin</i>)		1353
Again, one so great, that bread was made from fern-roots (<i>Stow</i>)		1438
One throughout these islands		1565
Awful one in France (<i>Voltaire</i>)		1693
One general in these realms		1743
One which devastates Bengal		1771
At Cape de Verde; 16,000 persons perish		1775
One grievously felt in France		1789
One severely felt in England		1795
Again, throughout the kingdom		1801
At Drontheim, owing to Sweden intercepting the supplies		1813
Scarcity of food severely felt by the Irish poor, 1814, 1816, 1822, 1831, 1846, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop. Grants by parliament, to relieve the suffering of the people, were made in the session of 1847, the whole amounting to ten millions sterling.		
In N.W. India; above 800,000 perish		1837-8
In N.W. India; thousands perish		1860-1
In Bengal and Orissa; about 1,000,000 perish		1865-6
In Rajpootana, &c.; about 1,500,000 perish		1868-9
In Persia very severe		1871-2
In Bengal, through drought. (See <i>India</i>)		1874
In Asia Minor		1874-5
In Bombay, Madras, Mysore, &c.; about 500,000 perish (see <i>India and Mansion-house</i>)		1877
In N. China; very severe; 9,500,000 said to have perished (45,503l. collected in England for relief)		1877-8
In Cashmere (<i>which see</i>)		1879
Very severe in Tauris, &c., Asia Minor	July,	1880
Asia Minor		1887
China (<i>which see</i>)		1887-9

FAN. Used by the ancients; *Cape hoc fabelum, et ventulum huic sic facito*, "Take this fan, and give her thus a little air." *Terence's Eunuchus*, 166 B.C.—Fans, together with muffs, masks, and false hair, were first devised by the harlots in Italy, and were brought to England from France. *Stow*. In the British Museum are Egyptian fan-handles. Great competitive exhibition of fans at Drapers' hall, London, opened 2 July, 1878 "English Fans and Fan Leaves, collected and described," by lady Charlotte Schreiber; a magnificent work was published by Mr. John Murray. It includes historical, allegorical and satirical pictures Jan. 1899 Exhibition of fans at Drapers' hall, London, opened 8 May, "

FARADAY MEMORIALS, &c. Professor Michael Faraday, natural philosopher and chemist

see *Electricity*), died 25 Aug. 1867. A public meeting was held at the Royal Institution, 21 June, 1869, the prince of Wales in the chair, to take measures to provide a public monument to him. A sufficient sum having been subscribed, the production of a statue was entrusted to Mr. Foley. The statue was placed at the Royal Institution, London, in 1876. From the same fund a marble bust was provided and placed in the National Portrait Gallery, 1886. The "*Faraday Medal*," to be given to distinguished foreign philosophers by the Chemical society, was awarded to M. Dumas, June, 1869; to professor Cannizzaro, May, 1872; to Dr. A. W. Hofmann, March, 1875; to professor A. Wurtz, and given to him after his lecture, 12 Nov. 1878; to professor H. Helmholtz, April, 1881; professor Demetri Mendeleef, June, 1889. For "*Faraday*," steamship, see *Steam*.

PARADISATION, the medical application of the magneto-electric currents which Faraday discovered in 1837. Apparatus for this purpose was first made by M. Pixii, and employed by Dr. Neef of Frankfort. "*Farad*," name taken for a unit of electric capacity, 1875.

FARCE, a short comic drama, usually of one or two acts. One by Otway is dated 1677. The best English farces (by Foote, Garrick, Bickerstaff, &c.) appeared from about 1740 to 1780. This species of dramatic entertainment originated in the droll shows which were exhibited by charlatans and their buffoons in the open streets; see *Drama*.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE, an organization of agricultural reformers; held a provisional meeting 27 May, and a conference 2 July, 1879. It was active during the elections of April, 1880. A Farmers' Alliance for Scotland was founded at Aberdeen, 1 Dec. 1881.

The Farmers' Club was established in 1843 for discussions on agricultural subjects.

FARMERS-GENERAL, see *Fermiers*.

FARMERS' UNION, National, established at Leamington, by lord Walsingham and others, to oppose the Agricultural Labourers' Union, June, 1874.

FARNESE FAMILY became important through the elevation of Alexander Farnese to the apacy as Paul III. He gave his natural son Peter the duchy of Parma, and his descendants ruled till the death of Antony without issue in 1731. Alexander prince of Parma was governor of the Netherlands in 1579.

FARRINGTON-MARKET, erected by the corporation of London, near the abolished Fleet-market, was opened 20 Nov. 1829. After several changes it was re-opened as a Fish Market in 1882. The scheme was altogether unsuccessful, occasioning great loss to the corporation.

FARTHING, an early English coin. Farthings in silver were coined by king John, in copper by James I. and Charles I.; the Irish farthing of John's reign (1210) is rare. Farthings were coined in England in silver by Henry VIII. first coined in copper by Charles II. 1665; and again in 1672, when there was a large coinage of copper money. Half-farthings were first coined in 1443; see *Queen Anne's Farthings*. A single copy of the "*Penny-a-week Country Daily Newspaper*" (conservative), No. 1, sold for 4d., 25 June, 1873. The *Farthings Act*, 21, 22 Vict. c. 75, 1858, relates to the payment for portions of a mile travelled by third class railway trains.

FARTHINGALE, see *Crinoline*.

FASTI CAPITOLINI, marble tablets dug up in the forum at Rome, 1547, contain a list of the consuls and other officers from the year of Rome 250 to 765. Other fragments were found in 1817 and 1818. The "*Fasti Consulares*," from 509 B.C. to A.D. 235, are given at the end of Smith's "*Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*."

FASTS, observed by most nations from the remotest antiquity; by the Jews (2 *Chron.* xx. 3); by the Ninevites (*Jonah* iii.); see *Isai.* lviii. A fast was observed by the Jews on the great day of atonement. *Lev.* xxiii. 1490 B.C. Moses fasted 40 days and nights on Sinai, *Exod.* xxiv. 1491 B.C. The first Christian ministers were ordained with fasting (A.D. 45) *Acts* xiii. 2. Annual fasts, as that of Lent, and at other stated times, and on particular occasions to appease the anger of God, began in the Christian church, in the second century, 138. The Mahometan fast is termed *Ramadan* (which see). Fast days are appointed by the Reformed churches in times of war and pestilence (as 21 March, 1855, for the Russian war, and 7 Oct. 1857, for the Indian mutiny); see *Abstinence*.

FATHERS OF THE CHURCH. The following are the principal:—

FIRST CENTURY. <i>Greek.</i>	FOURTH AND FIFTH CENTURIES. <i>Greek.</i>
<i>Apostolical.</i>	
Hermas	Eusebius d. abt. 340
Barnabas	Athanasius d. 373
Clemens Romanus, d. 100	Ephrem Syrus, d. abt. 373
Ignatius d. 115	Basil d. 379
Polycarp d. abt. 169	Cyril of Jerusalem d. 385
	Gregory Nazianzen d. 389
SECOND CENTURY. <i>Greek.</i>	Macarius d. abt. 391
Justin Martyr, d. abt. 166	Gregory Nyssen d. abt. 394
Irenæus d. abt. 200	Epiphanius d. 403
Athenagoras.	John Chrysostom d. 407
THIRD CENTURY. <i>Greek.</i>	Cyril of Alexandria d. 444
Clemens Alexan-	Theodoret d. 457
drinus d. abt. 217	
Hippolytus d. 230	<i>Latin.</i>
Origen d. abt. 253	Arnobius fl. 303
	Lactantius d. abt. 330
<i>Latin.</i>	Ambrose d. 397
Tertullian d. abt. 220	Jerome d. 420
Minutius Felix, fl. abt. 230	Augustine d. 430
Cyprian d. abt. 258	

FATIMITES, see *Ali* and *Mahometanism*.

FATS are oils solid at ordinary temperatures. The researches of Chevreul since 1811 on their chemical nature are very important; see *Candles*.

FAUGHARD, see *Foughard*.

FAUSTUS, a professor of magic, renowned in chap books, flourished about the end of the 15th century. Goethe's dramatic poem, "*Faust*," appeared in 1790.

FEASTS AND FESTIVALS. The "*Feasts of the Lord*," viz., those of the Passover, Pentecost, Trumpets, and Tabernacles, were instituted 1490 B.C. (*Leviticus* xxiii.)

Feast of Tabernacles, celebrated upon the dedication of the Temple of Solomon, 1004 B.C. Hezekiah (726 B.C.) and Josiah (623) kept the feast of Passover in a most solemn manner.

In the Christian Church the feasts of Christmas, Easter, Ascension, and the Pentecost or Whitsuntide (which see), are said to have been ordered to be observed by all Christians in the 1st century.

Rogation days appointed 469.

Jubilees in the Romish Church were instituted by Boniface VIII. in 1300; see *Jubilees*.

For fixed festivals observed in the Church of England, as settled at the Reformation, *et seq.*, see *Book of Common Prayer*.

Feasts of Charity; see *Agape*.

FEBRUARY (from *Februus*, an Italian divinity), the second month of the year, in which were celebrated Februa, feasts on behalf of the manes of

deceased persons. This month, with January, was added to the year by Numa, about 713 B.C. The February of 1886, said to be the coldest for 27 years—continued frost. *February 24, 25 Constitution*, see *France*, 1875.

FECIALES or **FETIALES**, twenty in number, heralds of Rome, to denounce war or proclaim peace, appointed by Numa, about 712 B.C.

FEDERAL STATES are those united by treaty as one state, without giving up self-government—as in Switzerland. The people of the Northern United States of America during the great conflict in 1861-5 were styled *Federals*; their opponents *Confederates*. See *Imperial Federation*.

Federal council of Australasia Act introduced by the earl of Derby 23 April, passed 14 Aug. 1885.

Federation of Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia and Tasmania, completed 9 Dec. 1885. A federation scheme proposed by Wm. Charles Wentworth in 1853 was not accepted. The formal opening of the Federal council took place at Hobart, 25 Jan. 1886.

FEEJEE, see *Fiji*.

FÉLIBRIGE. A literary septennial festival held in Provence by *félibres*, writers in prose and verse in the langue d'oc, founded in 1854, in honour of seven eminent troubadours.

FEL0 DE SE, see *Suicide*.

FELONY, in English law (says Blackstone, in 1765), comprises every species of crime which occasions the forfeiture of land and goods. An act to abolish 'orfeitures for treason and felony, and to otherwise amend the law relating thereto, passed 4 July, 1870.

FEMALE MEDICAL SCHOOL, London, held its first session in 1865, when courses of lectures were given. Dr. Mary Walker attended Middlesex hospital, in a modified female dress, in 1866. She gave an autobiographical lecture at St. James's Hall, 20 Nov. 1866. In 1869 the decision that "ladies should be admitted to study medicine in the university of Edinburgh," led to disturbances.

Female Orphan Asylum, Beddington, Surrey, established . . . 1758
Female Orphans' Home, Hampton, Middlesex . . . 1855
Female Servants' Home Society . . . 1836
Female Aid Society . . . 1836

FEMALE SUFFRAGE, &c., see *Women*.

FENCIBLE LIGHT DRAGOONS, a body of cavalry raised voluntarily in various counties of England and Scotland in 1794, to serve during the war in any part of Great Britain. This force (between 14,000 and 15,000), which did its duty with much judgment during a period of intense popular excitement, was disbanded in 1800.

FENCING was introduced into England from France. Fencing-schools having led to duelling in England, were prohibited in London by statute 13 Edw. I. 1285. In 1859 there were eight teachers of fencing in London; in 1872, ten.

FENIANS (the name of ancient Irish national heroes, *Fionna*), a "brotherhood" in the United States and Ireland united to liberate Ireland and establish a republic.* The agitation was begun, it is said, by Stephens in March, 1858, and in 1864 enlistments and secret drillings took place. A convention was formed in 1863 in America. The

movement is opposed by the Roman Catholic clergy. See *Ireland*.

Riot between the Fenians and their opponents at the Rotondo, Dublin . . . 22 Feb. 1863

25 persons arrested in Dublin, and the newspaper the *Irish People* (established Sept. 1863) seized, 15 Sept.; others arrested at Cork, &c. 16-30 Sept. 1863

The Fenians in America publish an address, stating that officers were going to Ireland to organise an army of 200,000 men . . . Sept.

Fenians arrested at Manchester . . . 21 Sept.

A ship with gunpowder seized at Liverpool . . . Sept.

Allocation of the pope, condemning secret societies . . . 30 Sept.

Evidence that 5000l. and 2000 pike-heads had been received from America in . . . Sept.

O'Donovan and 5 others committed for high treason . . . 2 Oct.

33 Fenians committed for trial . . . up to 14 Oct.

A Fenian provisional government at New York, and a congress of 600 members held at Philadelphia . . . Oct.

Fenians in United States said to have raised 200,000l. . . Oct.

Capture of James Stephens, Irish head-centre, 11 Nov.; he escapes from gaol . . . 24 Nov.

Fierce disputes between the senate and O'Mahony, the head-centre, who is charged with corruption and deposed; Mr. Roberts appointed his successor . . . Dec.

380,000 Fenians reported in the United States Jan. 1863

Habeas Corpus act suspended in Ireland; about 250 suspected persons arrested immediately . . . 17 Feb.

Great mass meeting at New York, threatening to invade Canada . . . 4 March.

Fenian schooner *Friend* captures British schooner *Wentworth*, and scuttles her near Eastport, N. A. . . 1 May.

James Stephens arrives at New York . . . 10 May.

Col. O'Neil and Fenians cross the Niagara and enter Canada, 31 May; a conflict ensued with the volunteers, with bloodshed . . . 2 June.

The American generals Grant and Meade capture many retreating Fenians . . . 2 June et seq.

Sweeny and others arrested . . . 6, 7 June.

President Johnson's proclamation against the Fenians . . . 7 June.

Spear and others cross the boundary near Vermont, 7 June; the corps, demoralised; many return . . . 9 June.

Much dissension among the Fenians, July, et seq.

They exercise much influence in the elections in America in . . . Oct.

TRIALS IN CANADA.—Col. Lynch and Rev. John MacMahon (sentenced to be hanged on 13 Dec.) . . . 24-26 Oct.

James Stephens, "central organiser of the Irish republic," said to sail from America . . . 24 Nov.

The British government offer 2000l. for his apprehension . . . Nov.

Meany, a delegate, arrested in London . . . 1 Dec.

Arms and ammunition seized in Dublin, Cork, and Limerick; many arrests . . . Dec.

Gen. Millen, head of the Fenian military department, denounces Stephens "as a cheat and a rascal," and declares the cause for the present hopeless, but exhorts to watchfulness for an opportunity . . . 3 Dec.

Sweeny (released) rejoins the U.S. army . . . Jan. 1864

22 convicts at Toronto . . . Jan.

67 Fenians from Liverpool arrested in Dublin . . . 12 Feb.

Irruption of Fenians into Chester; compelled to retire . . . 11, 12 Feb.

Outbreak in Kerry; Killarney threatened; capt. Moriarty and others captured . . . 12 Feb.

Attack on coastguard station, Cahirciveen, 12 Feb.; movement collapsed . . . 16 Feb.

Kilmallock police barrack defended for three hours by 14 constables, who drove off 200 armed Fenians, with loss, by a sally . . . 5 March.

General Massey captured . . . 4 or 6 March.

Rising at Middleton in Cork; Daly, a leader, killed; rails of South and Midland railway taken up . . . 6 March.

Proclamation of the Irish republic sent to the *Times* and other papers . . . 6 March.

* *Fenian oath*. "I promise by the divine law of God to do all in my power to obey the laws of the society F. B., and to free and regenerate Ireland from the yoke of England. So help me God."

Fenian rising near Dublin; telegraph destroyed; attack on the police station at Tallaght repelled; several shot, 208 prisoners taken into Dublin 7 March, 1867

1000 Fenians hold market-place at Drogheda, but retreat at the approach of police 17 March, "

Capt. MacClure captured 31 March, "

Special commission to try 230 Fenians; Whiteside, ch.-just.; Deasy and Fitzgerald, begin (Massey, Keogh, Corydon, and McGough, approvers) 9 April, *et seq.* "

Burke and Doran sentenced to death, 1 May; reprieved 26 May, "

Many convictions of treason (M'Afferty, M'Clure, and others) and treason-felony, and many discharged 1 May, "

Trials at Limerick begin 11 June, "

President Roberts retires; the party in the United States said to be demoralised 1 July, "

Many Fenians tried and convicted July and Aug. "

Several imprisoned Fenians released and sent to America Aug. and Sept. "

Fenian congress at Cleveland, Ohio Sept. "

Kelly and Deasy, two Fenians, remanded for further examination, rescued from the prisoners' van, near Manchester; and Brett, a policeman, shot for refusing to give up his keys 18 Sept. "

Many persons taken up; 23 committed on charge of murder—tried, 5 condemned to death (2 reprieved); 7 sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment 29 Oct.—12 Nov. "

Allen, Gould, and Larkin executed at Salford, 23 Nov. "

Funeral demonstration in London 24 Nov. "

Trials of Halpin and others at Dublin, Oct.—Nov. "

Funeral demonstrations for Allen, &c., at Cork, 1 Dec.; Dublin and Limerick 8 Dec. "

Address of the president and senate of the Fenian brotherhood of America to the "liberty-loving people of England," dated New York, 12 Dec. "

Reunion of the Roberts and Stephens parties under a new president about 20 Dec. "

Premeditated explosion of Clerkenwell house of detention, London, to release Burke and Casey, leading Fenians, at 3.45. (A cask of gunpowder was fired close to the prison wall; Timothy Desmond, Jeremiah Allen, and Ann Justice captured on suspicion) 13 Dec. "

[Consequences of the explosion.—"Six persons were killed 'outright,' six more died from its effects, according to the coroner's inquests; five, in addition, owed their deaths indirectly to this means; one young woman is in a madhouse, 40 mothers were prematurely confined, and 20 of their babes died from the effects of the explosion on the women; others of the children are dwarfed and unhealthy. One mother is now a raving maniac; 120 persons were wounded; 50 went into St. Bartholomew's, Gray's Inn-lane, and King's College Hospitals; 15 are permanently injured, with loss of eyes, legs, arms, &c.; besides 20,000l. worth of damage to person and property."—*Times*, 29 April, 1868.]

Capt. Mackay and others rifle a Martello tower, 27 Dec. "

Audacious seizure of arms and ammunition in a gunsmith's shop in Cork 30 Dec. "

12 suspected Fenians captured at Merthyr Tydvil, 31 Dec. "

Mullany, a prisoner, turns queen's evidence, and accuses Barrett or Jackson (captured at Glasgow, 14 Jan.) of firing the barrel at Clerkenwell, 28 Jan. 1868

Attack on Martello tower near Waterford 28 Jan. "

Capt. Mackay arrested at Cork, 7 Feb.; much rioting there 11, 12 Feb. "

Conviction of Patrick Lennon, a leader, 12 Feb. "

Habeas corpus act susp. till 1 March, 1869 Feb. "

Mullany and Thompson convicted as accessories in murder of Brett 18 March, "

Capt. Mackay convicted; sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment 20 March, "

O'Farrell, a Fenian, wounds the duke of Edinburgh at Port Jackson, 12 March; sentenced to death, 31 March, "

Mr. Darcy M'Gee, M.P., shot dead by a Fenian at Ottawa 7 April, "

Trial of Wm. and Timothy Desmond, Nicholas English, John O'Keefe, Michael Barrett, and Ann Justice, for murder (Clerkenwell outrage) begun 20; acquittal of Justice, 23; of O'Keefe, 24; and of the two Desmonds and English, 27. Conviction of Barrett 27 April, 1863

Richard Burke, a leader, convicted of treason-felony, 30 April, "

Michael Barrett (for causing the Clerkenwell explosion) executed 26 May, "

O'Donovan Rossa and others released, behave violently March, 1869

The government declines to release others, 18 Oct. "

Manifesto from John Savage, executive officer, Dec. "

Fenian raid into Canada vigorously repelled by the militia, and their general, O'Neill, captured by the U. S. marshal 26 May, 1870

Formation of the Clan-na-Gael (*which see*) "

Michael Davitt and John Wilson convicted of treason-felony for endeavouring to transmit arms secretly to Ireland (detected March) 18 July, "

Captured Fenian generals (Thompson and Starr) in United States, sentenced to imprisonment for breach of neutrality laws July, "

President Grant's proclamation against Fenian raids into Canada 13 Oct. "

Letter from Mr. Gladstone announcing early release of Fenian convicts 15 Dec. "

The convicts released Jan. 1871

The released convicts welcomed in the United States Jan. "

The Fenians favour the French in the war, Ang. 1870—Feb. "

Fenian raid into Manitoba suppressed by United States troops, and general Neill arrested; see Ireland about 12 Oct. "

Gen. Cluseret (a short time in the service of the Fenians) publishes an account of them in *Fraser's Magazine*; he says, "Their insurrection was foolishly planned and still more foolishly executed," and strongly advises reconciliation with England July, 1872

Great demonstration near Drogheda 20 Sept. 1874

Escape of Fenian prisoners from West Australia in the *Catalpa*, American ship, 17 April; arrived at New York 19 Aug. 1876

O'Mahony, head-centre, dies at New York; grand funeral service 6 Feb. 1877

Davitt and other Fenian convicts released Jan. to Sept. 1873

Davitt prominent during the land league agitation, 1880-81

Arrested and committed to prison 3, 4 Feb. 1881

Elected M.P. for co. Meath 22 Feb. 1882

Seizure of arms and ammunition, St. John Street Road, Clerkenwell; Thomas Walsh arrested 17 June "

Committed for trial, 17 July; sentenced to 7 years' penal servitude 9 Aug. "

Detection of a murderous Fenian plot in Dublin, carried out by a band termed the "Irish Invincibles," said to be connected with the Land League 19 Jan.—17 Feb. 1883

Plot to explode public buildings in England concocted in New York, by O'Donovan Rossa, a chief of the Fenian Brotherhood, Wm. J. Lynch (Norman) sent to England; conveys explosives from Birmingham to London (see *Birmingham*), gives evidence at Bow-street 19 April, "

Great convention at Philadelphia opened, 25 April; denounced by O'Donovan Rossa, who revives the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood 6 May, "

See *Dynamite and Explosions*.

Centre of Fenian organization discovered at Paris; Frederick Allen apprehended Oct. "

Capt. Thos. Phelan stabbed (not killed) as a suspected traitor by Richard Short—in Rossa's house, in New York, 9 Jan.; O'Donovan Rossa shot in the street by Lucilla Yseltin Dudley, an English widow, aged 25, 2 Feb.; Phelan and he recover, in the same hospital, Feb.; Short acquitted, 6 May; Mrs. Dudley declared insane, 30 June, 1885

Threatening Fenian manifesto sent to Mr. Gladstone and others from Paris about 19 Feb. "

Great Fenian congress held in Paris 23 Feb. "

James Stephens expelled from France March, "

Fenianism becomes prominent in Ireland autumn 1887

The brotherhood expels O'Donovan Rossa about 8 Dec. 1886; said to be succeeded by Dr. Hamilton Williams at New York, having 200,000*l.* to be employed in war against England by means of dynamite explosions, &c.; statement in *Times* 14 Dec.; stated to be absurd 14 Dec. 1887

FÈRE-CHAMPENOISE (France). Here the French army under Marmont, Mortier, and Arrighi, were surprised and defeated by the allies under the prince of Schwarzenberg, 25 March, 1814, after a heroic resistance. Paris surrendered six days after.

FERGHANA, see *Khokand*.

FERLE LATINE, solemn Roman festivals, said to have been instituted by Tarquin the Proud, about 534 B.C. The principal magistrates of forty-seven towns of Latium assembled on a mount near Rome, and with the Roman authorities offered a bull to Jupiter Latialis.

FERMENTATION, termed by Gay-Lussac one of the most mysterious processes in nature: he showed that in the process, 45*lbs.* of sugar are resolved into 23 of alcohol and 22 of carbonic acid. His memoir appeared in 1810. In 1861 Pasteur brought forward evidence to show that fermentation depends on the presence of minute organisms in the fermenting fluid, and that the source of all such organisms is the atmosphere. For his researches he was awarded an annual pension of 120,000 francs in 1874.

FERMIERS GENERAUX, officers who farmed the French revenues previous to 1789, frequently with much oppression. Lavoisier and 27 of these were executed 8 May, 1794.

FERNDALÉ COLLIERY EXPLOSION; 8 Nov. 1867; about 178 lives lost. See under *Coal*.

FERNS (Ireland), an ancient bishopric, once archiepiscopal. St. Eden was seated here in 598. Leighlin and Ferns were united in 1600; and by the Church Temporalities Act, passed Aug. 1833, both were united to the bishopric of Ossory. See *Ossory*.—**FERNS**, an order of cryptogamous plants, now much cultivated in Wardian cases; *which see*, and also *Nature-Printing*.

FEROZESHAH (India). The British, commanded by sir Hugh Gough, attacked the entrenchments of the Sikhs, and carried their first line of works, 21 Dec. 1845; but night coming on, the operations were suspended till daybreak, when their second line was stormed by general Gilbert, and 74 guns captured. The Sikhs advanced to retake their guns, but were repulsed with great loss, and retreated towards the Sutlej, 22 Dec.; and recrossed that river unmolested, 27 Dec. The British loss was reckoned at 2415.

FERRARA, formerly part of the exarchate of Ravenna, under the emperors of the East. It was subdued by the Lombards in the 8th century, and taken from them about 752 by Pepin, who gave it to pope Stephen II. About 1208 it fell into the hands of the house of Este (*which see*), and became the principal seat of the literature and fine arts in Italy. Pope Clement VIII. obtained the sovereignty in 1598, on the death of the duke Alphonso II., the last legitimate male of the Este family. His illegitimate nephew, Caesar, became duke of Modena. The French under Massena took Ferrara in 1796; but it was restored to the pope in 1814. An Austrian garrison held it from 1849; it retired in June, 1859, and the people rose and declared for annexation to Sardinia, which was accomplished in March, 1860.

FERRARS' ARREST. In March, 1542, M. George Ferrars, a member of parliament, while in attendance on the house was taken in execution by a sheriff's officer for debt, and committed to the Compter prison. The house despatched their servant to require his release, which was resisted, and an affray taking place, his mace was broken. The house in a body repaired to the lords to complain, when the contempt was adjudged to be very great, and the punishment of the offenders was referred to the lower house. On another messenger being sent to the sheriffs by the commons, he delivered up the senator, and the civil magistrat and the creditor were committed to the Tower, the inferior officers to Newgate, and an act was passed releasing Mr. Ferrars from liability for the debt. The king, Henry VIII., highly approved of these proceedings, and the transaction became the basis of that rule of parliament which exempts members from arrest. *Holinshead*.

FERRO, see *Canary Isles*.

FERROL (N.W. Spain). Upwards of 10,000 British landed near Ferrol under the command of sir James Pulteney, in Aug. 1800. They gained possession of the heights; but, despairing of success, on account of the strength of the works, sir James re-embarked his troops. His conduct was much condemned. Soult captured Ferrol, 27 Jan. 1809. An insurrection of about 1500 men in the arsenal here broke out, headed by brigadier Pozo and capt. Montojo, who raised the red flag, 1 Oct. They dispersed or surrendered when about to be attacked, 17 Oct. 1872.

FESCENNINE VERSES were rude extemporary dialogues, frequently licentious, in favour among the ancient Etruscans at weddings, and still popular in Italy.

FESTIVALS, see under *Feasts, Clergy, Mus*

FÊTE DE DIEU, a feast of the Roman church in honour of the real presence in the Lord's Supper, kept on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. See *Corpus Christi*. Berengarius, archbishop of Angers, opposed the doctrine of transubstantiation, and to atone for his crime a yearly procession was made at Angers, called *la fête de Dieu*, 1019.

FÊTE DE VERTU, an annual assembly, chiefly of young persons, to whom were adjudged rewards for industry and virtue. These fêtes, held at Nuneham, in Oxfordshire, begun by lady Harcourt in 1789, were continued till her death.

FEUDAL LAWS. The tenure of land in suit and service to lord or owner, partly in use in England by the Saxons, was mainly established by William I. in 1066. The kingdom was divided into baronies, which were given on condition of the holders furnishing the king with men and money. The vassalage, limited by Henry VI. in 1495, was abolished by statute, 1660. The feudal system was introduced into Scotland by Malcolm III. in 1008, and the hereditary jurisdictions were finally abolished in that kingdom, 1746-7. The feudal laws, established in France by Clovis I. about 480, were discontinued by Louis XI. in 1470.

FEUILLANTS, a religious order founded by Jean de la Barrière in 1577 at the abbey of Feuillant, near Toulouse, and settled in Paris in 1580. The *Feuillant club*, formed in Paris by La Fayette and others in 1789, to counteract the intrigues of the Jacobins, was so named from the convent where they met. A body of Jacobins burst into their hall

and obliged them to separate, 25 Dec. 1791; and the club was broken up in 1792.

FEVER, see *Scarlet Fever*. Enteric and Scarlet Fever prevalent in the metropolis, Aug. Sept. 1887. Increasing 15 Sept. 1887.

FEZ (in the ancient *Mauritania*, Africa), founded by Edris, a descendant of Mahomet, about 787, was long capital of the kingdom of Fez. After long-continued struggles, it was annexed to Morocco about 1550. Leo Africanus describes it as containing more than 700 temples, mosques, and other public edifices, in the 12th century.

FICTIONS, see *Romances*.—**FICTIONS IN LAW** were invented by the lawyers in the reign of Edward I. as a means of carrying cases from one court to another, whereby the courts became checks to each other. *Hume*. Lord Mansfield, in the court of King's Bench, emphatically declared that "no fiction of law shall ever so far prevail against the real truth, as to prevent the execution of justice:" 31 May, 1784. They have been mostly abolished in the present century.

"FIDELIO," Beethoven's single opera; composed in 1804, produced at Vienna, 20 Nov. 1805.

FIDENÆ, a Sabine city, frequently at war with Rome. It was finally captured and the inhabitants enslaved, 426 B.C., by the Romans, whose ambassadors they had slain.

FIEF, see *Feudal Laws*.

FIELD. The country gentleman's weekly paper, devoted to natural history, sports, &c., first appeared 1 Jan. 1853.

FIELD OF MARCH AND MAY, see *Champ*.—**FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD**, a plain near Ardres, near Calais, in France, on which Henry VIII. met Francis I. of France, 7-25 June, 1520. The nobility of both kingdoms displayed their magnificence, and many involved themselves in debt. Paintings of the embarkation and interview are at Windsor castle.

FIELD-MARSHAL, see *Marshal*.

FIERY-CHAMBER, see *Chambre Ardente*.

FIESCH'S ATTEMPT ON LOUIS-PHILIPPE, see *France*, 1835.

FIFTH-MONARCHY MEN, about 1645, supposed the period of the Millennium to be just at hand, when Jesus Christ should descend from heaven, and erect the fifth universal monarchy. They proceeded so far as to elect him king at London. Cromwell dispersed them, 1653. *Kearsley*. Another rising with loss of life was suppressed, 6 Jan. 1661. Thos. Venner, a cooper, their leader, and 16 others, were executed soon after.

FIFTH PARTY, a term applied to the advocates of temperance in the House of Commons (about 60), Feb. 1884.

FIG-TREE (*Ficus carica*) brought from the south of Europe, before 1548. The Botany-Bay fig, *Ficus australis*, brought from N.S. Wales in 1789.

FIGURES, see *Arithmetic*.

FIJI or VITI ISLES, in the Pacific Ocean, about 1500 miles from Sydney. Discovered by Tasman, Dutch navigator, in 1643. There are above 200 isles; 80 inhabited; the largest about 360 miles in circumference. Capital Suva.

Population in 1887, 124,653; including 2,105 Europeans.

The islands offered by the king, Thakomban, and chiefs to the British government, but not accepted

July, 1859

The house of commons granted 1680*l.* for expenditure in them; and European settlements made . 1360

Annexation to Great Britain proposed in parliament; declined 25 June, 1872; but unconditional cession to the British government accepted by sir Hercules Robinson, July: and announced by him 25 Oct. 1874

His club sent as a present to the queen by the king Thakomban 1875

Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, first governor 1875

About 50,000 deaths by epidemic measles early in "

Outbreak of cannibal devil-worshippers suppressed by the military; about 20 ringleaders executed about June, 1876

Sir George Wm. Des Vœux, governor Oct. 1880

King Thakomban died Feb. 1883

Sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, governor Sept. 1886

Sir John Bates Thurston Dec. 1887

FILES are mentioned (1 Sam. xiii. 21) 1093 B.C. The manufacture of them has attained to great perfection, by means of file-cutting machinery. That set up by Mr. T. Greenwood of Leeds, in 1859, was invented by M. Bernot of Paris. It is said that the price of files made by it is reduced from 32*d.* to 4*d.* per dozen.

FILIBUSTERS (properly *Flibustiers*), a name given to the freebooters who plundered the coasts of America in the 16th and 17th centuries; see *Buccaneers* and *Nearagua*.

FILIOQUE, ("and from the Son"), inserted in the Nicene creed, in respect to the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son, by the second council at Constantinople, 381; was rejected, by the Greek church, 431; accepted by the Spanish, 447, and by the Roman 883. The omission of the phrase was considered at the Old Catholic Conference at Bonn, Aug. 1875. See *Athanasian Creed* and *Nice*.

FILTERERS. A plan for purifying corrupted water was patented by Wm. Woolcott in 1675. Other modes followed. James Peacock's method of filtration was patented in 1791; and many others since: Ransome's, 1856.

Apparatus for freshening salt water, brought forward by Grant, 1849; by Macbride, 1849; Gravely, 1883. Dr. Normandy's greatly improved apparatus, 1859, much used in the royal navy.

FINE ARTS, see *Arts, Paintings, Sculpture, Engraving, &c.*

FINES AND RECOVERIES, conferring the power of breaking ancient entails and alienating estates, began in the reign of Edward IV., but was not, properly speaking, law, till Henry VII., by correcting some abuses that attended the practice, gave indirectly a sanction to it, 1487. Fines and recoveries were abolished in 1833.

FINISTERRE, see *Cape Finisterre*.

FINLAND, a Russian grand duchy, in the middle of the 12th century was conquered by Eric IX. of Sweden, who introduced Christianity. It was several times taken by the Russians (1714, 1742, and 1808), and restored (1721 and 1743); but in 1809 they retained it by treaty; see *Abø*. Its political constitution was confirmed by the Czar in 1800, 1825, and 1855. It was made nearly autonomous in 1883. Population in 1862, 1,746,229; in 1867, 1,830,853; 1875, 1,912,647; 1885, 2,203,358. During a dreadful famine, whole villages were starved. Elias Lönnöten, editor of the ancient national epic, "*Kalevala*" (1834-49), died 1884. Triennial Diet opened with constitutional speech

sent by the Czar, 19 Jan. 1885. The Czar warmly received at Helsingfors, Aug. 1885.

FINNIAN, see *Fenians*.

FINSBURY PARK, London, N. In 1866, land was purchased, and preparations for the park began; and it was opened 7 Aug. 1869.

FIRE. Heracleitus about 596 B.C. maintained that the world was evolved from fire, which he deemed to be a god omnipotent. See *Parsees*.

FIRE-ANNIHILATOR, an apparatus invented by Mr. T. Phillips, and made known by him in 1849. When put in action, steam and carbonic acid are formed, which extinguish flame. It was not successful commercially. *L'Extincteur* was invented by Dr. F. Carlier, and patented by A. Vignon in July, 1862. It is an iron cylinder filled with water and carbonic acid gas, generated by bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid. The apparatus was developed and improved by Mr. W. B. Dick, in his *Manual and Chemical Fire-Engines*, which give a continuous flow of water and gas, patented April, 1869.

The "Mata Fuego," or "Fire-killer," of M. Banolas of Paris, was successfully exhibited at the Alexandra Palace, 16 Oct., 1880. Great bodies of flame were almost instantaneously extinguished.

The Harden Grenade Fire Extinguisher tried successfully near Farringdon-road, London, 24 July, 1884. The Draper-Hetherington sprinkler reported successfully, Nov. 1888.

See *Antipyrrogene* and *Asbestos*.

FIRE-ARMS, see *Artillery*, *Cannon*, *Needle-gun*, *Chassepot*, and *Pistols*. The first small fire-arms were a species of cannon, borne by two men.

Fire-arms made at Perugia, in Italy . . . 1364

Employed by the Burgundians at Arras . . . 1414

Edward IV., when he landed at Ravenspur, is said to have been accompanied by 300 Flemings, armed with hand-guns . . . 1471

At Morat, the Swiss are said to have had 10,000 arquebusiers (men armed with fire-arms) . . . 1476

Fire-arms said to have been used at the siege of Berwick . . . 1521

The petron (from *poitrine*, the chest) or arquebus came into use, 1480; and the musket employed in the armies of the emperor Charles V. about . . . "

All these were of very rude construction, being first discharged by a lighted match, afterwards, about 1517, by a wheel-lock, then by the flint.

The match-lock and wheel-lock superseded by the flint-lock, about . . . 1692

The rev. Mr. Forsythe patented the percussion principle of igniting gunpowder in muskets, by means of detonating powder . . . April, 1807

Percussion caps came into use between . . . 1820 & 1830

Percussion musket; pattern . . . 1842

Artillery carbine; pattern . . . 1851

Regulation rifle musket; pattern . . . 1851

Application of machinery in small arms factory established at Enfield (the old musket *Brown Bess* superseded) . . . Jan. 1857

Mr. Jacob Snider's system of breech-loading invented in 1859; presented to the British government; finally adopted, 1866. He received 1000l. for expenses in June; died 25 Oct. . . . 1866

100,000 breech-loaders said to have been ordered by the British government . . . July, "

New government advertisements for propositions for conversion of Enfield rifles into breech-loaders, . . . Aug. "

"Chassepot" guns in use in France . . . 1 Oct. "

War-office advertisements for proposals for breech-loading rifles, to replace those in use . . . 22 Oct. "

Nine systems selected for further trial; 1000l. to be awarded to the best . . . June, 1867

Snider's rifle reported very successful at Wimbledon, . . . July, "

61,682 new arms had been made at Enfield; 175,550 . . . Dec. "

converted to Sniders, up to . . . Dec. "

The "Money-Walker" rifle (patented by Mr. Money-bray-Money and lieut.-col. Walker), tried and approved . . . 18 June, 1868

A report in favour of the Martini and Henry rifle issued [adopted] . . . March, 1869

An act to grant a duty of excise on licences to use guns, passed . . . 9 Aug. 1870

Complaints respecting the Martini-Henry rifle (for weight and recoil) . . . Aug. 1874

Magazine rifles came into use in Germany 1870-1; the Mauser rifles used there in 1887, which contain enough ammunition for five or more almost simultaneous discharges, were coming into general adoption in Europe in . . . 1887

An improved form determined upon by the small arms committee, Dec. 1887; ordered to be made for general use, announced . . . Nov. 1888

See *Mitrailleuse* and *Gatling*.

FIRE-BRIGADE. The "London Fire-engine Establishment," an amalgamation of the engines of the different companies, was established in London in 1832 by Mr. Charles Bell Ford, director of the Sun Fire-office. It then had 80 men and 19 stations. In 1863 it had 130 men and 20 stations. In May, 1862, a commission recommended the establishment of a fire-brigade, which was effected by the Metropolitan Fire-brigade Act, in 1865. The establishment then gave up its plant to the Metropolitan Board of Works. The fire-brigade is supported by a *4d.* rate, and by contributions from government and from the insurance offices. It came into action, and its energies were successfully tested at the great fire at St. Katharine's docks, 1 Jan. 1866. In 1889, 591 men and 55 land fire-engine stations. Captain Eyre M. Shaw, recommends to the London County Council, a large increase of the establishment, April, 1889.

Great fire-brigade exhibition at Oxford, with men and appliances representing the united kingdom . . . 21 May, 1887

The success of a similar exhibition with the presentation of medals by the prince and princess of Wales at the Horse Guards Parade, Westminster, was greatly marred by insufficient arrangements for the preservation of order.

FIRE-DAMP INDICATOR, a small apparatus, about the size of a chronometer, invented by Mr. G. F. Ansell, and patented by him in 1865, by which the presence of very small quantities of fire-damp or light carburetted hydrogen gas may be detected in mines. It is an application of the law of the diffusion of gases.

FIRE-DETECTOR and ALARM, a mechanical and chemical apparatus invented by prof. Grechi, which causes a bell to be rung and exhibits coloured light, when the temperature of a room is greatly increased. It was tried at the International exhibition, London, 4 June, 1873.

FIRE-ENGINES are said to have been invented by Ctesibius, 250 B.C. They are mentioned by Pliny, A.D. 70. A "water-bow" was patented by Thos. Grent in 1632, one was constructed by John Van der Heyden, about 1663. Bramah's engine was patented in 1793. Mr. John Braithwaite constructed a steam fire-engine in 1830. A trial of steam fire-engines took place at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on 1, 2, 3 July, 1863, when prizes were awarded to a large one by Merryweather and a small one by Shand and Mason.

W. Dennis's portable self-acting pneumatic fire-engine was tried successfully at gas-works near the Thames . . . 30 Nov. 1876

FIRE-ESCAPES were patented by David Marie (1766), and Joachim Smith (1773). The Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was

first established in 1836; its object was not fully attained till 1843, when it was re-organised, beginning with six escape stations in London; in March, 1850, it possessed 67; in 1866, 85. In 1858, 504 fires had been attended, and 57 persons rescued. In 1861 it was stated that 84 lives had been saved by the society's officers. In 1866, 695 fires had been attended, and 78 lives saved. In Aug. 1867, the plant of the society was virtually presented to the Board of Works, in consequence of the passing of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act, 1865. Versmann's composition for rendering washing dresses fire-proof was published about 1860.

FIRE INSURANCE, see Insurance.

FIREMAN'S RESPIRATOR, the invention of Dr. Tyndall (1870-71), is a combination of his respirator of cotton-wool moistened with glycerine, and Dr. Stenhouse's charcoal respirator. Armed with this apparatus a man may remain a long time in the densest smoke.

The Loeb respirator was tried in smoke and poisonous vapour, and was reported efficacious at Westminster July, 1883

FIRE. ROYAL SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION FROM. See Fire-Escapes.

FIRE-SALVAGE CORPS formed, in 1865, by the London Fire Insurance Offices.

FIRE-SHIPS. Among the most formidable contrivances of this kind ever used, was an explosion vessel to destroy a bridge of boats at the siege of Antwerp, in 1855. The first use of them in the British navy was by Charles lord Howard of Effingham, in the engagement with the Spanish Armada, July, 1588. *Rapin.*

FIRE-WATCH or **FIRE-GUARD**, of London, was instituted Nov. 1791.

FIRE-WORKS are said to have been made by the Chinese in remote ages. They were invented in Europe at Florence about 1360; and were exhibited as a spectacle in 1588.

Macanlay states that the fire-works let off in England at the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, cost 12,000*l.*

Very grand fire-works were let off from a magnificent building erected in the Green-park, London, at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 1748.

Exhibition of fire-works in Paris, 31 May, 1770, in honour of the marriage of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI.; nearly 1000 persons perished by pressure and drowning, through a panic.

The display of fire-works, under sir Wm. Congreve, at the general peace, and the centenary of the accession of the Brunswick family to the throne, 1 Aug. 1814.

Another at the coronation of William IV., 8 Sept. 1831. A grand display of this kind (at a cost of 100,000*l.*) to celebrate the peace with Russia, 29 May, 1856.

In consequence of explosions frequently occurring at fire-work makers (particularly one on 12 July, 1853, at Mr. Bennett's in the Westminster-road, Lambeth, when five lives were lost, and about 300 persons seriously injured, and much property destroyed), it was determined to enforce 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 7 (1697), an act to prevent the throwing and forming of squibs, serpents, and other fire-works. An act regulating the making of fire-works was passed in 1860.

Ralph Fenwick, a maker, his wife, and six others, Broad-street, Lambeth, killed by explosion 4 Nov. 1873. Mr. C. T. Brock, the greatest pyrotechnist of the time, has a manufactory at Nunhead; exhibits at the Crystal Palace, &c., and abroad, 1871, *et seq.*

FIRES IN LONDON. The conflagration of a city, with all its tumult of concomitant distress, is one of the most dreadful spectacles which this world can offer to human eyes. *Dr. Johnson.* See *Chicago, Santiago, Liverpool*, 1862, &c.

A great part of the city destroyed, including St. Paul's cathedral 902 & 1087

One at London-bridge, began on the Southwark side, and was communicated to the other side, and hemmed in a numerous crowd; about 3000 were drowned, and a great part of the city, north and south, burned. 1212

The Great Fire, whose ruins covered 436 acres, extended from the Tower to the Temple-church, and from the north-east gate to Holborn-bridge. It began in a baker's house in Pudding-lane, behind Monument-yard, and destroyed, in the space of four days, 89 churches (including St. Paul's), the city gates, the Royal Exchange, the Custom-house, Guildhall, Sion college, and many other public buildings, besides 13,200 houses, laying waste 400 streets. About 200,000 persons encamped in Islington and Highgate fields. (See *Monument*.)

In Southwark, 60 houses burnt 2-6 Sept. 1666

In Wapping, 150 houses burnt, 50 lives lost 1715

Custom-house burnt 1718

At Shadwell, 50 houses burnt 10 Sept. 1736

In Cornhill ward, 200 houses burnt; this fire began in Change-alley, and was the most terrible since the great fire of 1666 25 March, 1743

At Covent Garden, 50 houses burnt 1759

In Smithfield, 28 houses burnt 1761

At Shadwell, 30 houses burnt "

In Throgmorton-street, 20 houses 1774

At Wapping, 20 houses 1775

At Hermitage-stairs, 31 houses 1779

At Horselydown, 30 houses, besides many warehouses and ships 30 April, 1780

Newgate, &c., by the Gordon mob June, "

In the Strand, 40 houses burnt 1781

In Aldersgate-street, 40 houses; the loss exceeding 100,000*l.* 5 Nov. 1783

The Opera-house 17 June, 1789

At Rotherhithe, 20 houses 12 Oct. 1790

Again, when many ships and 60 houses were consumed 14 Sept. 1791

Pantheon, Oxford-street 14 June, 1792

At Wapping, 630 houses, and an East India warehouse, in which 35,000 bags of saltpetre were stored: the loss 1,000,000*l.* (tents for the sufferers were lent by the government) 21 July, 1794

Astley's amphitheatre 17 Sept. "

St. Paul's church, Covent-garden 11 Sept. 1795

At Shadwell, 20 houses burnt 1 Nov. 1796

In the Minories, 30 houses 23 March, 1797

In the King's Bench, 50 residences 14 July, 1799

Near the Customs, three West India warehouses; loss 300,000*l.* 11 Feb. 1800

At Wapping, 30 houses 6 Oct. "

In Store-street, Tottenham-court-road, immense property destroyed 27 Sept. 1802

The great tower over the choir of Westminster abbey burnt 9 July, 1803

Astley's again, and 40 houses 1 Sept. "

Frieth-street, Soho, lasted several days, many houses destroyed 2 Dec. "

Surrey Theatre 12 Aug. 1805

Covent-garden Theatre 20 Sept. 1808

Drury-lane Theatre 24 Feb. 1809

In Conduit-street; Mr. Windham, in aiding to save Mr. North's library, received an injury which caused his death 9 July, "

In Bury-street, St. Mary-axe, half the street made ruins 12 June, 1811

Custom-house; warehouses, and public records destroyed 12 Feb. 1814

At Rotherhithe, 60 houses and several ships destroyed; loss 80,000*l.* 16 March, 1820

At Mile-end; loss 200,000*l.* 22 Jan. 1821

In Smithfield; loss 100,000*l.* 14 Aug. 1822

Royalty Theatre, Wellesloe-sq., destroyed 11 April, 1826

In Red Lion-street, 15 houses 6 June, 1830

Argyle rooms destroyed 5 Feb. 1833

English opera-house, &c., burnt 16 Feb. "

Houses of parliament consumed 16 Oct. 1834

Fenning's-wharf, London-bridge, &c.; loss 250,000*l.* 30 Aug. 1836

The Royal Exchange destroyed 10 Jan. 1838

At Wapping, 12 houses 16 June, 1840

Camberwell church 7 Feb. 1841

Astley's theatre again 8 June, "

- At the Tower; the armoury and 280,000 stand of arms, &c., destroyed . . . 30 Oct. 1841
- Raggett's hotel, Dover-street, Piccadilly; several eminent persons perished . . . 27 May, 1845
- Several houses in New-square, Lincoln's inn, . . . 14 Jan. 1849
- Olympic Theatre . . . 29 March, "
- One in St. Martin's-lane (at a publican's named Ben Caunt), three lives lost . . . 15 Jan. 1851
- Fire at Duke-street, London-bridge; property lost estimated at 60,000l. . . 19 Feb. "
- At the Rose and Crown, Love-lane, City, four lives lost . . . 18 May, "
- Foot of London-bridge, four large hop warehouses burnt; loss 150,000l. . . 23 June, "
- Collard and Co., pianoforte makers, Camden-town; loss 60,000l. . . 19 Dec. "
- The warehouses of Messrs. Pawson, St. Paul's churchyard, burnt . . . 24 Feb. 1853
- Works of Gutta Percha Company, near City-road; loss 100,000l. . . 5 June, "
- Kirkman's pianoforte manufactory . . . 10 Aug. "
- Messrs. Scott Russell and Co.'s works, Millwall; loss 100,000l. . . 10 Sept. "
- Premises of Messrs. Savill and Edwards, printers, Chandos-street, destroyed . . . 30 Sept. "
- Premises of Townend and Co., Bread-street, destroyed; loss about 100,000l. . . 31 Dec. "
- Messrs. Cubitt's premises, Pimlico . . . 17 Aug. 1854
- Whittington club-house . . . 3 Dec. "
- Premises of Messrs. Routledge, Messrs. Rennie, &c., Blackfriars-road; loss, one life and 150,000l. . . 16 Feb. 1855
- Of Etna steam battery at Messrs. Scott Russell's works; loss about 120,000l. . . 3 May, "
- Pavilion Theatre . . . 13 Feb. 1856
- Covent-garden Theatre . . . 5 March, "
- Messrs. Scott Russell's (third fire), much valuable machinery destroyed . . . 12 March, "
- Messrs. Dobbs' premises, Fleet-street . . . 1 April, "
- Shad Thames flour-mill; loss about 100,000l. . . 17 July, "
- Messrs. Broadwood's, pianoforte makers, Westminster . . . 12 Aug. "
- Premises of Messrs. Ahmond, army accoutrement makers, and others, in St. Martin's-lane; estimated loss 20,000l. . . 9 Nov. "
- Messrs. Pickford's premises, at Chalk Farm station, . . . 9 June, 1857
- Gilbert-street, Bloomsbury; 15 lives lost, 28 March, 1858
- Fresh-wharf; 25,000l. of silk . . . 21 June, "
- London docks; great explosion; man killed by fright; loss about 150,000l. . . 29 June, "
- Limehouse; Messrs. Forest, Dixon's, &c., premises destroyed, and Blackwall railway arches; insured, . . . 19-20 July, "
- Gt. James-st., Marylebone; six lives lost, 26 Feb. 1859
- Messrs. Hubback and Co., Lime-street; one life and a large amount of property . . . 20 May, "
- West Kent wharf and New Hibernia wharf; destroyed property valued at 200,000l.; fire lasted nearly a month; commenced . . . 17 Aug. 1860
- St. Martin's-hall, built for Mr. Hullah, and other premises, destroyed . . . 26 Aug. "
- Thames iron-works, Blackwall . . . 31 Aug. "
- Kilburn church, Maida-hill, destroyed . . . 29 Nov. "
- Surrey music-hall destroyed . . . 11 June, 1861
- Cotton's wharf and dépôt and other wharves near Tooley-street, containing oil and other combustible substances, took fire about half-past 4 P.M., 22 June, and continued burning for a month. (Several persons were killed, including James Broadwood, the able superintendent of the London fire-brigade; the loss of property was estimated at 2,000,000l.) . . . "
- Davis's wharf, Horselydown, burnt; loss about 15,000l. . . 1 Aug. "
- Near Paternoster-row; Messrs. Longman's, booksellers, Messrs. Knight's, tallow-melters, and others; loss above 50,000l. . . 4 Sept. "
- Mr. Price's, Fountain-court, Strand, three lives lost, . . . 3 Jan. 1862
- At Campden-house, Kensington, pictures and other valuable property of Mr. Woolley destroyed (see *Trials*, 1863) . . . 23 March, "
- Mr. Dean's, Berkeley-street, Clerkenwell, three lives lost . . . 5 May, "
- Mr. Joel's, Fore-street, City, four lives lost, 21 May, "
- Mr. Boor's, druggist, Bishopsgate-street; explosion; two lives lost . . . 7 June, 1862
- Great Cumberland-street, Hyde-park; Mr. S. Barrett and two daughters burnt . . . 15 Aug. "
- Messrs. Price's oil-mills, Blackfriars bridge, burnt; great loss of property . . . 20 Nov. "
- Ancient Austin-friars church, City, partially destroyed . . . 22 Nov. "
- Mr. Chard's, Portland-street, Soho; six lives lost, . . . 26 Dec. "
- Messrs. Capel's, Seething-lane, City; great destruction of property . . . 18 April, 1863
- Warehouses of Messrs. Grant and others, between Wood-street and Milk-street; property worth about 100,000l. destroyed . . . 19 Dec. "
- Meriton's wharf, Dockhead; immense loss of property . . . 7 June, 1864
- Royal Savoy chapel, Strand, destroyed . . . 7 July, "
- Haberdashers'-hall and Messrs. Tapling and others' warehouses . . . 19 Sept. "
- Messrs. Barry, Sufferance wharves, Dockhead; great loss . . . 25, 26 Nov. "
- Surrey Theatre destroyed . . . 30, 31 Jan. 1865
- Saville-house (where George III. was born), Leicester-square . . . 28 Feb. "
- Poulterers' arms, Leadenhall market; two lives lost . . . 13 June, "
- Messrs. Meeking and Co., Holborn; damage 30,000l. . . 24 June, "
- Messrs. Sotheby and Co., auctioneers; valuable library destroyed . . . 29 June, "
- Great fire at Beale's wharf; about 18,000l. damage, . . . 30 Oct. "
- Immense fire at St. Katharine's-docks . . . 1 Jan. 1866
- Holland and Hennen's premises, Duke-street, Bloomsbury, destroyed . . . 26 Aug. "
- Great fire in Haydon-square, Minorities; dépôt of N. W. Railway company, and other warehouses; great loss . . . 11 Sept. "
- Standard Theatre, Shoreditch, burnt down, 21 Oct. 1866
- In Hampstead-road, thirteen lives lost . . . 5 Nov. "
- North wing of the Crystal palace destroyed . . . 30 Dec. "
- Quebec-street, Oxford-street; six lives lost, . . . 11 March, 1867
- Rotherhithe, 16 or 17 houses burnt; about 100 persons destitute . . . 12 Sept. "
- Her Majesty's theatre, Royal opera-house, destroyed; see *Opera* . . . 6 Dec. "
- Oxford music-hall, Oxford-street, partially destroyed . . . 11 Feb. 1868
- Above 20 shops burnt in Portman-market, Marylebone . . . 23 Feb. "
- Hubbard and Stutters' hop-warehouses; and many small houses destroyed . . . 10 Aug. "
- Northumberland house, Strand; valuable pictures, &c., injured . . . 19 Aug. "
- Adelaide rooms, Strand, destroyed . . . 14 March, 1869
- All Saints church, Walworth, destroyed . . . 27 April, "
- Mrs. Jago's, Pentonville-hill; 3 perish . . . 5 June, "
- Moscow-road, Bayswater; through explosion of fireworks; 7 persons perish . . . 1 Oct. "
- Mr. McMicken's, Newington-butts; 4 lost . . . 10 Oct. "
- Old Star and Garter hotel, Richmond; Wm. Lever, the manager, killed . . . 12 Jan. 1870
- Mr. Hill's, upholsterer's, Waterloo-road; 6 children suffocated . . . 23 July, "
- Church-street, Rotherhithe 3 lives lost, . . . 23 Aug. "
- Cecil-house, Cecil-street, Strand; Mr. Forbes burnt; architectural books, &c., of Mr. G. G. Scott destroyed . . . 4 Sept. "
- Mr. Bush's, manufacturing chemist, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate; 4 lives lost . . . 27 Sept. "
- Chapel-street, Edgware-road, 4 lives lost; Crouch-end, Hornsey, 3 lives lost . . . 5 March, 1871
- Pavilion-road, Chelsea; 5 deaths . . . 26 March, "
- Gray's-inn-road; James Ford, a fireman, lost his life after saving 6 . . . 7 Oct. "
- Thames-street; Nicholson's and other warehouses destroyed; great loss . . . 24 Oct. "
- Oxford music-hall; quite destroyed . . . 1 Nov. 1872
- City flour-mills, Upper Thames-street; 1 fireman killed . . . 10, 11, 12 Nov. "
- Grosvenor-mews, Bond-street, 6 killed . . . 27 May, 1873
- Alexandra-palace, Muswell-hill, destroyed, 1 life lost . . . 9 June, "
- Silver-street, Stepney; 2 killed . . . 10 Sept. "

- Lloyd's newspaper printing-office, Whitefriars, destroyed 4 p.m. 29 Dec. 1873
- Pantechneon (*which see*), Knightsbridge; much valuable property destroyed 13, 14 Feb. 1874
- Carnaby-street, W.; 2 lives lost 15 Feb. "
- Latta's great hop warehouse, Bermondsey, destroyed 28 Dec. "
- Rimmel's perfumery manufactory, Beaufort-house, Strand, destroyed 19 March, 1875
- W. Walker's cabinet manufactory, Bunhill-row, E.C., destroyed; estimated loss 30,000. 14 Sept. "
- Mr. H. A. Hankey's new mansion, near St. Anne's gate, St. James's park, destroyed; about 60,000. damage 7, 8 Oct. "
- East London Rice and Flour Mills, Devonshire-street; and 18 other buildings 3 Jan. 1876
- Chick's Great Western Pantechneon 2 June, "
- Messrs. Warner's and other premises, Brook's-wharf, Upper Thames-street 15-18 June, "
- Little Windmill-street, Haymarket; about 80,000. damage; many poor sufferers 15 July, "
- Bridgman's saw-mills, St. Luke's, destroyed 24-25 July, "
- Grant & Co.'s printing-office, &c., Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell; about 100,000. loss 10, 11 Aug. "
- Mill-street, Hanover-square, W., three lives lost 18 Sept. "
- New wharf flour-mills, &c., Rotherhithe, destroyed; above 80,000. loss 8 Oct. "
- Near Old Kent-road, two lives lost; suspected arson 2 Nov. "
- House of Correction, Clerkenwell, mill-house, &c.; no prisoners injured or escaped 24 March, 1877
- Charing-cross restaurant, one life lost 21 May, "
- Little Britain, E.C., a paraffin lamp upset; four lives lost 9 July, "
- 250, Mile End-road, two lives lost 23 Oct. "
- Scottish Corporation hall, Crane-court, Fleet-street (built by Wren), burnt many valuable portraits, &c. 14 Nov. "
- Watson's wharf, Wapping, loss abt. 30,000. 31 Dec. "
- Manchester warehouses, Wabting-street; Crocker & Co.; and others; about 200,000. loss 12 Jan. 1878
- Elephant and Castle theatre destroyed 26 March, "
- Price and Co., oil-merchants, &c. 3 Sept. "
- Messrs. Tylor's, brass-founders, &c., Newgate-street, great loss 2-3 Jan. 1879
- New East London Theatre, Whitechapel-road, several houses injured 16 March, "
- Wesley's chapel, City-road, nearly destroyed, caused by heating apparatus 7 Dec. "
- Holborn, Roworth's printing office 19 April, 1880
- Messrs. Hodgkinson's, chemists, and others, four perish 30 April, "
- The Duke's Theatre, Holborn, burnt 4 July, "
- Whitechapel church, recently rebuilt, destroyed 26 Aug. "
- Trinity-lane, Thames-street, large block of buildings, and much property destroyed 3 Feb. 1881
- Coöperative stores, Haymarket, destroyed; loss about 20,000. 23 April, "
- Mr. Allen's, stationer, 96, Walworth-road, 4 deaths, 26 April, "
- 422, Portobello-road, Notting-hill, 6 deaths, 16 May; (Wm. Nash, shopkeeper, charged with arson and murder; convicted, but reprieved) 30 May, "
- Messrs. T. Foster and Co.'s warehouses, Cheap-side; much property destroyed: checked by firemen and good building 1 Sept. "
- Dowgate dock warehouse; ald. Breffit's 3 Sept. "
- Park theatre, Camden Town, destroyed 10 Sept. "
- Morson and Son, chemical works, explosion; 2 killed 17 Jan. 1882
- Philharmonic Theatre, Islington, interior destroyed 6 Sept. "
- Whiteley's great stores, Westbourne Grove, W., about 100,000. damage 17 Nov. "
- The Royal Alhambra Theatre destroyed; 3 men killed 7 Dec. "
- Wood-street, &c., premises of Foster, Porter, and Co., Rylands, Silber, and Fleming, and others. A large block of buildings destroyed, estimated loss nearly 2,000,000.; 1 death 8-10 Dec. "
- St. Ann's restaurant and warehouses in Cheap-side destroyed 15 Dec. "
- St. John's Presbyterian church, Forest-hill, destroyed 17 Dec. "
- Another fire at Whiteley's 25 Dec. "
- Windsor-street, E.C., 5 deaths 16 Jan. 1883
- Newnham-street, Edgeware-road, 5 deaths 14 April, "
- Messrs. Kegan, Paul, and Co.'s premises, and other buildings (16 firms), Paternoster-square 17 April, "
- Freemason's-hall much injured 3 May, "
- Lunatic asylum, Southall-park, W., Dr. Boyd and 5 others perish 14 Aug. "
- Hay warehouses at Foreign-cattle-market, Deptford; damage, about 18,000. 13 Sept. "
- Great fire at Haggerston, beginning at Messrs. Lines, timber merchants, saw mills and eleven small houses destroyed; 40 families homeless 5-9 Nov. "
- Messrs. Silver and Co., premises near Cornhill 17 Jan. 1884
- Premises of Messrs. Pardon, printers, &c., Messrs. Williams, Fandel, and Phillips, Smith Brothers, and others, Lovell's-court, Paternoster-row, destroyed, 7-30 P.M.; by great exertions fire quelled, 11 P.M. 2 April, "
- Bell hotel, Old Bailey; three young women lamentably perish, about 2-30 A.M. 23 April, "
- Another fire at Whiteley's stores, loss about 150,000. 26 April, "
- East End Aquarium, menagerie, and waxwork, &c., Bishopsgate, destroyed; lioness, bear, monkeys, and other animals perish, 8-30 A.M. 4 June, "
- Wapping, Messrs. E. H. Cousens and Co., warehouses and others; damage about 100,000. 19-20 July, "
- Mr. Abrahams, hatter, 33, Wilton-road, Pimlico, 7-45 A.M., 4 deaths 12 Aug. "
- Messrs. Hodgson's envelope manufactory, Little Trinity-lane, destroyed, about 10,000. loss, 9-45 A.M. 15 Aug. "
- Jones's wharf; great destruction of timber 17 Dec. "
- Holles-street, Clare-market, 4 deaths 31 Dec. "
- Mr. H. Chandler's, 194, Union-st., Borough; 5 lives lost, including Alice Ayres, who courageously saved 3 children, 23-24 April, 1885
- Japanese village burnt; 1 life lost 2 May, "
- Jackson and Graham's upholstery workshops, near Oxford-st., 6 May, "
- Messrs. Groom's wood-yard at Camberwell destroyed, 9 May, "
- India Museum, South Kensington, much injured 12 June, "
- Mr. W. Whiteley's establishment at Westbourne-grove, over 100,000. damage, (? incendiary) 17 June, "
- St. John's-road, Hoxton; 3 lives lost 26 Aug. "
- Charterhouse buildings, &c., Clerkenwell; 14 houses destroyed; loss 20,000. 8 Oct. "
- Anton, Brenda & Co., Japanese merchants, Houndsditch; damage 25,000. 15 Feb. 1886
- "Three Compasses," Beak-street, W.; 3 lives lost; 2-20 A.M. 28 April, "
- "Jacob's Well," Shoreditch; 3 lives lost 12 May, "
- Grandison-road, Battersea; 2 lives lost 30 Nov. "
- Knightsbridge-street, city; several houses and St. Mary Magdalene church destroyed 2 Dec. "
- 24, Grafton-street, W., and adjoining buildings 18-19 Dec. "
- 103, 104, Wood-street, city 1 Jan. 1887
- 22, Newman-street, Oxford-street; 4 lives lost 26 June, "
- Mr. W. Whiteley's establishment and neighbouring houses destroyed by fire; estimated damage 500,000.; 3 lives lost; 3,000. reward for discovery of incendiary. 6-9 Aug. "
- Messrs. Kinson & Powell's oil-cloth manufactory burnt, loss about 50,000. 6 Dec. "
- Grand Theatre, Islington, totally destroyed in an hour, 12-55 A.M. 29 Dec. "
- No. 274, Strand; 2 boys perish; Sunday, 18 Sept.; Leon Serné, the father, and John Henry Goldfinch tried for murder, 13 Dec.; acquitted 15 Dec. 1887. Leon Serné sentenced to twenty years penal servitude; Goldfinch acquitted 21 Jan. 1888
- Houndsditch, 4 persons (foreigners) perish, 20 Jan. "
- Bay-tree tavern, No. 5, St. Swinith's Lane 12 May, "
- Messrs. Garrould's, drapers, &c., Elgware Road, 6 women perish; 6 A.M. 30 May; jury censures the kitchen-maid for carelessness with a lucifer-match, and two fire brigade men for neglect of duty 11 June, "

Messrs. Doulton's potteries, Lambeth; great part of the works destroyed, damage 15,000l. 11 Dec. 1888
Farringdon meat market, thirty shops destroyed 6 Jan. 1889

Ward's Wharf, Commercial-rd., Lambeth; damage about 20,000l. 7-8 Feb. "

Messrs. W. & D. Gibb's great soap works, Milton-street and surrounding premises destroyed, estimated damage 250,000l. 6 May, "

There were 953 fires in 1854; 1113 in 1857; 1114 in 1858 (38 lives lost); 1183 in 1861. 1303 fires in 1862; 1404 in 1863; and 1715 in 1864. In 1866, 2338 fires (326 serious); in 1867, 1397 fires (245 serious); in 1868, 1668 fires (235 serious); in 1869, 1572 fires (199 serious); in 1870, 1946 fires (276 serious); in 1871, 1842 (207 serious); in 1872, 1494 (120 serious); in 1873, 1548 (166 serious: 35 lives lost); in 1874, 1573 (154 serious: 23 lives lost); in 1875, 1529 (163 serious: 29 lives lost); in 1876, 1632 (166 serious: 35 lives lost); in 1877, 1533 (159 serious: 29 lives lost); in 1878, 1659 (170 serious); in 1879, 1718; 1880, 1871 (162 serious: 33 lives lost); in 1881, 1991 (167 serious: 40 lives lost); 1882, 1926 (164 serious: 36 lives lost); 1883, 2144 (184 serious: 39 lives lost); 1884, 2,289 (194 serious: 42 lives lost); 1885, 2,270 (160 serious: 47 lives lost); 1886, 2,149 (151 serious: 49 lives lost); 1887, 2,363 (175 serious: 55 lives lost); 1888, 1,884 (121 serious: 48 lives lost). In but few cases were the premises totally destroyed.

Several fires were occasioned by careless use of coal oils in 1861-2.

FIRE-WORSHIPPERS: see *Parsees*.

FIRST-FRUITs were offerings which made a large part of the revenues of the Hebrew priesthood. First-fruits (called *ANNATES*, from *annus*, a year), in the Roman church, originally the profits of one year of every vacant bishopric, afterwards of every benefice, were first claimed by pope Clement V. in 1306, and were collected in England in 1316: but chronologers differ on this point. In the 26th of Henry VIII. 1534, the first-fruits were assigned, by parliament, to the king and his successors. Mary gave the Annates to the popes (1555); but Elizabeth resumed them (1559). They were granted, together with the tenths, to the poor clergy, by queen Anne, in 1703. The offices of First-fruits, Tenths, and Queen Anne's Bounty were consolidated by 1 Vict. c. 20, 1835: see *Augmentation of Poor Livings*. Annates were long resisted in France, but not totally suppressed till 1789.

FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT, permits the conditional release of First Offenders in certain cases, passed 8 Aug. 1887.

FIRTH COLLEGE: see *Sheffield*, 1879.

FISH, FISHERIES, &c. Laws for the protection of fisheries were enacted by Edward I. in 1284, and by his successors. The rights of the English and French fishermen were defined by treaty in 1839; see *Herring, Whale, Newfoundland Fisheries, Oysters, Trawling*. The known species of fish are about 8525. *Günther*, 1880.

Fishmongers' company of London (salt) 1433; (stock) 1509; united . . . 1536

Fishing towns regulated by an act passed in . . . 1542

Fishing on our coast forbidden to strangers . . . 1609

The Dutch paid 30,000l. for permission to fish on the coasts of Britain . . . 1636

Corporation of Free British fisheries instituted . . . 1750

Fish-machines, for conveying fish by land to London, set up in 1761; and supported by parliament . . . 1764

The British Society of Fisheries established in London in . . . 1786

The Irish Fishery Company formed in . . . Dec. 1818

In 1849, two peasants, Remy and Gehin, obtained medals for their exertions in cultivating fish in France, and the government set up an establishment for this purpose at Huningue, under M. Coumes.

In 1860 great progress had been made by M. Coste and others.

Commission to examine into British fisheries was appointed in 1860, and acts to amend the law relating to fisheries in Great Britain and Ireland were passed . . . 1861-2-3-9

In April, Mr. Ponders placed in the Thames 76,000 young fish (salmon, trout, eel, and grayling): and on 17 April, Mr. Frank Buckland demonstrated the importance of fish culture before the members of the Royal Institution, London . . . 1863

In 1853 Mr. Buist began the culture of fish at Stomontfield, Perthshire: reported highly successful, Sept. 1866

Act for the protection of freshwater fish passed, 8 Aug. 1878

International fish and fishing exhibition at Berlin, opened by the Crown Prince . . . 20 April, 1880

National fisheries exhibition at Norwich, opened by the prince of Wales . . . 18-30 April, 1881

International exhibition at Edinburgh opened 11 April, 1882

Fishery board for Scotland established . . . 1883

National Fish Culture Association established . . . 1883

London Central Fish Market, Smithfield, opened 10 May, "

International fisheries exhibition, South Kensington, London, opened and closed by prince of Wales, 14 May-31 Oct. 1883. 335 gold medals (160 to Great Britain) awarded, and other testimonials. Receipts, 140,346l. 13s.; surplus, 15,243l. 2,703,051 persons admitted.

Sea Fisheries Act, 45 & 47 Vict. c. 22, relates to international convention concerning fisheries in North Sea. Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Act also passed . . . 2 Aug. 1884

International fisheries, Vienna, opened 29 Sept. 1884

Aquaculture.—Mr. W. Oldham Chambers (in *Times*, 10 Nov.) advocated the formation of ponds in waste lands for the cultivation of carp and other fish. Sir Lyon Playfair recommends the scheme to be taken up by government. *Times*, 11 Nov. "

A convention with France respecting sea fisheries, signed at Paris, 11 Nov. 1867; ratified by the "Sea Fisheries Act," passed, 13 July, 1868; amended 1884; convention signed . . . 14 Nov. 1885

Introduction of American salmon-trout tried at Burley park in . . . "

Board of trade inquiry ordered concerning the injuries done by British drift-net fishing by foreign trawlers in the north seas (see *Trawling*) Nov. 1836

First stone of a new fish market laid, Farringdon-street, London . . . 13 Dec. "

Conference at fishmongers' hall respecting railway charges &c. . . 2 Feb. 1837

Fishing school established at Baltimore (which see) Ireland . . . 17 Aug. "

Many attacks on British fishermen by foreigners . . . Aug.-Sept. "

One by Belgians near Southwold . . . 8 Sept. "

Intervention of the king of the Belgians . . . Sept. "

Conference on sea fisheries at fishmongers' hall opened . . . 20, 23 March, 1888

New central fish market, Farringdon-street, opened . . . 7 Nov. "

FISHERIES DISPUTES, &c. The fisheries on the North American coast were settled by treaty, between Great Britain and the United States in 1818, the privileges of the latter extended to 1866 by treaty in 1854, and renewed for ten years, 1871, and again to 1885. On the failure of negotiations, the restrictions of 1818 were revived March 1886. A joint commission was appointed, Rt. hon. J. Chamberlain (chief), hon. sir Lionel S. West afterwards lord Sackville, British minister, and sir Charles Tupper, Aug. 1887, received at Washington 19 Nov., met 22 Nov. *et seq.* . . . 1887

Treaty (with a *modus vivendi* till ratified) was signed at Washington, 15, Feb. 1888; passed by Canadian parliament, 2 May; royal assent, 16 May; United States senate refuse to ratify . . . 21 Aug. 1898

FISHGUARD (Pembroke). On 22 Feb. 1797, 1400 Frenchmen landed in Cardigan Bay. On the 24 Feb. they surrendered to lord Cawdor with the

Castlemartin yeomanry, and some countrymen, armed with scythes and pitchforks, near Fish-guard.

FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM (Cambridge), founded by Richard viscount Fitzwilliam, who died in 1816, and bequeathed his collection of books, pictures, &c., to the university, with 100,000*l.* to erect a building to contain them. The building was begun by G. Basevi in 1837, and finished by Cockerell some years after.

FIUME (meaning river), the port of the kingdom of Hungary, on the Adriatic: a very ancient town, built on the supposed site of Tersatica, destroyed by Charlemagne about 799, and afterwards known as Vitopolis, Civitā Sancti Viti ad Flumen, and finally Fiume. After being successively subjected to the Greeks, Romans, the eastern emperors, and the pope, it was transferred to the house of Austria. It was captured by the French early in the century, from whom it was taken by the English in 1813, and given to Austria in 1814. It was transferred to Hungary in 1822; to the Croats in 1848; restored to Hungary in 1868. A new port and railways have been recently constructed (1877).

FIVE FORKS, near Richmond, Virginia. Here general Sheridan turned the front of the Confederates, and defeated them after a fierce struggle, 1 April, 1865.

FIVE HUNDRED, COUNCIL OF, established by the new French constitution, 22 Aug. 1795, was unceremoniously dissolved by Napoleon Bonaparte, 10 Nov. 1799.

FIVE MEMBERS, see under *England*, 4 Jan. 1642.

FIVE MILE ACT, 17 Chas. II. c. 2 (Oct. 1665), forbade Nonconformist teachers who refused to take the non-resistance oath, to come within five miles of any corporation where they had preached since the act of oblivion (unless they were travelling), under the penalty of 40*l.* They were relieved by Will. III. in 1689.

FLADENHEIM, or **FLATCHEIM**, Saxony. Here Rodolph of Swabia defeated the emperor Henry IV., 27 Jan. 1080.

FLAG. The flag acquired its present form in the 6th century, in Spain; it was previously small and square. *Ashe*. It is said to have been introduced there by the Saracens, before whose time the ensigns of war were extended on cross pieces of wood; see *Carrociūm*. The *honour-of-the-flag salute* at sea was exacted by England from very early times; but it was formally yielded by the Dutch in 1673, at which period they had been defeated in many actions. Louis XIV. obliged the Spaniards to lower their flag to the French, 1680 *Hénault*. After an engagement of three hours between Tourville and the Spanish admiral Papachin, the latter yielded by firing a salute of nine guns to the French flag, 2 June, 1688. *Idem*; see *Salute at Sea*, and *Union Jack*.

The comte de Chambord definitively declined to give up the white flag for the tricolor (see *France*), 5 July, 1871 and 27 Oct. 1873.

FLAGELLANTS, at Prouse, about 1268, during a plague, they maintained there was no remission of sins without flagellation, and publicly lashed themselves. Clement VI. declared them heretics in 1349: and 90 of them and their leader, Conrad Schmidt, were burnt, 1414. In 1574, Henry III. of France became a flagellant for a short time.

FLAGEOLET, a musical instrument said to have been invented by Juvigny, about 1581; double flageolet patented by Wm. Bainbridge, 1803; improved 1809 and 1819.

FLAMBEAUX, FEAST OF, see *Argos*.

FLAMMOCK'S REBELLION, see *Rebellsions*, 1497.

FLANDERS, the principal part of ancient Belgium, which was conquered by Julius Cæsar, 51 B.C. It became part of the kingdom of France, A.D. 843, and was governed by counts subject to the king, from 862 till 1369, the first being Baldwin, *Bras de Fer*, who is said to have introduced the cloth manufacture. In 1204, Baldwin IX. became emperor at Constantinople. In 1369, Philip duke of Burgundy married Margaret, the heiress of count Louis II. After this, Flanders was subjected successively to Burgundy (1384), Austria (1477), and Spain (1555). In 1580 it declared its independence, but afterwards returned to its allegiance to the house of Austria. In 1713 it was included in the empire of Germany. France obtained a part of Flanders by treaty in 1659 and 1679. See *Burgundy*, *Netherlands*, and *Belgium*.

FLANNEL, see *Woolen*.

FLATBUSH, BATTLE OF, see *Long Island*.

FLATTERY, CAPE (W. coast of North America), so named by captain Cook, because at a distance it had the deceptive appearance of a harbour, 1778.

FLAVIAN CÆSARS, the Roman emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, 66-96.

FLAX. The manufacture in Egypt in very early times was carried thence to Tyre about 588 B.C., and to Gaul about 1 B.C.; and thus reached Britain. It was ordered to be grown in England, by statute, 24 Hen. VIII. 1533. For many ages the core was separated from the flax, the bark of the plant, by the hand. A mallet was next used; but the old methods of breaking and scutching the flax yielded to a water-mill which was invented in Scotland about 1750; see *Hemp*. The duty imposed on imported flax, 1842, was repealed 1845. In 1851 chevalier Claussen patented a method of "cottoning" flax.

FLAYERS, see *Ecorcheurs*.

FLEECE, see *Golden Fleece*.

FLEET, see *Navy*.

FLEET PRISON, MARKET, &c. (London), were built over the small river Fleta, now used as a common sewer. In the reign of Henry VII. this river is said to have been navigable to Holborn-bridge.

FLEET PRISON was founded in the first year of Richard I., and was allotted for debtors, 1640; and persons were committed here who had incurred the displeasure of the Star-Chamber, and for contempt of the court of Chancery. It was burnt during the Gordon riots, 7 June, 1780, and rebuilt 1781-2. It was pulled down in 1845 (and the debtors removed to the Queen's Bench prison). The site was sold to the London, Dover, and Chatham railway company for 60,000*l.* on 2 June, 1854. Last vestige removed. Feb. 1868.

FLEET-MARKET, originally formed in 1737, was removed, and the site named Farringdon-street in 1829. A new (Farringdon) market was opened 20 Nov. 1829. The granite obelisk in Fleet-street, to the memory of alderman Wailman was erected

25 June, 1833
FLEET MARRIAGES. Between the 19th of October, 1704, and 12 Feb. 1705, there were celebrated 295

marriages in the Fleet without licence or certificate of banns. 20 or 30 couples were sometimes joined in one day, and their names concealed by private marks, if they chose to pay an extra fee. Pennant says that in his youth he was often accosted with, "Sir, will you please to walk in and be married?" Painted signs, of male and female hands conjoined, with the inscription, "Marriages performed within," were common along the building.

This abuse abolished by the Marriage Act . . . 1753

FLEETS, see *Navy, Great Britain*. In 1886, Great Britain, 20 turret-ships, 6 in progress, 29 broadside ships, and numerous smaller vessels. France, 16 turret ships, 13 in progress, 12 other large vessels. Russia, 6 armour vessels, 1 in progress (not formidable). Germany, 13 armoured ships. Italy, 14 armoured vessels, 7 in progress. Austria, 10 armoured vessels, 2 in progress. Greece 2 armoured vessels.

FLEETWOOD, see *Hythe*.

FLENSBURG, N. Germany. Here the Danes defeated the Slesingers and Germans, 9 April, 1848. It was entered by the Germans, 7 Feb. 1864.

FLETA, an ancient English law treatise, an abridgment of Braeton, dated about 1290, said to have been composed in *Fletá*, in the Fleet prison, by some lawyer.

FLEUR-DE-LIS, the emblem of France, said to have been brought from heaven by an angel to Clovis, he having made a vow that if he proved victorious in a pending battle with the Alemanni near Cologne, he would embrace Christianity, 496. It was the national emblem till the revolution in 1789, when the tricolor (white, red, and blue) was adopted. The comte de Chambord declared his adherence to the old national flag, 5 July, 1871 and 27 Oct. 1873.

FLEURUS (Belgium), the site of several battles.

Between the Catholic league under Gonzales de Cordova, and the Protestant union (indesivive) 30 Aug. 1622
The prince of Waldeck defeated by marshal Luxembourg . . . 1 July, 1690

The allies under the prince of Coburg, defeated by the French revolutionary army commanded by Jourdan, who was enabled to form a junction with the armies of the Moselle, the Ardennes, and the north. (The French used a balloon to reconnoitre the enemy's army, which, it is said, contributed to their success) . . . 26 June, 1794

Here Napoleon defeated Blucher at the battle of Ligny (which see) . . . 16 June, 1815

FLIES. An extraordinary fall of these insects in London covered the clothes of passengers, 1707. *Chamberlain*. In the United States of America the *Hessian fly*, so called from the notion of its having been brought there by the Hessian troops in the service of England in the War of Independence, ravaged the wheat in 1777. Before and during the severe attack of cholera at Newcastle in Sept. 1853, the air was infested with small flies.

FLINTS, see *Man*.

FLOATING BATTERIES, see *Batteries*, and *Gibraltar*, 1781.

FLOATING DOCKS, see *Docks*.

FLODDEN FIELD (Northumberland). The site of a battle on 9 Sept. 1513, between the English and Scots; in consequence of James IV. of Scotland having taken part with Louis XII. of France against Henry VIII. of England. James, many of his nobles, and upwards of 10,000 of his army, were slain; while the English, who were commanded by the earl of Surrey, lost only persons of small note.

FLOGGING by the Jewish law was limited to forty stripes, "lest thy brother should seem vile unto thee," 1451 B.C. (*Deut.* xxv. 3). Wm. Cobbett in 1810, and John Drakard in 1811, were punished for publishing severe censures on flogging in the army. Flogging was made a punishment for attempts at garrotting in 1863; and for juvenile criminals, 1847 and 1850; for burglars carrying revolvers in 1889.

Flogging in the army much diminished by orders

9 Nov. 1859
First-class seamen not to be flogged, except after a trial, Dec. 1859; more diminished . . . March, 1867
By an amendment on the clause in the mutiny bill, flogging abolished in the army in time of peace

April, 1868
New regulations for the navy issued . . . 18 Dec. 1871

Proposed total abolition negatived in Commons (120-60), 20 June, 1876; (164-122), 10 April, 1877;

(230-56) . . . 20 May, 1879
By the Army Discipline Act (42 & 43 Vict. c. 33), flogging reduced, and may be commuted by imprisonment

Total abolition of flogging by Army Discipline Act . . . April, 1881

Substitutes for flogging (handcuffing, &c.) announced . . . Oct. 1881

21 soldiers flogged . . . 1869 | 41 soldiers flogged . . . 1878
61 sailors . . . " | 8 sailors . . . "

FLOODS, see *Inundations*.

FLORAL HALL, adjoining Covent-garden theatre, is a large conservatory, 220 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 55 feet high, designed by Mr. E. M. Barry, and was opened with the volunteers' ball, 7 March, 1860. It was used as a flower-market, 22 May-Aug. 1861. Here was held the West London industrial exhibition, 1 May to 2 Aug. 1865; :

FLORALIA, annual games at Rome in honour of Flora, instituted about 752, but not celebrated with regularity till about 174 B.C.

FLORENCE (*Florentia*), capital of Tuscany (which see), and from 1864 to 1870, of Italy, is said to have been founded by the soldiers of Sylla (80 B.C.), and enlarged by the Roman triumviri. In its palaces, universities, academies, churches, and libraries, are to be found the rarest works of sculpture and painting in the world. The Florentine academy and *Accademia della Crusca* (established 1582) were instituted to enrich literature and improve the language of Tuscany; the latter was so named, because it rejects like *bran* all words not purely Tuscan: both are now united under the former name.

The brick duomo, begun by Arnulfo, 1294; dedicated by pope Eugenius IV., 1436; was completed by Brunelleschi, 1447; the facade was cased with marble by the Italian government and uncovered in presence of the king . . . 12 May, 1887

Other renovations of public buildings carried on 1883-6
Destroyed by Totila . . . about 541

Rebuilt by Charlemagne . . . about 800
Becomes an independent republic . . . about 1198

Dante born here . . . 14 May, 1265

Arti or guilds established . . . 1266

Factions of the Bianchi and Neri . . . 1300

The influence of the Medici begins with Cosmo de' Medici, "the father of his country" . . . about 1420

Death of Lorenzo de' Medici . . . 8 April, 1492

Savonarola strangled and burnt . . . 23 May, 1498

Appointment of Alexander de' Medici as perpetual governor . . . 1530

Cosmo de' Medici created grand-duke of Tuscany; makes Florence his capital: see *Tuscany* . . . 1569

Revolution at Florence . . . 27 April, 1859

Annexation to Sardinia voted by people, 11, 12 March; the king enters Florence . . . 7 April, 1860

The king opens the exhibition of the industrial products of Italy . . . 15 Sept. 1861

Florence decreed the capital of Italy till the acquisition of Rome . . . 11 Dec. 1864
 The king and court remove there . . . 13 May, 1865
 The Dante festival (the 600th anniversary of his birth) opened by the king . . . 14 May, "
 Inauguration of a national rifle-meeting; the king fires the first shot . . . 18 June, "
 First assembly of Italian parliament here . . . 18 Nov. "
 The government removes to Rome as capital of Italy . . . July, 1871
 Fourth centenary of Michel Angelo Buonarroti kept . . . 12 Sept. 1875
 Torchlight procession; shell thrown among crowd; 5 killed . . . 18 Nov. 1878
 Successful visit of the Queen of England, 24 March — 22 April, 1888

FLORES, or Isle of Flowers (one of the Azores, *which see*), discovered by Vanderberg in 1439; and settled by the Portuguese in 1448.

FLORIDA, a peninsula, one of the southern states of North America, first discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. It was visited by Juan Ponce de Leon, the Spanish navigator, April 4, 1512, in a voyage he had undertaken to discover a fountain whose waters had the property of restoring youth to the aged who tasted them! Florida was conquered by the Spaniards under Ferdinand de Soto in 1539; but the settlement was not fully established until 1565. It was plundered by sir Francis Drake in 1585; and by Davis, a buccaneer, in 1665. It was invaded by the British in 1702; and again by general Thorpe in 1740; ceded to the British crown in 1763; taken by the Spaniards in 1781; and guaranteed to them in 1783. Capital, Tallahassee, population in 1880, 269,493.

The Americans purchase Louisiana from the French and claim West Florida . . . 1801
 The Spaniards compelled to cede all Florida to the United States . . . 24 Oct. 1820
 Florida admitted as a state . . . 1845
 Seceded from the Union, Dec. 1860; readmitted (see *United States*) . . . 1865
 A ship canal proposed; company organized . . . May 1893
 After long neglect, this beautiful and fertile wilderness warmly taken up by British and American capitalists . . . 1883-4
 Yellow fever prevailed here, especially in Jacksonville, in the autumn of . . . 1838

FLORIN, a coin first made by the Florentines. A *florin* was issued by Edward III. which was current in England at the value of 6s. in 1337. *Camden*. This English coin was called *florin* after the Florentine coin, because the latter was of the best gold. *Ashe*. The florin of Germany is in value 2s. 4d.; that of Spain, 4s. 4d.; that of Palermo and Sicily, 2s. 6d.; that of Holland, 2s. *Ayliffe*. Silver florins (value 2s.) were issued in England in 1849.

FLOWERS. Many of our present common flowers were introduced into England from the reign of Henry VII. to that of Elizabeth (1485-1603). The art of preserving flowers in sand was discovered in 1633. A mode of preserving them from the effects of frost in winter, and hastening their vegetation in summer, was invented in America, by Geo. Morris, in 1792. A very great number have been introduced from America, Australia, the Cape, &c., during the present century.

London Flower-girl Brigade formed by baroness Burdett-Coutts and others . . . autumn 1880
 Acacia, N. America, before . . . 1640
 Allspice shrub, Carolina . . . 1726
 Antiseed tree, Florida, about . . . 1566
 Arbor Vitæ, Canada, before . . . 1596
 Arctopus, Cape of Good Hope . . . 1774
 Auricula, Switzerland . . . 1567
 Azarole, S. Europe, before . . . 1640
 Bay, Royal, Madeira . . . 1665

Bay, sweet, Italy, before . . . 1548
 Camellia, China . . . 1811
 Canary bell-flower, Canaries . . . 1666
 Canary Convolvulus, Canaries . . . 1660
 Carnation, Flanders . . . 1567
 Ceanothus, blue, New Spain . . . 1813
 Chaste tree, Sicily, before . . . 1570
 Christ's thorn, Africa, before . . . 1596
 Chrysanthemums, China . . . 1730
 Convolvulus, many flowered . . . 1779
 Coral tree, Cape . . . 1816
 Coral tree, bell-flowered, Cape . . . 1791
 Coral tree, tremulous, Cape . . . 1789
 Creeper, Virginian, N. America . . . 1629
 Dahlia, China . . . 1803
 Dryandria, New Holland . . . "
 Evergreen Thorn, Italy . . . 1629
 Everlasting, giant-flowered, Cape . . . 1781
 Everlasting, giant, Cape . . . 1793
 Fernbush, sweet, N. America . . . 1714
 Fox-glove, Canaries . . . 1698
 Fuchsia fulgens, Mexico, about . . . 1835
 Geranium, Flanders . . . 1534
 Gillyflower, Flanders . . . 1567
 Gold-plant, Japan . . . 1783
 Golden-bell-flower, Madeira . . . 1777
 Hawthorn, American, before . . . 1683
 Heaths, Cape . . . 1774-1803
 Honeyflower, great, Cape . . . 1688
 Honeysuckle, Chinese, China . . . 1806
 Honeysuckle, fly, Cape . . . 1752
 Honeysuckle, trumpet, N. America . . . 1656
 Hyssop, S. Europe, before . . . 1548
 Jasmine, Circassia, before . . . 1548
 Jasmine, Catalonia, East Indies . . . 1629
 Judas tree, S. Europe, before . . . 1596
 Laburnum, Hungary . . . 1576
 Laurel, Alexandrian, Portugal, before . . . 1713
 Laurustine, S. Europe, before . . . 1596
 Lavender, S. Europe, before . . . 1568
 Lily, Italy, before . . . 1460
 Lily, gigantic, N. South Wales . . . 1800
 Lily, red coloured, S. America . . . 1623
 Loblolly bay, N. America, before . . . 1739
 Lupine tree, Cape, about . . . 1793
 Magnolia (see *Magnolia*), N. America . . . 1638
 Magnolia, dwarf, China . . . 1786
 Magnolia, laurel-leaved, N. America . . . 1734
 Maiden-hair, Japan . . . 1714
 Mignonette, Italy . . . 1528
 Milk-wort, giant-flowered, Cape . . . 1713
 Milk-wort, showy, Cape . . . 1814
 Mock orange, S. Europe, before . . . 1596
 Mountain tea, N. America, before . . . 1758
 Myrtle, candleberry, N. America . . . 1629
 Myrtle, woolly-leaved, China . . . 1776
 Nettle tree, S. Europe, before . . . 1596
 Oleander, red, S. Europe . . . "
 Olive, Cape, Cape . . . 1730
 Olive, sweet-scented, China . . . 1771
 Paraguay tea, Carolina, before . . . 1724
 Passion-flower, Brazil . . . 1692
 Passion-flower, orange, Carolina . . . 1792
 Petunia, S. America . . . 1823
 Pigeon-berry, N. America . . . 1736
 Pink, from Italy . . . 1567
 Ranunculus, Alps . . . 1528
 Roses, Netherlands . . . 1522
 Rose, China, China . . . 1780
 Rose, damask, S. Europe, about . . . 1543
 Rose, the Japan, China . . . 1793
 Rose, the moss, before . . . 1724
 Rose, the musk, Italy . . . 1522
 Rose, the Provence, Flanders . . . 1567
 Rose, sweet-scented guelder, from China . . . 1821
 Rose, tube, from Java and Ceylon . . . 1629
 Rose without thorns, N. America, before . . . 1726
 Rosemary, S. Europe . . . 1548
 Sage, African, Cape . . . 1731
 Sage, Mexican, Mexico . . . 1724
 St. Peter's wort, N. America . . . 1730
 Sassafras, N. America, before . . . 1663
 Savin, S. Europe, before . . . 1584
 Snowdrop, Carolina . . . 1756
 Sorrel-tree, N. America, before . . . 1752
 Sweet-bay, S. of Europe, before . . . 1548
 Tamarisk plant, Germany . . . 1560
 Tea tree, China, about . . . 1768

Tooth-ache tree, from Carolina, before	1739
Trumpet-flower, N. America	1640
Trumpet-flower, Cape	1823
Tulip, Vienna	1578
Verbena, S. America	1827
Victoria Regia, Guiana	1838
Virginian creeper, N. America	1629
Virgin's bower, Japan	1776
Wax-tree, China	1794
Weeping willow, Levant, before	1692
Winter-berry, Virginia	1736
Youlan, China	1789

FLUORESCENCE. When the invisible chemical rays of the blue end of the solar spectrum are sent through uranium glass or solutions of quinine, horse-chestnut bark, or stramonium datura, they become luminous. This phenomenon was termed "fluorescence" by its discoverer, professor Stokes, in 1852. By means of fluorescence Drs. Benze Jones and Dupré detected the presence of quinoidine in animal tissues; see *Calorescence*.

FLUORINE, a gaseous element, obtained from fluor spar; first collected over mercury by Priestley. Its property of corroding all vessels is so great that it is separated with great difficulty. It was named by Ampère in 1810. Its chemical history was further elucidated by Davy (1809), Berzelius (1824), and succeeding chemists. The corroding property of fluoric acid was employed in the arts in 1760, by Schwankhard of Nuremberg. *Gmelin*.

FLUSHING, a seaport of the Netherlands, on the isle of Walcheren. For the siege, see *Walcheren Expedition*. It was fortified by Napoleon I., but the works were finally dismantled in 1867. The port improved, and new dock opened by the king of Holland, 8 Sept. 1873.

FLUTE. The transverse flute, incorrectly termed the "German" instead of the Swiss flute, was known to the ancients. It was described by Michael Pretorius, of Wolfenbuttel, in 1620, and by Merseene of Paris, in 1636. It was much improved by the French in the 17th century, by Quantz, Taetel, Florio, Potter, Miller, Nicholson, and others in the 18th. In the present century also the Nicholsons, Boehm of Munich, Godfrey of Paris, Carter, Rockstro, and Rudall and Rose of London, have greatly contributed to the perfection of this instrument. See *Flageolet*.

FLUXIONS, a branch of the higher mathematics, invented by Newton, 1665, similar to the differential calculus described by Leibnitz, 1684. A fierce controversy ensued as to the priority of the discovery. The finest applications of the calculus are by Newton, Euler, La Grange, and La Place. The first elementary work on fluxions in England is a tract of twenty-two pages in *A New Short Treatise of Algebra, together with a Specimen of the Nature and Algorithm of Fluxions*, by John Harris, M.A. London, 1702.

FLYING, ARTIFICIAL. In Greek mythology, Dædalus is said to have attached wings of wax to the body of his son Icarus, who, neglecting the advice of his father, flew so high that the sun melted his wings, and he fell into the Icarian sea. Archytas is said to have made a flying dove, about 400 B.C. Friar Bacon maintained the possibility of the art of flying, and predicted it would be a general practice, 1273. Bishop Wilkins says (1651), it will yet be as usual to hear a man call for his wings when he is going on a journey, as it is now to hear him call for his boots! Borelli (about 1670) showed the futility of these speculations. About 1800 sir George Cayley experimented on the sub-

ject, and in 1843 Mr. Henson invented a flying machine; but nothing has been devised capable of serving a practical purpose. The motion of birds in relation to aeronautics was much discussed by scientific men in 1867-8. At a meeting of the Aeronautical society, 26 March, 1868, it was stated that a member had actually, by his muscular force, aided by apparatus, risen from the ground and flown horizontally. Dr. James Pettigrew published his elaborate researches on flying, 1867-71. M. Von Groof, a Belgian, "the flying-man," descended from a balloon by means of a parachute resembling wings, in 1874; but was killed by falling through failure of his apparatus at Chelsea, 9 July.

Mr. Simmonds tried his flying-machine (combining an umbrella and kite), at Chatham, and failed: it carried sand bags about 100 feet high; and fell, 15 Dec. It failed again 23 Dec. 1875.

Mr. H. C. Linfield tried his steam flying machine on the railway near West Drayton, 29 Aug. 1883.

FLY SHEETS, see under *Wesleyans*.

FÖ, RELIGION OF, the form of Buddhism (*which see*) existing in China.

FOG. In 1862 much attention was paid to the subject of fog signals by the Royal commission on Lighthouses, &c. The use of bells, steam-trumpets, a battery of whistles blown by steam, the transmission of sound through water, the siren, &c., were considered. A fog horn blown by steam is in use at Dungeness lighthouse (1869). For Dr. Tyndall's experiments, see *Acoustics*.

Continued foginess in London, Nov. 1879, to Feb. 1880, caused much mortality; very bad on 25 Dec. 1879.

Fatal fogs, Dec. 1881, Jan. 1882; Jan. 1888, general over the British Isles and N. W. Europe.

Mr. De Cordova's fog signals announced, March, 1883. Prof. Holmes' siren fog horn tried in the Zuyder Zee, reported successful, Sept. 1883.

Capt. Barker's marine safety signal code for merchant vessels; he indicates directions for sailing by combinations of short and long blasts of a fog horn, 1879-1884. Improved fog signalling by sound set up at Ailsa Craig, mouth of the Clyde. 17 July, 1886.

FOIX (S. France), a county established 1050, and united with Bearn, 1290. About 1494 Catherine de Foix, the heiress, married Jean d'Albret, whose descendant, Henry IV., as king of France, united Foix to the monarchy, 1589.

FOLK LORE, a general name given by Mr. W. J. Thoms, in 1846, to popular legends, fairy tales, local traditions, old outlying customs, superstitions, and similar matters. The formation of the Folk-lore society was advocated by Mr. W. J. Thoms in "*Notes and Queries*," 1 Dec. 1877; established in 1878.

FONT. Formerly the baptistery was a small place partitioned off in a church, within which a large font was placed, where the persons to be baptised (frequently adults) were submerged. Previously, lakes and rivers were resorted to for immersion. Fonts are said to have been set up in churches in the sixth century.

FONTAINEBLEAU, near the Seine, France. The royal palace, founded by Robert le Pieux about 999, enlarged and adorned by successive kings, was completed by Louis Philippe, 1837-40. Fontainebleau was entered by the Austrians, 17 Feb. 1814. Here Napoleon resigned his dignity, 4 April, and bade farewell to his army, 20 April, 1814.

Peace between France, Denmark, &c. 2 Sept. 1675.
Treaty between Germany and Holland 8 Nov. 1783.
Treaty between Napoleon and Spain 27 Oct. 1807.

The decree of Fontainebleau for the destruction of British merchandise issued 19 Oct. 1810
Concordat between Napoleon and pope Pius VII. 25 Jan. 1813

FONTENAILLE, or Fontenay (*Fontanetum*), a village in Burgundy. Near here Charles the Bald and Louis the German totally defeated their brother the emperor Lothaire I. 25 June, 841. This victory, termed "the judgment of God," condued to the formation of the French monarchy.

FONTENOY, near Tournay, in Belgium, the site of an obstinate sanguinary battle on 30 April (11 May, N.S.), 1745, between the French, commanded by marshal Saxe, and the English, Hanoverians, Dutch, and Austrians, commanded by the duke of Cumberland. The king Louis XV. and the dauphin were present. The success of the British at the commencement is still quoted as an illustration of the extraordinary power of a column; and the advance of the Austrians during several hours at Marengo (14 June, 1800) was compared to it by Bonaparte. The allies lost 12,000 men, and the French nearly an equal number; but the allies were compelled to retire. Marshal Saxe (ill of the disorder of which he afterwards died) was carried about to all the posts in a litter, assuring his troops that the day would be their own.

FONTHILL ABBEY, Wiltshire, founded in 1795, the mansion of William Beckford, author of "Vathek," and son of Alderman Beckford. He died 2 May, 1844. Within this edifice (which alone cost 273,000*l.*) were collected costly articles of virtú and art, and the rarest works of the old masters. The sale of the abbey and its contents to Mr. Farquhar took place in 1822; 7200 catalogues at a guinea each were sold in a few days. On 21 Dec. 1825, the lofty tower fell, and in consequence the remaining buildings were sold.

FOOD, see *Provisions*. A Food Journal published 1870; continued several years. Sale of Food and Drugs Act passed 11 Aug. 1875. Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall's "Food and its Adulterations" published 1854 and since. International food exhibition at Agricultural Hall, Islington, 13-20 Oct. 1880. National food reform society, advocates abstinence from animal food, 1883. "Foods: Composition and Analysis," by A. W. Blyth, published 1882.

FOOLS, FESTIVALS OF, were held at Paris on the 1st of January, when, we are told, all sorts of absurdities were committed, from 1198 to 1438. Fools or licensed jesters were kept at court in England up to the time of Charles I. 1625. The "order of Fools" founded by Adolphus, count of Cleves, for philanthropic purposes, 1381, existed in 1520.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE, see *Cattle*.

FOOTPATH (National) Preservation Society, founded under the patronage of the duke of Westminster and others, 1884.

FORBES MACKENZIE'S ACT (16 & 17 Vict. c. 67) "for the better regulation of public-houses in Scotland," passed in 1853. It permits grocers to sell spirits, &c., as usual, but forbids drinking on the premises, which is to be confined to places duly licensed. Much dram-drinking previously took place in grocers' shops.

FORCE, see *Conservation*, and *Correlation*.

FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET. The city of London having been required to provide this market before 1 Jan. 1872, by the Contagious

Diseases Act (for Animals), 1869, the Common Council, 7 Nov. 1870, agreed to the expenditure of 160,000*l.* for the purpose. The site chosen; Deptford dockyard, was much opposed. The requisite alterations were made by Mr. Horace Jones, and the market was formally opened by the lord mayor, 28 Dec. 1871; for use on 1 Jan. 1872.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT, 59 Geo. III. c. 69 (1819), forbids British subjects to enter the service of a foreign state, without licence from the king or privy council, and prohibits the fitting out or equipping ships for any foreign power to be employed against any power with which our government is at peace; see *Trials*, 1862, 1863. In 1606, Englishmen were forbidden to enter foreign service, without taking an oath not to be reconciled to the pope. The act was suspended in 1835 on behalf of the *British Legion* (*which see*). The act passed 9 Aug. 1870, relates to illegal enlisting, shipbuilding, and expeditions.

FOREIGNERS, see *Alien* and *Law*. Foreigners in the United Kingdom: 1871, 113,779; in 1881, 135,640; the Germans being about one-third.

FOREIGN JURISDICTION ACTS, passed in 1843, 1865, and 1866, were extended and amended by 41 & 42 Vict. c. 67, passed 16 Aug. 1878.

FOREIGN LEGION. Foreigners have frequently been employed as auxiliaries in the pay of the British government; see *Hessians*. An act (18 & 19 Vict. c. 2) for the formation of a foreign legion as a contingent in the Russian war (1855), was passed 23 Dec. 1854.* The queen and prince Albert reviewed 3500 soldiers, principally Swiss and Germans, at Shorncliffe, 9 Aug. 1855. On the peace in 1856, many were sent to the Cape of Good Hope; but not prospering, returned.

FOREIGN LOANS, see *Loans*.

FOREIGN MISSIONS, see *Missions*.

FOREIGN OFFICE was established at the re-arrangement of the duties of secretaries of state in 1782. It has the exclusive charge of British interests and subjects in foreign countries. The secretary for foreign affairs negotiates treaties, selects ambassadors, consuls, &c., for foreign countries, and grants passports. The new foreign office building in the Italian style (designed by Sir Gilbert Scott), was begun in 1864. A portion of it was inaugurated by Mr. Disraeli's reception, 25 March, and it was occupied by lord Stanley, 24 June, 1868. See *Administrations* under separate heads, and *Secretaries*.

Foreign Office Circular warning travellers and others that they will incur capture at their own risk Aug. 1881
Important changes in the departments announced Feb. 1883

FOREIGN ORDERS. No British subject is permitted to accept a foreign order from the sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without her majesty's consent, by orders issued in 1812 and 1834;—regulations published in London Gazette, 10 May, 1855.

FORESTALLING was forbidden by statutes (in 1359, 1552, &c.), all repealed in 1844.

* The endeavour to enlist for this legion, in 1854, in the United States, gave great offence to the American government. Mr. Crampton, our envoy, was dismissed, 28 May, 1856, in spite of all the judicious pacific efforts of lord Clarendon. Lord Napier was sent out as our representative in 1857.

FORESTS. There were in England, even in the last century, as many as 68 forests, 18 chases, and upwards of 780 parks. See *New Forest*.*

International Forestry exhibition at Edinburgh, recommended by government, Nov. 1883; opened on 1 July; closed 11 Oct. 1884
 "The Forester," by J. Brown; new edition 1884
 Parliamentary committee on forestry appointed May, 1885

FORESTS, CHARTER OF THE, *Charta de Foresta*, granted by Henry III. in 1217, was founded on *Magna Charta*, granted by king John, 15 June 1215. It was confirmed in 1225 and 1297. See *Woods*.

FORESTERS, Ancient Order of, a species of benefic society, founded on the principle that many can help one; all religious and political discussions are strictly avoided. The 54th High Court at Reading; number of members reported 690,000, 6 Aug. 1888. Reported capital, 3,670,114*l.* 31 Dec. 1887.

FORFARSHIRE STEAMER, on its passage from Hull to Dundee, on 6 Sept. 1838, was wrecked in a violent gale, and thirty-eight persons out of fifty-three perished. The Outer-Fern Lighthouse keeper, James Darling, and his heroic daughter Grace, ventured out in a tremendous sea in a coble, and rescued several of the passengers.

The "journal of William Darling" from 1795 to 1880 published in 1887, states that forty-three persons out of sixty-one perished.*

FORGERY of deeds, or giving forged deeds in evidence, was made punishable by fine, by standing in the pillory, having both ears cut off, the nostrils slit up and seared, the forfeiture of land, and perpetual imprisonment, 5 Eliz. 1562. Since the establishment of paper credit many statutes have been enacted; the latest Forgery act passed 9 Aug. 1870.

Forgery first made punishable by death 1634
 Forging letters of attorney made capital 1722
 Mr. Ward, M.P., a man of wealth, expelled the house of commons for forgery, 16 May, 1726; and consigned to the pillory 17 March, 1727
 The first forger on the bank of England was Richard William Vaughan, once a linen-draper of Stafford. He employed a number of artists on different parts of the notes fabricated. He filled up twenty of the notes and deposited them in the hands of a young lady whom he was on the point of marrying, as a proof of his being a man of substance; no suspicion was entertained. One of

the artists informed, and Vaughan was executed at Tyburn 1 May, 1753
 Value of forged notes presented to the bank 1801-10 nominally 101,661*l.*
 The bank prosecuted 142 persons for forgery or the uttering of forged notes 1817
 Thos. Maynard, the last person executed for forgery, 31 Dec. 1829
 Statutes reducing into one act all such forgeries as shall henceforth be punished with death 1835
 The punishment of forgery with death ceases, except in cases of forging or altering wills or powers of attorney to transfer stock 1832
 These cases also reduced to transportable offences A barrister, Jem Saward, and others, tried for forging numerous drafts on bankers 5 March, 1837
 The law respecting forgery amended in 1861 and 1870
 For W. Roupell's case, see *Trials* Aug. Sept. 1862
 An elaborate system of bill forgery in London, discovered by the Bank of England 1 March, 1873
 Ralph Cooper, "king of the forgers," sentenced to fifteen years for forging a cheque of 3,670*l.* on the London & Westminster bank 24 March, 1883

[See *Executions* (for forgery), 1776, 1777, et seq.]

FORKS were in use on the Continent in the 13th and 14th centuries. *Voltaire*. This is reasonably disputed. In Fynes Moryson's *Itinerary*, reign of Elizabeth, he says, "At Venice each person was served (besides his knife and spoon) with a fork to hold the meat while he cuts it, for there they deem it ill manners that one should touch it with his hand." Thomas Coryate describes, with much solemnity, the manner of using forks in Italy, and adds, "I myself have thought it good to imitate the Italian fashion since I came home to England," 1608. Two-pronged forks were made at Sheffield soon after. Three-pronged forks are more recent. Silver forks, previously only used by the highest classes, came into more general use in England about 1814.

Mr. G. Smith found a bronze fork with two prongs at Kouyunjik, Assyria, 1873.
 A "flesh-hook of three teeth" mentioned 1 Sam. ii. 13, about 1165 B.C.

FORMA PAUPERIS. A person having a just cause of suit, certified as such, yet so poor that he cannot meet the cost of maintaining it, has an attorney and counsel assigned him on his swearing that he is not worth 5*l.*, by stat. 11 Hen. VII. 1495.—This act has been remodelled, and now any person may plead *in forma pauperis* in the courts of law.

FORMIC ACID, the acid of ants (*formicæ*). Its artificial production by Pelouze in 1831 was considered an event in the progress of organic chemistry.

FORMIGNI (N.W. France). Here the constable de Richemont defeated the English, 15 April, 1450.

FORMOSA, an island in the Pacific, 90 miles from the Chinese coast. In May, 1874, the Japanese, with the consent of a Chinese mandarin, chastised the savage tribes here for massacring Japanese sailors on their proposed settlement on the isle. The Chinese threatened war if they did not quit within 90 days, 18 Aug. 1874. By British interposition the Japanese withdrew, an indemnity having been agreed on; treaty between Japan and China signed 31 Oct. 1874. Formosa flourished under the rule of Ting; removed in 1878. The plant of the Woosung railway brought here in 1878. George Pealmanazar published his fabricated description of Formosa in 1704. See *China*, 1884-5.

* The commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of the woods and forests, between 1787 and 1793, reported the following as belonging to the crown, viz. 7.—In Berkshire, Windsor Forest and Windsor Great and Little Park. In Dorset, Cranburn Chase. In Essex, Waltham or Epping and Hainault Forest. In Gloucestershire, Dean Forest. In Hampshire, the New Forest, Alice Holt, Woolmer Forest, and Bere Forest. In Kent, Greenwich Park. In Middlesex, St. James's, Hyde, Bushey, and Hampton-court Parks. In Northamptonshire, the forests of Whittlebury, Salecy, and Rockingham. In Nottingham, Sherwood Forest. In Oxford, Whichwood Forest. In Surrey, Richmond Park. Several of these have been disforested since 1851, viz. Hainault, Whichwood, and Whittlebury. A committee of the house of commons respecting forests, sat in 1863. Motion in parliament to preserve *Epping Forest*, adopted 14 Feb. 1870; and the decision of the Master of the Rolls, 10 Nov. 1874, stopped the enclosures by the lords of manors. The lord mayor Stone visited the forest in state 14 Oct. 1875. The commissioners' new scheme was published July, 1876. *Memorial trees* were planted by the duke and duchess of Connaught, 16 Oct. 1880. The forest was dedicated to the use of the people by the Queen, 6 May, 1882.

FORNOVO (Parma, Italy). Near here Charles II. of France defeated the Italians, 6 July, 95.

FORSTER'S ACT, see *Education*, 1870.

FORT DU QUESNE, N. America. Near general Braddock was surprised by a party of French and Indians, his troops routed and himself killed, 9 July, 1755. The fort was named *Fort Mifflin* after its capture by Forbes, 24 Nov. 1758. It is now *Pittsburg*.

FORT ERIE (Upper Canada). This fortress is taken by the American general Browne, 3 June, 14. After several conflicts it was evacuated by the Americans, 5 Nov. 1814.

FORT GEORGE, Inverness, N.W. Scotland, as erected in 1747, to restrain the Highlanders.—**FORT WILLIAM**, besieged by them in vain in 1746, now in ruins.

FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL, commenced 1 July, 1768, under the direction of Mr. Smeaton, and opened, 28 July, 1790. A communication was thus formed between the eastern and western seas at the coast of Scotland.

—A railway-bridge across the Firth of Forth projected, and a raft launched in June, 1866.

—Sir Thomas Bouch, (afterwards sir T.) Bouch, of Edinburgh, was engaged to prepare plans for a suspension-bridge, 1878.

The Forth bridge company accepted tenders from Wm. Arrol & Co. (£1,250,000.) for constructing bridge and railway, Oct. 1879; through Tay-bridge disaster, &c., the scheme was suspended and eventually abandoned by the company, 13 Jan. 1881.

The scheme revived; new plans, Oct. 1881.

Bill passed by the commons and lords, June, 1882.

—Sir Thomas Tancred, engineer; Messrs. W. Arrol & Co., contractors, Nov. 1882. Estimated cost 1,600,000.; works going on under the superintendence of sir John Fowler and Mr. Benjamin Baker; May, 1887. Constructed of two brackets or cantilevers and one central girder built on three main piers. The clear headway under the centre of the bridge is 152 feet at high water and the highest point of the bridge is 350 feet above the same datum. The total length of the viaduct is about 1½ miles. Special provision is made against wind action. About 3500 workmen employed.

FORTIFICATION. The Phœnicians were the first people to fortify cities. Apollodorus says that Perseus fortified Mycenæ, where statues were afterwards erected to him. The modern system was introduced about 1500. Albert Dürer wrote on fortification in 1527; and great improvements were made by Vauban, who fortified many places in France; he died 1707. The new fortifications of Paris were completed in 1846; see *Paris*. In Aug. 1860, the British parliament passed an act for the expenditure of 2,000,000*l.* in one year upon the fortifications of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, and Portland, the Thames, Medway, and Sheerness, Chatham, Dover, and Cork, and on the purchase of a central arsenal establishment; the estimated expense being 9,500,000*l.* A committee to investigate our fortifications was appointed, 16 April, 1863.

FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW, first published in 1865, edited by G. H. Lewes, succeeded by John Morley in 1867 and others. It was afterwards published monthly.

FORTUNATE ISLES, see *Canaries*.

FORTUNE BAY AFFAIR, see *Canada*, 1880-1 and *Newfoundland*.

FORTUNE-TELLING is traced to the early astrologers, by whom the planets Jupiter and Venus were supposed to betoken happiness. The Sibyllæ were women said to be inspired by Heaven; see *Sibyls* and *Gipsies*. In England the laws against fortune-telling were at one time very severe. A declaration was published in France, 11 Jan. 1680, of exceeding severity against fortune-tellers and poisoners, under which several persons suffered death. *Hénault*. Fortune-tellers, although liable by the acts of 1743 and 1824 to be imprisoned as rogues and vagabonds, still exist in England.

FORTY-SHILLING FREEHOLDERS, see *Freeholders*.

FORUM, at Rome, originally a market-place, became about 472 B.C. the place of assembly of the people in their tribes (the Comitia), and was gradually adorned with temples and public buildings.—Near **FORUM TREBONII**, in Mœsia, the Romans were defeated by the Goths, Nov. 251. After a struggle in the morass, the emperor Decius and his son were slain and their bodies not recovered. See *Rome*, 1885.

FOSSALTA, near Bologna, central Italy. Here Enzo or Enrico, titular king of Sardinia, natural son of the emperor Frederick II., was defeated and made prisoner, 26 May, 1249, and retained. He was kept in honourable captivity till his death, 14 March, 1272.

FOTHERINGHAY CASTLE (Northamptonshire), built about 1400. Here Richard III. of England was born in 1450; and here Mary queen of Scots was tried, 11-14 Oct. 1586, and beheaded, 8 Feb. 1587. It was demolished by her son, James I. of England, in 1604.

FOUGHARD, near Dundalk, N. Ireland. Here Edward, brother of Robert Bruce, after invading Ireland in 1315, was defeated by sir John Bermingham, 5 Oct. 1318. Bruce was killed by Roger de Maupis, a burgess of Dundalk.

FOUNDLING HOSPITALS are ancient. A species of foundling hospital was set up at Milan in 787, and in the middle ages most of the principal cities of the continent possessed one. The French government in 1790 declared foundlings to be the "children of the state."

No Foundling hospital in England when Addison wrote in . . . 1713

London foundling hospital, projected by Thomas Coram, a sea-captain, incorporated, Oct. 1739; opened. . . . 2 June, 1756

Handel gave an organ; opened it . . . 1 May, 1750

It succours about 500 infant children; Coram's statue was put up in . . . 1856

Foundling hospital in Dublin instituted in 1704.

Owing to great mortality, and from moral considerations, the internal department was closed by order of government . . . 31 March, 1835

Foundling hospital at Moscow, founded by Catherine II. in 1772; about 12,000 children are received annually.

FOUNTAINÉ COLLECTION of Renaissance works, Faience, Limoges, Raffaele, and Palissy enamelled ware, &c. (unequaled); and also a fine collection of coins, medals, carved ivory work, &c., formed by sir Andrew Fountainé, in the reigns of Anne and George I.; placed in Narford Hall, Norfolk, about 1730; sold by Christie and Manson for 91,112*l.*, 16-19 June, 1884; by the sale of ancient drawings on 12 July, 1884.

was raised to 96,278*l*. Sir Andrew Fountaine died in 1873.

FOUNTAINS. The fountain of Hero of Alexandria was invented about 150 B.C. Among the remarkable fountains at Rome are the Fontana di Trevi, constructed for pope Clement XII. in 1735; the Fontana Paolina, erected for pope Paul V. in 1612; and Fontana dell' Acqua Felice, called also the Fountain of Moses. The fountains in the palace gardens at Versailles, made for Louis XIV., and the Grand Jet d'Eau, at St. Cloud, are exceedingly beautiful. There are above 100 public fountains in Paris, the most striking being the Château d'Eau on the Boulevard St. Martin (by Girard, 1811) and that at the Palais Royal. London is not remarkable for fountains; the largest are in Trafalgar-square, constructed in 1845, after designs by sir Charles Barry. There are beautiful fountains at Chatsworth, in Derbyshire, the seat of the duke of Devonshire. The magnificent fountains at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, were first publicly exhibited on 18 June, 1856, in the presence of the queen and 20,000 spectators.

The fountain at Park-lane, London, W., the gift of Mrs. Brown, was inaugurated and uncovered, 9 July, 1875. It has statues of Chaucer, Shakspeare, and Milton, the work of Mr. Thomas Croft, and cost 500*l*.

FOURIERISM, a social system devised by M. Charles Fourier (who died in 1837). The Phalanstery (from *phalanx*), an association of 400 families living in one edifice, was to be so arranged as to give the highest amount of happiness at the lowest cost. The system failed; caused, it is said, by the smallness of the scale on which it was tried.

The *Familistère*, a somewhat similar system, established by M. Godin, a manufacturer of stoves &c., at Guise, N. France, was reported successful in Jan. 1886.

"FOUR MASTERS," a name given to Michael, Conary, and Cuogry O'Clery, and Ferfeasa O'Muleonry, who compiled from original documents the annals of Ireland from 2242 B.C. to A.D. 1616. An edition of these "Annals," printed from autograph MSS., with a translation edited by Dr. John O'Donovan, was published at Dublin in 1851. The "Four Masters" lived in the first half of the 17th century.

FOURTH PARTY, a name facetiously given to lord Randolph Churchill, sir Henry Drummond Wolf, Mr. (aft. sir) John Gorst, and a few other conservative members, active opponents of the government, also termed "free lances." The other parties were liberals, conservatives, and home-rulers (1880-5).

Lord Randolph Churchill and some of his friends desire to imitate Radical organization (popular, responsible, and representative), advocating "tory democracy" May, 1884
He and some others took office under the Salisbury administration June, 1885

FOX, see *Reynard*.

FOX AND GRENVILLE ADMINISTRATION, see *Grenville Administration*.

FOX-GLOVE (folks' or fairies' glove), a handsome indigenous flower. The canary fox-glove (*Digitalis canariensis*) came from the Canary islands, 1698. The Madeira fox-glove came here in 1777. The fox-grape shrub (*Vitis Vulpina*), from Virginia, before 1656.

FRAGA, N.E. Spain. Near here the Christians, under Alfonso I. of Aragon, were defeated by the Moors, 17 July, 1134.

FRANC, the current silver French coin (value 10*d*.), superseded the *livre tournois* by law in 1795.

FRANCE, the Roman *Gaul* (which see). In the 5th century it was conquered by the Franks, a people of Germany, then inhabiting Franconia, where they became known about 240. The country was gradually named *Franken-ric*, Franks' kingdom. For the dynastic changes, see list of sovereigns, *infra*. Previous to the revolution, France was divided into 40 governments. In 1790 it was divided into 83 departments, and subsequently into 130, including Corsica, Geneva, Savoy, and other places, chiefly conquests. In 1815 the departments were reduced to 86; in 1860 they were raised to 89 by the acquisition of Savoy and Nice,* reduced to 86 by the loss of Alsace and Lorraine. The political constitution has been frequently changed since 1789. For details of more important events, see separate articles. The title of king of France, adopted by the English sovereigns from Edwd. 3rd, 1340, was given up by Geo. 3 in 1802.

The Franks settle in that part of Gaul, till late called Flanders . . . about 418
Clovis, 481; defeats Syagrius and the Gauls at Soissons, 486; and the Alemanni at Tolbiac, near Cologne; and embraces Christianity . . . 496
He kills Alaric the Goth at the battle of Vouglé, near Poitiers, unites his conquests from the Loire to the Pyrenees, and makes Paris his capital . . . 507
He proclaims the Salique law; and dies, leaving four sons . . . 511
Frequent invasions of the Avars and Lombards, 562-58
The mayors of the palace now assume almost sovereign authority . . . 5
Charles Martel becomes mayor of the palace, and rules with despotic sway . . . 7
Invasion of the Saracens, 720; defeated by Charles Martel, near Tours . . . 10 Oct.
Reign of Pepin the Short . . . 25 Dec.
Charlemagne, king, 768; conquers Saxony and Lombardy, 773-4; crowned emperor of the West, 25 Dec.
The Normans invade Neustria, 876; part of which is granted Rollo, as Normandy, by Charles the Simple . . . 91
Reign of Hugh Capet . . . 98
Paris made capital of all France . . . 11
Letters of franchise granted to cities and towns, Louis VI. . . 15
Louis VII. joins in the Crusades . . . 11
Philip Augustus defeats the Germans at Bouvins, 1214 . . . 11
Louis VIII., *Cœur de Lion*, frees his serfs . . . 11
Louis IX. conducts an army into Palestine; † Damietta, 1249; see *Crusades*; dies before Tyre, 25 A.
Charles of Anjou conquers Naples and Sicily . . . 11

* Population of France in 1700, 19,669,320; in 1769, 21,769,163; in 1801, 27,349,003; in 1820, 39,451,183; 33,540,910; in 1846, 35,401,761; in 1856, 36,000,000; in 1861, including the new departments, 37,382,218; 1872 (after the war), 36,102,921. Population 3,187,636,905,788; 18 Dec. 1881, 37,672,048; 1886, 38,218,903. Population of the colonies (1876) (in Pondicherry, &c.; Africa, Algeria, &c.; America, Martinique, Guadaloupe, &c.; Oceania, the Marquesas, &c.) in 1858, 3,641,226; in 1872, about 5,621,000; in 18 about 6,440,660. [Alsace and Lorraine lost with population of 1,597,219 in 1871.] In May, 1862, the *Monit* asserted the effective army to be 447,000, with a reserve of 170,000; virtually raised to 1,200,000 in 1868; possible force in 1869, about 1,350,000; in 1875, 1,750,000; in 1880, 2,423,164 men, non-military adjutants, about 2,330,000.

His tyranny leads to the massacre called the Sicilian Vespers (*which see*) . . . 1282
 Philip the Fair's quarrels with the Pope . . . 1301-2
 Knights Templars suppressed . . . 1307-8
 Union of France and Navarre . . . 1314
 English invasion—Philip VI. defeated at Crécy, 26 Aug. 1346
 Calais taken by Edward III. . . 3 Aug. 1347
 Dauphiny annexed to France . . . 1349
 Battle of Poitiers (*which see*); king John taken (brought prisoner to England) . . . 19 Sept. 1356
 France laid under an interdict by the pope . . . 1407
 Battle of Agincourt (*which see*) . . . 25 Oct. 1415
 Massacre of the Armagnacs by the Burgundians, June, 1418
 Henry V. of England acknowledged heir to the throne . . . 1420
 Henry VI. crowned at Paris; duke of Bedford regent . . . 1422
 Siege of Orleans, 8 May; battle of Patay; the English defeated by *Joan of Arc* . . . 13 June, 1429
 Joan of Arc burnt at Rouen . . . 30 May, 1431
 England lost all her possessions (but Calais) in France, between 1434 and 1450
 "League of the public good" against Louis XI. by the nobles . . . Dec. 1464-Oct. 1465
 Edward IV. of England invades France . . . 1475
 Charles VIII. conquers Naples, 1494; loses it . . . 1496
 League of Cambray against Venice . . . 1508
 Pope Julius II. forms the Holy League against France . . . 1511
 English invasion—battle of Spurs . . . 16 Aug. 1513
 Interview on the *Field of the Cloth of Gold* between Francis I. and Henry VIII. of England . . . 1520
 Francis I. defeated and taken at Pavia . . . 24 Feb. 1525
 Peace of Cambray . . . 5 Aug. 1529
 Persecution of protestants begins . . . 1530
 Royal printing press established, 1531; Robert Stephens prints his Latin Bible . . . 1532
 Brittany annexed to France . . . 1532
 League of England with the emperor Charles V.; Henry VIII. invades France . . . 1544
 Peace with England . . . 7 June, 1546
 Successful defence of Metz by the duke of Guise . . . 1552
 He takes Calais (*which see*) . . . 1558
 Religious wars; massacre of protestants at Vassy, 1 March, 1562
 Guise defeats the Huguenots at Dreux . . . 19 Dec. " "
 Guise killed at siege of Orleans, 13 Feb.; temporary peace of Amboise . . . 19 March, 1563
 Huguenots defeated at St. Denis . . . 10 Nov. 1567
 Jarnac 13 March; at Moncontour . . . 3 Oct. 1569
 Massacre of St. Bartholomew . . . 24 Aug. 1572
 Holy Catholic League established . . . 1576
 Duke of Guise assassinated by king's order, 23 Dec.; and his brother, the cardinal . . . 24 Dec. 1588
 Henry III. stabbed by Jacques Clement, a friar, 1 Aug.; died . . . 2 Aug. 1589
 Henry IV. defeats the league at Ivry . . . 14 March, 1590
 Henry IV. becomes a Roman Catholic . . . 25 July, 1593
 League leaders submit to him . . . Jan. 1596
 promulgates the edict of Nantes . . . 13 April, 1598
 and other manufactures introduced by him and . . . 1606-1610
 settled in North America . . . 1603
 of Henry IV. by Ravaillac . . . 14 May, 1610
 of Mary de Medici . . . 1610-14
 The states-general meet and complain of the management of the finances . . . 27 Oct. 1614
 of the Conciliar, 1610; their fall and death . . . 1617
 war annexed to France . . . 1620
 ous and successful administration of Richelieu, begins with finance . . . 1624
 helle taken after a long siege . . . 1628
 ay of Dupes; Richelieu's energy defeats the machinations of his enemies . . . 11 Nov. 1630
 helien organises the *Académie de France* . . . 1634-5
 s death (aged 58) . . . 4 Dec. 1642
 accession of Louis XIV., aged four years (Anne of Austria, regent) . . . 14 May, 1643
 Administration of Mazarin; victories of Turenne, 1643-6
 Civil wars of the Fronde . . . 1643, &c.
 Death of Mazarin, 9 March; Colbert financial minister . . . 1661
 War with Holland, &c. . . 1672
 Canal of Languedoc constructed . . . 1664-81

Peace of Nimueggen . . . 10 Aug. 1678
 Edict of Nantes revoked . . . 22 Oct. 1685
 Louis marries Madame de Maintenon . . . 1689, &c.
 War with William III. of England . . . 1689, &c.
 Peace of Ryswick . . . 20 Sept. 1697
 War of the Spanish succession . . . Sept. 1701
 French defeated at Blenheim . . . 2 Aug. 1704
 At Ramillies . . . 23 May, 1706
 Peace of Utrecht (*which see*) . . . 11 April, 1713
 Dissensions of Jesuits and Jansenists; the bull *Unigenitus* . . . Sept. " "
 Accession of Louis XV.; stormy regency of the duke of Orleans . . . 1 Sept. 1715, &c.
 Law's bubble in France (*see Law*) . . . 1716
 French defeated at Dettingen . . . 16 June, 1743
 Successful campaign of marshal Saxe . . . 1746
 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle . . . 18 Oct. 1748
 Seven years' war begun . . . May, 1756
 Damiens' attempt on life of Louis XV. . . 5 Jan. 1757
 Canada lost—battle of Quebec . . . 13 Sept. 1759
 The Jesuits banished from France, and their effects confiscated . . . 1762
 Peace of Paris; Canada ceded to England, 10 Feb. 1763
 Louis XV. enslaved by madame du Barry . . . 1769
 Death of Louis XV. . . 10 May, 1774
 Famine riots at Versailles . . . May, 1775
 The minister Turgot dismissed . . . May, 1776
 Ministry of Neckar . . . Nov. " "
 Louis XVI. assists America to throw off its dependence on England, at first secretly . . . 1778
 Torture abolished in French judicature . . . 1780
 Peace of Versailles with England . . . 3 Sept. 1783
 The diamond-necklace affair (*which see*) . . . 1785
 Meeting of the assembly of notables, 22 Feb. 1787; again . . . 6 Nov. 1788
 Opening of states general (308 ecclesiastics, 285 nobles; 621 deputies, tiers état) . . . 5 May, 1789
 The tiers état constitute themselves the National Assembly . . . 17 June, " "
 The French revolution commences with the destruction of the Bastille (*which see*) . . . 14 July, " "
 The National Assembly decrees that the title of the "king of France" shall be changed to that of the "king of the French" . . . 16 Oct. " "
 The property of the clergy confiscated . . . 2 Nov. " "
 Emigration of nobles . . . Oct.-Dec. " "
 Confederation of the *Champ de Mars*; France declared a limited monarchy; Louis XVI. swears to maintain the constitution . . . 14 July, 1790
 The silver plate used in the churches transferred to the mint and coined . . . 3 March, 1791
 Death of Mirabeau . . . 2 April, " "
 The king, queen, and royal family arrested at Varennes, in their flight . . . 21 June, " "
 Louis (a prisoner) sanctions the National Constitution . . . 15 Sept. " "
 War declared against the emperor . . . 20 April, 1792
 The Jacobin club declare their sittings permanent . . . 18 June, " "
 The multitude, bearing the red bonnet of liberty, march to the Tuileries to make demands on the king . . . 20 June, " "
 First coalition against France; commencement of the great French war . . . June, " "
 [See Battles, 1792 to 1815.]
 The royal Swiss guards cut to pieces; massacre of 5000 persons . . . 10 Aug. " "
 Revolutionary tribunal set up . . . 19 Aug. " "
 Decree of the National Assembly against the priests; 40,000 exiled . . . 26 Aug. " "
 Massacre in Paris; the prisons broken open, and 1200 persons (100 priests) slain . . . 2-5 Sept. " "
 Murder of the princess de Lamballe . . . 3 Sept. " "
 The National Convention opened . . . 17 Sept. " "
 Convention establishes a republic, 20 Sept.; proclaimed . . . 22 Sept. " "
 Duke of Brunswick defeated at Valmy . . . 20 Sept. " "
 The French people declare their fraternity with all nations who desire to be free, and offer help, 19 Nov. " "
 Flanders conquered . . . Dec. " "
 Decree for the perpetual banishment of the Bourbon family, those confined in the Temple excepted, 20 Dec. " "
 Louis imprisoned in the Temple distinct from the queen, and brought to trial, 19 Jan.; condemned to death, 20 Jan. Beheaded in the *Place de Louis Quinze* . . . 21 Jan. 1793

Committee of public safety established	21 Jan.	1793	Leaves Paris for the army	12 June,	1815
War with England and Holland declared	1 Feb.	"	Defeated at Waterloo	18 June,	"
War in La Vendée	March,	"	Returns to Paris, 20 June; abdicates in favour of his infant son	22 June,	"
Reign of terror—proscription of Girondists,	31 May;	"	Intending to embark for America, he arrives at Rochefort	3 July,	"
May; establishment of convention	23 June,	"	Louis XVIII. enters Paris	3 July,	"
Marat stabbed by Charlotte Corday	13 July,	"	Napoleon surrenders to capt. Maitland, of the <i>Bellerophon</i> , at Rochefort	15 July,	"
The queen beheaded	16 Oct.	"	Transferred at Torbay to the <i>Northumberland</i> , and with admiral sir George Cockburn sails for St. Helena	8 Aug.	"
Execution of the Girondists	31 Oct.	"	Arrives at St. Helena to remain for life	15 Oct.	"
Philip Egalité, duke of Orleans, who had voted for the king's death, guillotined at Paris (see <i>Orleans</i>), 6 Nov.; and madame Roland	8 Nov.	"	Execution of marshal Ney	7 Dec.	"
Worship of goddess of reason	10 Nov.	"	The family of Bonaparte excluded for ever from France by the law of amnesty	12 Jan.	1816
Adoption of new republican calendar	24 Nov.	"	Duke of Berry murdered	13 Feb.	1820
Execution of Danton and others, 5 April; of madame Elizabeth	12 May,	1794	Death of Napoleon I. (see <i>Wills</i>)	5 May,	1821
Robespierre president, 4 June; he and 71 others guillotined	28 July,	"	Louis XVIII. dies; Charles X. king	16 Sept.	1824
Abolition of the Revolutionary Tribunal	15 Dec.	"	National guard disbanded	30 April,	1827
Peace with Prussia	5 April,	1795	War with Algiers; dey's fleet defeated	4 Nov.	"
Insurrection of the Faubourgs	20, 21 May,	"	Seventy-six new peers created	5 Nov.	"
Louis XVIII. dies in prison	8 June,	"	Election riots at Paris; barricades; several persons killed	19-20 Nov.	"
French directors chosen	1 Nov.	"	The Villèle ministry replaced by the Martignac	4 Jan.	1828
Bonaparte's successful campaigns in Italy,	1796, &c.	"	Béranger imprisoned for political songs	10 Dec.	"
Babeuf's conspiracy suppressed	12 May,	"	Polignac administration formed	8 Aug.	1829
Pichegru's conspiracy fails	May,	1797	Chamber of deputies dissolved	16 May,	1830
Expedition to Syria and Egypt (<i>which see</i>)	July,	1798	Algiers taken	5 July,	"
European coalition against France	April,	1799	The obnoxious ordinances regarding the press, and reconstruction of the chamber of deputies,	26 July,	"
Council of Five Hundred deposed by Bonaparte, who is declared First Consul	10 Nov.	"	Revolution commences with barricades	27 July,	"
He defeats the Austrians at Marengo	14 June,	1800	Conflicts in Paris between the populace (ultimately aided by the national guard) and the army,	28-30 July,	"
His life attempted by the infernal machine, 24 Dec.	"	"	Charles X. retires to Rambouillet; flight of his ministry, 31 July; he abdicates	2 Aug.	"
Peace of Amiens (with England, Spain, and Holland) signed	25-27 March,	1802	The duke of Orleans accepts the crown as Louis-Philippe I.	7 Aug.	"
Amnesty to the emigrants	April,	"	The constitutional charter of July published,	14 Aug.	"
Legion of Honour instituted	19 May,	"	Charles X. retires to England	17 Aug.	"
Bonaparte made consul for life	2 Aug.	"	Polignac and other ministers tried and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment	21 Dec.	"
The bank of France established	14 April,	1803	The abolition of the hereditary peerage decreed by both chambers; the peers (36 new peers being created) concurring by a majority of 103 to 70,	27 Dec.	1831
Declaration of war against England	22 May,	"	The A B C (<i>abaisés</i>) insurrection in Paris suppressed	5-6 June,	1832
Conspiracy of Moreau and Pichegru against Bonaparte, 15 Feb.; Pichegru found strangled in prison (see <i>Georges</i>)	6 April,	1804	Charles X. leaves Holyrood-house for the continent	18 Sept.	"
Duc d'Enghien executed	21 March,	"	Ministry of Soult, duke of Dalmatia	11 Oct.	"
France made an empire; Napoleon proclaimed emperor, 18 May; crowned by the pope	2 Dec.	"	Bergeron and Benoît tried for an attempt on the life of Louis-Philippe; acquitted	18 March,	1833
He is crowned king of Italy	26 May,	1805	The duchess of Berry, who has been delivered of a female child, and asserts her secret marriage with an Italian nobleman, sent to Palermo, 9 June,	"	"
Another coalition against France	Aug.	"	Death of La Fayette	20 May,	1834
Napoleon defeats the allies at Austerlitz	2 Dec.	"	Marshal Gerard takes office	15 July,	"
And the Prussians at Jena	14 Oct.	1806	M. Dupuytren dies	8 Feb.	1835
And the Russians at Eylau	8 Feb.	1807	Duc de Broglie, minister	Feb.	"
His interview with the czar at Tilsit, 26 June; peace signed	7 July,	"	Fieschi attempts the king's life	28 July,	"
His Milan decree against British commerce,	17 Dec.	"	[He fired an infernal machine as the king and his sons rode along the lines of the national guard, on the Boulevard du Temple. The machine consisted of twenty-five barrels, charged with various missiles, and lighted simultaneously by a train of gunpowder. The king and his sons escaped; but marshal Mortier, duke of Treviso, was shot dead, many officers dangerously wounded, and upwards of forty persons killed or injured.]	19 Feb.	1836
New nobility of France created	1 March,	1808	Fieschi executed	19 Feb.	1836
Abdication of Charles IV. of Spain and his son, in favour of Napoleon, 5 May; insurrection in Spain,	2 May,	"	Louis Alibaud fires at the king on his way from the Tuileries, 25 June; guillotined	11 July,	"
Commencement of the Peninsular war (see <i>Spain</i>),	July,	"	Ministry of count Molé, vice M. Thiers	6 Sept.	"
Alliance of England and Austria against France,	April,	1809	Death of Charles X.	6 Nov.	"
Victories in Austria; Napoleon enters Vienna, May,	"	"	Attempted insurrection at Strasburg by Louis Napoleon (afterwards emperor), planned, it is said, by Flain de Persigny, 29-30 Oct.; he is sent to America	13 Nov.	"
Peace of Vienna	14 Oct.	"	Prince Polignac and others set at liberty from Ham, and sent out of France	23 Nov.	"
Divorce of the emperor and empress Josephine decreed by the senate	16 Dec.	"	Meunier fires at the king on his way to open the French Chambers	27 Dec.	"
Marriage of Napoleon to Maria Louisa of Austria,	1 April,	1810			
Holland united to France	9 July,	"			
Birth of the king of Rome (since styled Napoleon II.),	20 March,	1811			
War with Russia declared	22 June,	1812			
Victory at Borodino	7 Sept.	"			
Disastrous retreat; French army nearly destroyed,	Oct.	"			
Alliance of Austria, Russia, and Prussia against France	March,	1813			
The British enter France	7 Oct.	"			
Surrender of Paris to the allies	31 March,	1814			
Abdication of Napoleon negotiated	5 April,	"			
Bourbon dynasty restored, and Louis XVIII. arrives in Paris	3 May,	"			
Napoleon arrives at Elba	4 May,	"			
The Constitutional Charter decreed	4-10 June,	"			
Quits Elba, and lands at Cannes	1 March,	1815			
Arrives at Fontainebleau (<i>the 100 days</i>),	20 March,	"			
Joined by all the army	22 March,	"			
The allies sign a treaty against him	March,	"			
He abolishes the slave trade	29 March,	"			

Amnesty for political offences 8 May 1837
 "Idées Napoléoniennes," by prince Louis Napoléon, published 1838
 Talleyrand dies 20 May, "
 Marshal Soult at the coronation of the queen of England 28 June, "
 Birth of the count of Paris 24 Aug. "
 Death of the duchess of Wurtemberg (daughter of Louis Philippe), a good sculptor 2 Jan. 1839
 Insurrection of Barbes and Blanqui at Paris, 12 May, "
 M. Thiers, minister of foreign affairs 1 March, 1840
 The chambers decree the removal of Napoleon's remains from St. Helena to France 12 May, "
 (By the permission of the British government these were taken from the tomb at St. Helena (15 Oct. 1840), and embarked on the next day on board the *Belle Poule* French frigate, under the command of the prince de Joinville; the vessel reached Cherbourg on 30 November; and on 15 December the body was deposited in the *Hôtel des Invalides*. The ceremony was witnessed by 1,000,000 of persons; 150,000 soldiers assisted in the obsequies; and the royal family and all the high personages of the realm were present; all the relatives of the emperor were absent, being proscribed, and in exile or in prison. The body was finally placed in its crypt on 31 March, 1861.)
 Descent of prince Louis Napoleon, general Montholon, and 50 followers, at Vimereux, near Boulogne, 6 Aug.; the prince sentenced to imprisonment for life 6 Oct. "
 Darnés fires at the king 15 Oct. "
 M. Guizot, minister of foreign affairs 29 Oct. "
 Project of law for an extraordinary credit of 140,000,000 of francs, for erecting the fortifications of Paris, 15 Dec. "
 The duration of copyright to 30 years after the author's death, fixed 30 March, 1841
 Bronze statue of Napoleon placed on the column of the *grande armée*, Boulogne 15 Aug. "
 Attempt to assassinate the duke of Aumale (king's son) on return from Africa 13 Sept. "
 The duke of Orleans, heir to the throne, killed by a fall from his carriage 13 July, 1842
 The queen of England visits the royal family at Chateau d'Eu 2 to 7 Sept. 1843
 An extradition treaty with England signed 10 Sept. 1844
 War with Morocco, May; peace 10 Sept. 1844
 Attempt of Lecompte to assassinate the king at Fontainebleau 16 April, 1846
 Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham 25 May, "
 The seventh attempt on the life of the king: by Joseph Henri 29 July, "
 Spanish marriages: marriage of the queen of Spain with her cousin, and of the duc de Montpensier with the infanta of Spain 10 Oct. "
 Disastrous inundations in the south 18 Oct. "
 The Prasin murder (see *Prasin*) 18 Aug. 1847
 Death of marshal Oudinot (duke of Reggio) at Paris, in his 91st year, 13 Sept.; Soult made general of France, in his room 26 Sept. "
 Jerome Bonaparte returns to France after an exile of 32 years 10 Oct. "
 Surrender of Abd-el-Kader 23 Dec. "
 Death of the ex-empress, Maria Louisa, 18 Dec. and of madame Adelaide 30 Dec. "
 The grand reform banquet at Paris prohibited, 21 Feb. 1848
 Revolutionary tumult in consequence; impeachment and resignation of Guizot, 22 Feb.; barricades thrown up, the Tuileries ransacked, the prisons opened, and frightful disorders committed, 23-24 Feb. "
 Louis Philippe abdicates in favour of his infant grandson, the comte de Paris, who is not accepted; the royal family and ministers escape, 24 Feb. "
 A republic proclaimed from the steps of the *Hôtel de Ville* 26 Feb. "
 The ex-king and queen arrive at Newhaven in England 3 March, "
 Grand funeral procession in honour of the victims of the revolution 4 March, "
 The provisional government resigns to an executive commission, elected by the National Assembly of the French Republic 7 May, "

The members of this new government were: MM. Dupont de l'Enre, Arago, Garnier-Pagès, Marie, Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, and Crémieux. The secretaries: Louis Blanc, Albert, Flocon, and Marrast.]
 The people's attack on the assembly suppressed, 15 May, 1848
 Perpetual banishment of Louis Philippe and his family decreed 26 May, "
 Election of Louis Napoleon (to the National Assembly) for the department of the Seine and three other departments 13 June, "
 Rise of the red Republicans: war against the troops and national guard; more than 300 barricades thrown up, and firing continues in all parts of Paris during the night 23 June, "
 The troops under Cavaignac and Lamoricière, with immense loss, drive the insurgents from the left bank of the Seine 24 June, "
 Paris declared in a state of siege 25 June, "
 The Faubourg du Temple carried with cannon, and the insurgents surrender 26 June, "
 (The national losses caused by this outbreak estimated at 30,000,000 francs; 16,000 persons killed and wounded, and 8000 prisoners were taken. The archbishop of Paris was killed while tending the dying, 26 June.)
 Cavaignac, president of the council 28 June, "
 Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the National Assembly 26 Sept. "
 Paris relieved from a state of siege, which had continued four months 20 Oct. "
 Solemn promulgation of the constitution of 4 Nov., in front of the Tuileries 12 Nov. "
 Louis Napoleon elected president of the French republic, 11 Dec.; proclaimed 20 Dec. "
 (He had 5,587,759 votes; Cavaignac, 1,474,687; Ledru-Rollin, 381,026; Raspail, 37,121; Lamartine, 21,032; and Changarnier, 4,975.)
 Military demonstration to stifle an anticipated insurrection of the reds 29 Jan. 1849
 Death of king Louis Philippe, at Claremont, in England 26 Aug. 1850
 Liberty of the press restricted 26 Sept. "
 Gen. Changarnier deprived of the command of the national guard 10 Jan. 1851
 Death of the duchess of Angoulême, daughter of Louis XVI., at Frohsdorf 19 Oct. "
 Death of marshal Soult 26 Oct. "
 Electric telegraph between England and France opened 13 Nov. "
 Factional oppositions in the chamber; alleged plots Nov. "
 Coup d'état planned by the prince-president, Persigny, and De Moray; carried out by C. de Maupas, minister of police, St. Arnaud, and others; legislative assembly dissolved: universal suffrage established, and Paris declared in a state of siege; the election of a president for ten years proposed, and a second chamber or senate, 2 Dec. "
 MM. Thiers, Changarnier, Cavaignac, Bédau, Lamoricière, and Charres arrested, and sent to the castle of Vincennes 2 Dec. "
 About 180 members of the assembly, with M. Berryer at their head, attempting to meet, are arrested, and Paris is occupied by troops. 2 Dec. "
 M. Charles Baudin, a deputy, shot dead while protesting against the violation of the law 2 Dec. "
 Sanguinary conflicts in Paris; the troops victorious. 3-4 Dec. "
 Consultative commission founded 12 Dec. "
 Voting throughout France for the election of a president of the republic for ten years; affirmative votes 7,473,431, negative votes 641,351. 21-22 Dec. "
 Installation of the prince-president in the cathedral of Notre Dame; the day observed as a national holiday at Paris, and Louis Napoleon takes up his residence at the Tuileries, 1 Jan. 1852
 Generals Changarnier, Lamoricière, and others, conducted to the Belgian frontier 9 Jan. "
 83 members of the legislative assembly banished; 575 persons arrested for resistance to the coup

- d'état of 2 Dec., and conveyed to Havre for transportation to Cayenne . . . 10 Jan. 1852
- [The inscription "*Liberty, Fraternity, Equality*," ordered to be forthwith erased throughout France, and the old names of streets, public buildings, and places of resort to be restored. The trees of liberty are everywhere hewn down and burnt.]
- The national guard disbanded, reorganised anew, and placed under the control of the executive; the president appointing the officers . . . 10 Jan. "
- A new constitution published . . . 14 Jan. "
- Decree obliging the Orleans family to sell all their real and personal property in France within a year . . . 22 Jan. "
- Second decree, annulling the settlement made by Louis Philippe upon his family previous to his accession in 1830, and annexing the property to the domain of the state . . . 22 Jan. "
- The birthday of Napoleon I. (15 Aug.) decreed to be the only national holiday . . . 17 Feb. "
- The departments of France released from a state of siege . . . 27 March, "
- Legislative chambers installed . . . 29 March, "
- A crystal palace authorised to be erected in the Champs Elysées at Paris . . . 30 March, "
- Plot to assassinate the prince-president discovered at Paris . . . 1 July, "
- President's visit to Strasburg . . . 10 July, "
- M. Thiers and others permitted to return to France, 8 Aug. "
- The French senate prays "the re-establishment of the hereditary sovereign power in the Bonaparte family" . . . 13 Sept. "
- Enthusiastic reception of the prince-president at Lyons . . . 19 Sept. "
- Infernal machine, to destroy the prince-president, seized at Marseilles . . . 23 Sept. "
- Prince-president visits Toulon, 27 Sept.; and Bordeaux, where he says "the empire is peace" (*L'Empire c'est la paix*) . . . 7 Oct. "
- He releases Abd-el-Kader (see *Algiers*) . . . 16 Oct. "
- He convokes the senate for November to deliberate on a change of government, when a *senatus consultum* will be proposed for the ratification of the French people . . . 19 Oct. "
- Protest of comte de Chambord . . . 25 Oct. "
- In his message to the senate, the prince-president announces the contemplated restoration of the empire, and orders the people to be consulted upon this change . . . 4 Nov. "
- Votes for the empire, 7,824,189; noes, 253,145; null, 63,326 . . . 21 Nov. "
- The prince-president declared emperor; assumes the title of Napoleon III. . . 2 Dec. "
- His marriage with Eugénie de Montijo, countess of Téba, at Notre-Dame . . . 29 Jan. 1853
- 4312 political offenders pardoned . . . 2 Feb. "
- Bread riots . . . Sept. "
- Military camp at Satory, near Paris . . . Sept. "
- Emperor and empress visit the provinces (many political prisoners discharged) . . . Oct. "
- Francis Arago, astronomer, &c., died . . . 2 Oct. "
- Attempted assassination of the emperor—ten persons transported for life . . . Nov. "
- Reconciliation of the two branches of the Bourbons at Frohsdorf . . . 20 Nov. "
- Marshal Ney's statue inaugurated exactly 38 years after his death on the spot where it occurred, 7 Dec. "
- War declared against Russia (see *Russo-Turkish War*) . . . 27 March, 1854
- Visit of prince Albert at Boulogne . . . 5 Sept. "
- Death of marshal St. Armand . . . 29 Sept. "
- Emperor and empress visit London . . . 16-21 April, 1855
- Industrial exhibition at Paris opened . . . 15 May "
- Queen Victoria and prince Albert visit France, 18-27 Aug. "
- Attempted assassination of the emperor by Pianori, 28 April; by Bellemarre . . . 8 Sept. "
- Death of count Molé . . . 24 Nov. "
- Birth of the imperial prince; amnesty granted to 1000 political prisoners . . . 16 March, 1856
- Peace with Russia signed . . . 30 March, "
- Awful inundation in the south . . . June, "
- [Subscriptions in London to relieve the sufferers amounted to 43,000*l*. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, of Bombay, gave 500*l*. for the same purpose.]
- Distress in money market . . . 6 Oct. 1856
- Sibour, archbishop of Paris, assassinated by Verger, a priest . . . 3 Jan. 1857
- Elections (3,000,000 voters to elect 257 deputies): gen. Cavaignac elected deputy, but declines to take the oath . . . 21, 22 June, "
- Conspiracy to assassinate the emperor in Paris detected . . . 11 July, "
- Death of Béranger, popular poet . . . 16 July, "
- Longwood, the residence of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, bought for 180,000 francs . . . "
- The conspirators Grilli, Bartolotti, and Tibaldi, tried, convicted, and sentenced to transportation, &c. . . 6, 7 Aug. "
- Emperor and empress visit England . . . 6-10 Aug. "
- The emperor meets the emperor of Russia at Stuttgart . . . 25 Sept. "
- Death of Eugène Cavaignac (aged 55) . . . 28 Oct. "
- Death of Mdlle. Rachel (aged 38) . . . 4 Jan. 1858
- Attempted assassination of the emperor by Orsini, Pieri, Rudio, Gomez, &c., by the explosion of three shells (two persons killed, many wounded) . . . 14 Jan. "
- [Felix Orsini, a man of talent and energy, earnest to obtain Italian independence, was born Dec. 1819; studied at Bologna in 1837; joined a secret society in 1843; was arrested and condemned to the galleys for life in 1844; was released in 1846; took part in the Roman revolution in 1848, when he was elected a member of the assembly; and on the fall of the republic, fled to Genoa in 1849, and came to England in 1853. Entering into fresh conspiracies, he was arrested in Hungary, Jan. 1855, and sent to Mantua; he escaped thence and came to England in 1856, where he associated with Kossuth, Mazzini, &c.; delivered lectures, and where he devised the plot for which he suffered. In his will he acknowledged the justice of his sentence.]
- Public safety bill passed—bold protest against it by Ollivier . . . 18 Feb. "
- France divided into five military departments; general Espinas becomes minister of the interior, Feb. "
- "*Napoleon III. et l'Angleterre*" published . . . 11 Mar. "
- Intemperate speeches in France against England—misconceptions between the two countries partially removed in . . . March, "
- Republican outbreak at Chalons suppressed . . . 9 March, "
- Orsini and Pieri executed . . . 13 March, "
- Simon Bernard, tried in London as their accomplice, acquitted . . . 12-17 April, "
- Marshal Pelissier, ambassador to London, 15 April, "
- Espinas retires from ministry of the interior [he was killed at the battle of Magenta, 4 June, 1859] . . . June, "
- Queen of England meets the emperor; visits Cherbourg . . . 4, 5 Aug. "
- Conference at Paris respecting the Danubian principalities closes . . . 19 Aug. "
- Dispute with Portugal respecting the *Charles et Georges* (which see) settled . . . 23 Oct. "
- Trial of comte de Montalembert . . . 25 Nov. "
- [In Oct. 1858, the comte published a pamphlet entitled "*Un Débat sur l'Inde*," eulogising English institutions and depreciating those of France. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 3000 francs, but was pardoned by the emperor, 2 Dec. The comte appealed against the sentence of the court, and was again condemned; but acquitted of a part of the charge. The sentence was once more remitted by the emperor (21 Dec.). In Oct. 1859, the comte published a pamphlet entitled "*Pie IX. et la France en 1849 et 1859*," in which England is severely censured for opposition to popery.]
- Emperor's address to the Austrian ambassador (see *Austria*) . . . 1 Jan. 1859
- Marriage of prince Napoleon to princess Clotilde of Savoy . . . 30 Jan. "
- Publication of "*Napoleon III. et l'Italie*" . . . Feb. "

On the Austrians invading Sardinian territories, France declares war, and the French enter; the empress appointed regent; the emperor arrives at Genoa . . . 12 May, 1859
 Loan of 20,000,000 francs raised . . . 21 May, "
 Victories of the allies (French and Sardinians) at Montebello, 20 May; Palestro, 30, 31 May; Magenta, 4 June; Melegnano (Marignano), 8 June; Napoleon enters Milan, 8 June; victory of allies at Solferino . . . 24 June, "
 Armistice agreed on . . . 6 July, "
 Meeting of emperors of France and Austria at Villa Franca . . . 11 July, "
 Peace agreed on . . . 12 July, "
 Louis Napoleon returns to Paris . . . 17 July, "
 The emperor addresses the senate, 19 July; and the diplomatic body . . . 21 July, "
 Reduction of the army and navy ordered . . . Aug. "
 Conference of Austrian and French envoys at Zurich (see Zurich) . . . 8 Aug.-Nov. "
 Amnesty to political offenders . . . 17-18 Aug. "
 Violent attacks of the French press on England repressed . . . Nov. "
 "*Le Pape et le Congrès*" published; 50,000 sold in a few days . . . Dec. "
 Count Walewski, the foreign minister, resigns; M. Thouvenel succeeds him . . . Jan. 1860
 The emperor announces a free trade policy; Mr. Cobden at Paris . . . 5 Jan. "
 Commercial treaty with England signed . . . 23 Jan. "
L'Univers suppressed for publishing the pope's letter to the emperor . . . 29 Jan. "
 Treaty for the annexation of Savoy and Nice signed . . . 24 March, "
 The press censured for attacking England, 7 April, "
 The emperor meets the German sovereigns at Baden . . . 15-17 June, "
 Jerome Bonaparte, the emperor's uncle, dies (aged 76) . . . 24 June, "
 The emperor, in a letter to count Persigny, disclaims hostility to England . . . 23 July, "
 The emperor and empress visit Savoy, Corsica, and Algiers . . . 1-17 Sept. "
 New tariff comes into operation . . . 1 Oct. "
 Public levying of Peter's pence forbidden, and free issue of pastoral letters checked . . . Nov. "
 The empress visits London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., privately . . . Nov.-Dec. "
 Important ministerial changes; greater liberty of speech granted to the chambers; two sets of ministers appointed—speakers and administrators; Pelissier made governor of Algeria; Persigny, minister of the interior; Flahault, English ambassador . . . Nov. & Dec. "
 Passports for Englishmen to cease after 1 Jan. 1861 . . . 16 Dec. "
 Six bishoprics vacant . . . Dec. "
 Persigny relaxes the bondage of the press, Dec. 11; (but for a short time) . . . 20 Dec. "
 The emperor advises the pope to surrender his revolted provinces . . . 31 Dec. "
 "*Rome et les Evêques*" published . . . 6 Jan. 1861
 Jerome (son of Jerome Bonaparte and Elizabeth Paterson, an American lady) claims his legitimate rights; non-suited after a trial . . . 23 Jan.-15 Feb. "
 [The marriage took place in America, on 24 Dec. 1863; but was annulled, and Jerome married the princess Catherine of Wurtemberg, 12 Aug. 1867; their children are the prince Napoleon and the princess Mathilde (see Bonaparte).]
 Purchase of the principality of Monaco for 4,000,000 francs, Feb. 2; announced . . . 5 Feb. "
 Meeting of French chambers, 4 Feb.; stormy debates in the chambers . . . Feb. & March, "
 "*La France, Rome, et l'Italie*" published . . . 15 Feb. "
 Angry reply to it by the bishop of Poitiers, who compares the emperor to Pilate . . . 27 Feb. "
 Failure of Mirès, a railway banker and loan contractor, &c.; he is arrested . . . 17 Feb. "
 Many influential persons suspected of participating in his frauds; the government promise strict justice . . . Feb. & March, "
 Eugène Scribe, dramatist, dies (aged 80) . . . 20 Feb. "
 Speech of prince Napoleon in favour of Italian

unity, the English alliance, and against the pope's temporal government . . . 1 March, 1861
 Strong advocacy of the temporal government of the pope in the chambers; the French army stated to consist of 687,000 men . . . March, "
 Circular forbidding the priests to meddle with politics . . . 11 April, "
 Liberal commercial treaty with Belgium . . . 1 May, "
 Publication in Paris of the duc d'Annam's severe letter to prince Napoleon, 13 April. Printer and publisher fined and imprisoned . . . May, "
 Declaration of neutrality in the American conflict . . . 11 June, "
 Official recognition of kingdom of Italy . . . 24 June, "
 Visit of king of Sweden . . . 6 Aug. "
 Conflict between French and Swiss soldiers at Ville-la-Grande . . . 18 Aug. "
 Mirès, the speculator, sentenced to five years' imprisonment . . . 29 Aug. "
 Commercial treaty between France, Great Britain, and Belgium comes into operation . . . 1 Oct. "
 Meeting of emperor and king of Prussia at Compiegne, 6 Oct.; and king of Holland . . . 12 Oct. "
 French troops enter the valley of Dappes (Switzerland) to prevent an arrest . . . 27 Oct. "
 Convention between France, Great Britain, and Spain, respecting intervention in Mexico, signed (see Mexico) . . . 31 Oct. "
 Embarrassment in the government finances; Achille Fould becomes finance minister, 14 Nov.; with enlarged powers . . . 12 Dec. "
 The emperor reminds the clergy of their duty "towards Caesar" . . . 1 Jan. 1862
 French army lands at Vera Cruz . . . 7 Jan. "
 The French masters of the province of Bienhoa, in Annam . . . 20 Jan. "
 Fruitless meeting of French and Swiss commissioners respecting the Ville-la-Grande conflict . . . 3 Feb. "
 Fould announces his finance scheme (reduction of 44 per cent. stock to 3 per cent., and additional taxes and stamp duties) . . . 24 Feb. "
 Pierce debate in the legislative chamber, in which prince Napoleon takes part . . . 27 Feb. "
 French victories in Cochinchina (6 provinces ceded to France) . . . 28 March, "
 The Spanish and British plenipotentiaries decide to quit Mexico; the French declare war against the Mexican government (for the events see Mexico) . . . 16 April, "
 Sentence against Mirès examined and reversed at Douai; he is released . . . 21 April, "
 Treaty of peace between France and Annam signed . . . 3 June, "
 Duke Pasquier dies (aged 96) . . . 5 July, "
 New commercial treaty with Prussia . . . 2 Aug. "
 Newspaper *La France*, opposed to Italian unity, set up by Laguerrenière . . . Aug. "
 Ship *Prince Jerome*, with reinforcements for Mexico, burnt near Gibraltar; crew saved . . . Aug. "
 Camp at Chalons formed on account of Garibaldi's movements in Sicily; broken, when he is taken prisoner . . . 29 Aug. "
 Great sympathy for him in France . . . Sept. "
 Treaty of commerce with Madagascar . . . 12 Sept. "
 Drouyn de Lhuys made foreign minister in room of Thouvenel . . . 15 Oct. "
 Baron Gros, ambassador at London in room of comte de Flahault, resigned . . . 18 Nov. "
 Sergeant Glover brings an action in the court of queen's bench against the comte de Persigny and M. Billault, claiming 14,000l. for subsidising the *Morning Chronicle*, and other newspapers 22 Nov. "
 The emperor inaugurates "Boulevard Prince Eugène," Paris . . . 7 Dec. "
 Great distress in the manufacturing districts through the cotton famine and the civil war in America . . . Dec. "
 Treaty of commerce with Italy signed . . . 17 Jan. 1862
 Revolt in Annam suppressed . . . 26 Feb. "
 Convention regulating the French and Spanish frontiers concluded . . . 27 Feb. "
 Resignation of Magne, the "speaking minister," in the assembly . . . 1 April, "
 Dissolution of the chambers . . . 8 May, "

- Persigny issues arbitrary injunctions to electors May, 1863
- Thiers, Ollivier, Favre, and other opposition candidates elected in Paris 31 May-15 June, "
- Changes in the ministry—resignation of Persigny, Walewski, and Rouland 23 June, "
- The empress visits queen of Spain at Madrid Oct. "
- Baron Gros resigns, prince Tourd'Auvergne becomes ambassador at London 14 Oct. "
- Death of Billault (born 1805) "speaking minister" in legislative assembly, 13 Oct.; succeeded by Rouher, as "minister of state" 18 Oct. "
- The emperor proposes the convocation of a European congress, and invites the sovereigns or their deputies by letter 4 Nov. "
- Thiers and his friends form a new opposition 9 Nov. "
- The invitation to the congress declined by England 25 Nov. "
- Thiers speaks in the chamber 24 Dec. "
- Arrest of Grego and other conspirators against the emperor's life, 3 Jan.; tried and sentenced to transportation and imprisonment 27 Feb. 1864
- Convention between France, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, and Hayti, for establishing a telegraphic line between Europe and America 16 May, "
- Death of marshal Pelissier, duke of Malakoff, governor of Algeria (born 1794) 22 May, "
- Convention between France and Japan signed by Japanese ambassadors at Paris 20 June, "
- Convention of commerce, &c., between France and Switzerland, signed 30 June, "
- Prince Napoleon Victor, son of prince Napoleon Jerome and princess Clotilde, born 16 July, "
- Convention between France and Italy respecting evacuation of Rome, &c. 15 Sept. "
- Garnier-Pagès and 12 others who had met at his house for election purposes, convicted as members of a society "of more than 20 members" 7 Dec. "
- Death of the emperor's private secretary and old friend, Mocquard 9 Dec. "
- Death of Proudhon (born 1809), who said "la propriété c'est le vol" 19 Jan. 1865
- The clergy prohibited from reading the pope's encyclical letter of 8 Dec. in churches; much excitement; the archbishop of Besançon and other prelates disobey 5 Jan. "
- The prince Napoleon Jerome appointed vice-president of the privy council Jan. "
- Decree for an international exhibition of the products of agriculture and industry, and of the fine arts, at Paris, on 1 May, 1867 1 Feb. "
- Treaty with Sweden signed 14 Feb. "
- The minister Duruy's plan of compulsory education rejected by the assembly 8 March, "
- Death of the duc de Morny, said to be half-brother of the emperor 10 March, "
- "Loi des suspects" (or of public safety) suffered to expire 31 March, "
- Attempted assassination of a secretary at the Russian embassy 24 April, "
- The emperor visits Algeria 3-27 May, "
- Inauguration of the statue of Napoleon I. at Ajaccio, with an imprudent speech by prince Napoleon Jerome, 15 May; censured by the emperor, 23 May; the prince resigns his offices 9 June, "
- The English fleet entertained at Cherbourg and Brest, 15 Aug. *et seq.*; review of the fleets 15 & 21 Aug. "
- The French fleet entertained at Portsmouth, 29 Aug.-1 Sept. "
- Protest of the United States against French intervention in Mexico—prolonged correspondence (see Mexico) Aug. 1865-Feb. 1866.
- Count Walewski nominated president of the *corps législatif* 2 Sept. "
- Death of general Lamoricière 11 Sept. "
- The queen of Spain visits the emperor at Biarritz 11 Sept. "
- Notice given of the abrogation of the extradition treaty in six months 4 Dec. "
- Riots of republican students at Paris (several expelled from the Academy of Medicine) 18 Dec. "
- Emperor opens chambers with a pacific speech 22 Jan. 1866
- At Auxerre, Napoleon expresses his detestation of the treaties of 1815. 6 May, 1866
- In a letter says that in regard to the German war, "France will observe an attentive neutrality" 11 June, "
- The emperor of Austria cedes Venetia to France, and invites the emperor's intervention with Prussia 4 July, "
- Empress of Mexico arrives at Paris 8 Aug. "
- Note to the Prussian government desiring rectification of the French frontier to what it was in 1814; declared by Prussia to be inadmissible Aug. "
- Resignation of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, foreign minister (succeeded by the marquis de Moustier) 2 Sept. "
- Inundations in the south; railways destroyed, Sept. "
- Pacific circular of the emperor sent to foreign courts 16 Sept. "
- Death of M. Thouvenel, formerly foreign minister, 18 Oct. "
- Commission appointed to inquire into the advisability of modifying the organisation of the army; the emperor president; report 30 Oct. "
- The French troops quit Rome 3-11 Dec. "
- Publication of letter from the comte de Chambord to his adherents in favour of the pope's temporal power, dated 9 Dec. "
- Commercial treaty with Austria signed 11 Dec. "
- General opposition to the army organisation plan published 12 Dec. "
- Richelieu's head, after many removals, deposited in the Sorbonne 17 Dec. "
- Imperial decree announcing political reforms; interpellation in the chambers; relaxation of the restriction on the press 19 Jan. 1867
- Ministerial changes; Rouher becomes minister of finance; Niel, of war, &c. Jan. "
- The chambers opened by the emperor 14 Feb. "
- Emile Girardin fined for libel in *La Liberté*, 7 March, "
- Severe speech of Thiers on foreign policy, 18 March, "
- International exhibition opened (see Paris), 1 April, "
- Resignation of Walewski, president of the chamber, 29 Mar.; succeeded by M. Schneider 11 April, "
- Scheme for organising the army rejected by committee May, "
- Paris visited by the czar, 1-12 June; and the king of Prussia 5-14 June, "
- Three provinces in Annam annexed to the French empire 25 June, "
- International conference at Paris respecting monetary currency 17 June-9 July, "
- The emperor distributes the prizes of the international exhibition 1 July, "
- Protectorate of France over Cambodia assured by treaty 15 July, "
- Law abolishing imprisonment for debt adopted by the senate 18 July, "
- Meeting of the emperors of France and Austria at Salzburg 18-21 Aug. "
- The emperor's letter recommending money to be expended in improving intercommunication by means of railways, canals, and roads, 15 Aug. "
- Emperor of Austria visits Paris 23 Oct.-2 Nov. "
- French troops enter Rome (see Rome) 30 Oct. "
- Garibaldi's defeated at Mentana 3 Nov. "
- Lord Lyons received as British ambassador 9 Nov. "
- Pacific and liberal speech of the emperor on opening the chambers 18 Nov. "
- "*Napoleon III. et l'Europe en 1867*," published, Nov. "
- During a debate in the legislative assembly, Rouher, the minister, says, "We declare that Italy shall never seize upon Rome" (the government supported by 238 votes to 17) 5 Dec. "
- 12 persons convicted for belonging to a secret seditious society about 24 Dec. "
- Friendly reception of foreign ministers 1 Jan. 1868
- New army bill (allowing 100,000 men to be added to the army annually; establishing a new national guard, &c.; giving the empire virtually an army of 1,200,000 men), passed in the *Corps législatif* (206 to 60) 1 Jan. "

Ten journals fined for printing comments on legislative debates . . . end of Jan. 1868
M. Magne announces a deficiency in the budget; and a loan for 17,600,000. . . 29 Jan. "
The army bill passes the senate—125 to 1 (Michel Chevalier, who spoke warmly against it), 30 Jan. "
becomes law . . . 4 Feb. "
The "Arcadians" (new ultra-conservative party) oppose the new press law; fierce debates on it, Feb. "
New press law passed in legislative chamber, 240 to 1 (M. Berryer) . . . March, "
"Les Titres de la Dynastie impériale" appeared, about 20 March, "
Riotous opposition to enlistments for "garde mobile" (new national guard) at Bordeaux, Toulon, and other towns . . . 20 March, *et seq.* "
Defeat of an attack on free trade in the chamber, May, "
New press law put in force; increasing facility for publishing new journals . . . June, "
The assembly closes . . . 30 July, "
Rocheport's weekly satirical pamphlet *La Lanterne*, suppressed; he and his printer condemned to fine and imprisonment, escapes to Belgium, Aug. "
M. Berryer, the advocate (born 1790) died, 29 Nov. "
Ministerial changes; marquis de la Valette, foreign minister, in room of De Moustier; Foreade de la Roquette minister of the interior . . . Dec. "
The *Moniteur* replaced by the *Journal officiel*, 1 Jan. 1869
Meeting of the assembly . . . 18 Jan. "
De Moustier dies . . . 5 Feb. "
Death of Lamartine (born Oct. 1792), 28 Feb.; of Troplong, president of the senate . . . 1 March, "
Dissolution of the legislative assembly of 1863, 26 April, "
Difference with Belgium respecting the Luxembourg railway settled . . . 27 April, "
Fierce election riots at Paris, 9 June; the emperor and empress ride boldly through the Boulevards, 11 June, "
The new legislative chamber meets; the opposition to the government more than trebled, 26 June, "
Message from the emperor announcing important political changes; introducing ministerial responsibility, &c., read 12 July; resignation of ministers, 13 July, "
New ministry: Foreade de la Roquette (interior); La Tour d'Auvergne (foreign); Chasseloup-Laubat, president, &c. . . 17 July, "
M. Rouher made president of the senate . . . 20 July, "
French Atlantic telegraph completely laid, 23 July, "
Marquis de la Valette appointed ambassador in London . . . July, "
The political changes announced to the senate, 5 Aug. "
Marshal Niel, war minister, aged 66 dies, 13 Aug. "
Centenary of the birth of Napoleon I; amnesty granted to political offenders; increased pensions to survivors of the grand army; troops reviewed by the imperial prince (the emperor ill), 15 Aug. "
Ultra-liberal speech of prince Napoleon Jerome in the senate . . . 1 Sept. "
New constitution promulgated . . . 10 Sept. "
Père Hyacinthe (name Loyson), popular Carmelite preacher at Paris, protests against papal infallibility and encroachments, and resigns by letter, 20 Sept. "
Great excitement at Paris through discovery of Tropmann's murder of the Kinck family at Pantin, about 10 Sept. "
Proposed meeting of republicans at Paris (did not take place) . . . 26 Oct., "
Agitation against free trade . . . Oct., Nov., Dec. "
Journey of the empress to the East; arrival at Constantinople, 13 Oct.; at Alexandria, 13 Nov. "
Firm and temperate manifesto of the left (ultra republican opposition) issued . . . about 16 Nov. "
Henri Rochefort (of *La Lanterne*) elected a deputy for Paris . . . 22 Nov. "
The chambers opened by the emperor with a liberal speech . . . 29 Nov. "
Resignation of ministers announced . . . 27 Dec. "
New liberal ministry formed by Emile Ollivier (justice); Daru (foreign); Le Bonif (war) . . . 3 Jan. 1870

Resignation of M. Haussmann, prefect of the Seine, about 6 Jan. 1870
Victor Noir, a journalist, killed by Pierre Bonaparte during an interview at Anteuil respecting a challenge sent to M. Rochefort . . . 10 Jan. "
Tropmann, the murderer, executed . . . 19 Jan. "
Great excitement amongst lower orders; prosecution of Rochefort for libel in his paper, the *Marseillaise*; he is sentenced to fine and imprisonment . . . 22 Jan. "
Barricades erected in Paris, and riots after the apprehension of Rochefort, 7 Feb.; soon quelled, 8, 9 Feb. "
Jules Favre's attack on the ministry in the chamber defeated (236 to 18) . . . 22 Feb. "
Charles, comte de Montalembert, eminent author, dies (see 1858) . . . 13 March, "
Trial of Pierre Bonaparte at Tours; acquitted (but ordered to pay 1000. to Noir's family); 21—27 March, "
Emperor's letter to Ollivier, agreeing to modification of the constitution of the senate . . . 22 March, "
Senatus consultum communicated to the senate, 28 March; adopted . . . 20 April, "
Ministerial crisis: resignation of Daru and other ministers opposing the proposed *plébiscite*, 10 April, "
Proclamation of the emperor respecting changes in the constitution . . . 24 April, "
Conspiracy against the emperor's life detected; Baurie (aged 22) and others arrested, about 30 April, "
Plébiscite to ascertain whether the people approve of above changes,—yes, 7,527,379; no, 1,530,909, 8 May, "
Ollivier ministry reconstructed, 13 April; duc de Grammont foreign minister . . . about 15 May, "
Rioting and barricades in Paris, 9, 10 May; about 100 arrested, many sentenced to imprisonment, 14 May, "
Speech by the emperor on receiving result of the *plébiscite* . . . 23 May, "
The Orleans princes address the legislative assembly, demanding their return to France, 19 June; opposed by 173 to 31 . . . 2 July, "
Discovery of a plot against the emperor's life, 5 July, "
Great excitement through the nomination of prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen for the Spanish throne; warlike speeches of the ministers, 5, 6, 7 July, "
The prince Leopold withdraws from candidature; guarantees required by France from Prussia refused; France decides to declare war against Prussia, 15 July; declaration signed . . . 17 July, "
[For events of the war, see *Franco-Prussian War*.]
The empress appointed regent . . . 23 July, "
The emperor joins the army . . . 28 July, "
Publication of the *Marseillaise* of Rochefort ceases, end of July, "
The government declare that they are only "at war with the policy of Bismarck" . . . 2 Aug. "
Great excitement in Paris through the false announcement of a great victory . . . 6 Aug. "
State of siege proclaimed in Paris after the great defeat of MacMahon at Werth . . . 7 Aug. "
Decrees for the enlargement of the national guard, appealing to patriotism and deprecating discord, 7, 8 Aug. "
At Blois, the conspirators against the emperor's life sentenced to long imprisonments . . . 8 Aug. "
Energetic measures taken for the defence of Paris; Changarnier offers his services to the emperor; well received . . . 8 Aug. "
The government appeals to France and Europe against Prussia . . . 8 Aug. "
Stormy debate in the *Corps législatif*; (M. de Kératry called on the emperor to abdicate; M. Guyot Montpeyroux said that the army were "lions led by asses"); resignation of Ollivier and his ministry . . . 9 Aug. "
New ministry formed: General Cousin-Montauban comte de Palikao (distinguished in the war with China), minister of war, chief; M. Chevreau, minister of the interior; M. Magne, minister of finance; M. Clément Duvernois, minister of commerce and agriculture; admiral Rigault de Genouilly, minister of marine; baron Jerome

David, minister of public works; prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, minister of foreign affairs; and others	10 Aug.	1870	The emperor Napoleon arrives at Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel	9.35 p. m. 5 Sept.	1870
ecree for the great augmentation of the army during the war, and appointing a "defence committee" for Paris	10 Aug.	"	The republican deputies in the Spanish cortes greet the republic	5 Sept.	"
The Orleans princes (the duc d'Aumale, prince de Joinville, and duc de Chartres), proffer their services in the army; declined	Aug.	"	Henri Rochefort added to the government	5 Sept.	"
Extraordinary sitting of the <i>Corps législatif</i> respecting the new sieves	Sunday, 14 Aug.	"	The red republican flag raised at Lyons	5 Sept.	"
Great disturbances at La Villette, a suburb of Paris; about 200 armed men attack the police, crying "Vive la République!" soon suppressed, and many arrested	14 Aug.	"	Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc arrive in Paris, 6 Sept.	6 Sept.	"
The government declare against any negotiations for peace	14 Aug.	"	Jules Favre, in a circular to French diplomatic representatives, while professing desire for peace, says, "We will not cede either an inch of our territories or a stone of our fortresses"	6 Sept.	"
Atrocious murder of M. Allain de Moneys, suspected of republicanism and Germanism; he was half killed by blows and then burnt to death by infuriated peasants at Hautefaye, Dordogne, not far from Bordeaux	16 Aug.	"	Proclamation of general Trochu, saying that the defence of the capital is assured	6 Sept.	"
General Trochu (Orleanist), energetic and able author of "l'Armée française en 1867," appointed governor of Paris, 17 Aug.: issues a stirring proclamation	18 Aug.	"	The police replaced by national guards	6 Sept.	"
A loan of 750 million francs announced,	21 Aug.	"	Proffered services of the Orleans princes again declined	6 Sept.	"
Frequent diplomatic conferences at the British embassy respecting mediation	about 22 Aug.	"	The imperial correspondence seized, about	7 Sept.	"
Confident statement of the national position by the ministry	23 Aug.	"	The government proclaim that to-day, as in 1792, the republic signifies the hearty union of the army and people for the defence of the country	7 Sept.	"
M. Thiers placed on the defence committee,	about 26 Aug.	"	The republic recognised by the United States,	8 Sept.	"
Decree of M. Trochu for the expulsion from Paris of all foreigners not naturalized	28 Aug.	"	The defence committee summon the king of Prussia to quit French territory without loss of time	8 Sept.	"
Death of count Flahault de la Billarderie, chancellor of the legion of honour, aged 85 (served under Napoleon I., Louis Philippe, and Napoleon III.),	31 Aug.	"	Reappearance of the <i>Marseillaise</i> : Rochefort resigns editorship, and disclaims connection on account of a violent article; the paper ceases to appear soon after	8 Sept.	"
Deputation from 10,000 persons call on Trochu to assume the government: he declines,	8 p.m., 3 Sept.	"	Decree convoking the constituent assembly, to be composed of 750 members (to be elected on 16 Oct.)	8 Sept.	"
The news of the final defeat of MacMahon near Sedan, and the surrender of the emperor and the remainder of MacMahon's army (90,000), to the king of Prussia announced by comte de Palikao to the legislative assembly! Jules Favre declares for defending France to the last gasp, attacks the Imperial dynasty, and proposes concentration of all power in the hands of general Trochu, amid profound silence	3.35 a.m., 4 Sept.	"	The imperial prince at Hastings, 7 Sept., joined by the empress	8 Sept.	"
The ruin of MacMahon's army announced in the <i>Journal officiel</i>	4 Sept.	"	Victor Hugo publishes an address to the Germans, appealing to their fraternal sentiments	9 Sept.	"
On the proposition of Thiers the chamber appoints a commission of government and national defence, and orders the convocation of a constituent assembly, and adjourns	3.10 p.m., 4 Sept.	"	Cattle plague began in Alsace and Lorraine	Sept.	"
At the resumption of the sitting of the assembly it is invaded by the crowd, demanding a republic; most of the deputies retire. Gambetta and other liberal members of the "left" proclaim the deposition of the Imperial dynasty and the establishment of a republic	4.15 p.m., 4 Sept.	"	The republic recognised by Spain, 8 Sept.; by Switzerland	9 Sept.	"
Last meeting of the senate; it declares adhesion to the emperor	4 Sept.	"	M. Thiers arrives in London on a mission from the government	13 Sept.	"
Proclamation of a "government of defence," general Trochu, president; MM. Léon Gambetta (interior), Jules Simon (public instruction), Jules Favre (foreign), Crémieux (justice), Jules Picard (finance), general Le Flo (war), Fourichon (marine), Magnin (agriculture), Dorian (public works), Etienne Arago (mayor of Paris), Kératy (police)	4 Sept.	"	Lyons said to be ruled by a "committee of safety;" red flag raised; reign of terror	13 Sept.	"
An informal meeting of the legislative assembly held, M. Thiers, president. M. Jules Favre reports to it the formation of the provisional government; some protest; Thiers recommends moderation, and the meeting retires,	evening, 4 Sept.	"	Letter from M. Pietri, private secretary to the emperor, stating that "his master has not a centime in foreign funds"	15 Sept.	"
The empress, the comte de Palikao, and other ministers secretly leave Paris and enter Belgium,	evening, 4 Sept.	"	Elections for constituent assembly ordered to take place on 2 Oct.	16 Sept.	"
Legislative chamber dissolved; senate abolished; regular troops and national guard fraternize; "perfect order reigns"	5 Sept.	"	The academies of the institute protest against the bombardment of the monuments, museums, &c., in Paris	16 Sept.	"
M. Favre calls on the United States of America for moral support	5 Sept.	"	Diplomatic circular from M. Jules Favre: he admits he has no claim on Prussia for disinterestedness; urges that statesmen should hesitate to continue a war in which more than 200,000 men have already fallen; announces that a freely elected assembly is summoned, and that the government will abide by its judgment, and that France, left to her free action, immediately asks the cessation of the war, but prefers its disasters a thousand times to dishonour. He admits that France has been wrong, and acknowledges its obligation to repair by a measure of justice the ill it has done	17 Sept.	"
			A government delegation at Tours under M. Crémieux, the minister of justice; the foreign ambassadors proceed there	18 Sept.	"
			Manifesto of the real republicans signed by general Cluseret, placarded in Paris	about 18 Sept.	"
			Bronze statues of Napoleon ordered to be made into cannon	about 19 Sept.	"
			Stern proclamation of Trochu respecting the cowardice of the Zouaves on 19 Sept.	20 Sept.	"
			M. Duruof in a post-balloon quits Paris with mail-bags, arrives at Evreux, and reaches Tours	23 Sept.	"
			The <i>Journal officiel</i> replaced by the <i>Moniteur universel</i> as the organ of the government,	about 23 Sept.	"
			Esquiers struggles to maintain order at Marseilles	24 Sept.	"
			Failure of the negotiations for peace between count Bismarck and Jules Favre; manifesto of the government at Tours, calling on the people to rise and either disavow the ministry or "fight to the bitter end;" the elections for the assembly suspended	Sept. 24	"

- All Frenchmen between 20 and 25 years of age prohibited leaving France . . . about 26 Sept. 1870
- Great enthusiasm in the provinces on the failure of the negotiations; "war to the knife" and *levée en masse* proclaimed by the prefects; efforts made to excite warlike ardour in Brittany by M. Cathelineau . . . 26, 27 Sept. "
- The duc d'Aumale consents to become a candidate for the representative assembly, and promises submission to the *de facto* government for defence . . . about 27 Sept. "
- Attempted insurrection of the red republicans at Lyons; order restored by national guards; general Cluseret disappears . . . 28 Sept. "
- Great order in Paris maintained by the national guard; report from surgeon-major Wyatt, . . . 28 Sept. "
- All between 21 and 40 to be organised as a national garde mobile; all men in arms placed at the disposal of the minister of war . . . 30 Sept. "
- The empress and her son residing at Camden-house, Chiselhurst, Kent . . . Sept. "
- The elections for the constituent assembly (753 members) ordered by the delegates at Tours to take place on 16 Oct. . . . 29 Sept.—1 Oct. "
- Proclamations of general Trochu for maintaining order in Paris . . . about 1 Oct. "
- Marseilles said to be unsettled: many arrested, . . . 1 Oct. "
- The elections deferred till they can be carried out throughout the whole extent of the republic, by order of the government at Paris . . . 1 Oct. "
- M. Crenieux becomes delegate minister of war at Tours in room of admiral Fourielon, still minister of marine . . . 3 Oct. "
- Gustave Flourens, heading five battalions of national guards, marches to the Hôtel de Ville and demands chassepots (not to be had) . . . 5 Oct. "
- Suppression of the schools of the "brethren of the Christian doctrine" by the republicans: much dissatisfaction . . . 8 Oct. "
- All Frenchmen under 60 years of age forbidden to quit France . . . 8 Oct. "
- M. Gambetta escapes from Paris in a balloon, 7 Oct.; arrives at Rouen and declares for "a pact with victory or death," 8 Oct.; arrives at Tours and becomes minister of war as well as of the interior . . . 9 Oct. "
- Address from the comte de Chambord, saying that his whole ambition is to found with the people a really national government . . . 9 Oct. "
- Battalions of amazons said to be forming in Paris . . . 12 Oct. "
- Blanqui, Gustave Flourens, Ledru-Rollin, Félix Pyat, and other red republicans defeated in their attempts to establish the commune at Paris to supersede the government, 10, 11 Oct.; reconciliation effected by Rochefort . . . about 14 Oct. "
- Riots at Honfleur: the people oppose the embarkation of cattle to England, 12 Oct.; similar riots at St. Malo . . . 15 Oct. "
- M. Edmond Adam, prefect of police; replacing M. de Kératry, sent on a foreign mission, . . . about 16 Oct. "
- M. de Kératry quits Paris in a balloon, 12 Oct.; at Madrid fails in obtaining assistance from Prim . . . 19, 20 Oct. "
- Marseilles disturbed by red republicans; Esquiros still in office . . . 19 Oct. "
- Publication of the imperial correspondence seized in the Tuileries . . . Oct. "
- Decree for a loan of 10,000,000*fr.* issued on behalf of the French government . . . 25 Oct. "
- The imperial guard suppressed . . . 26 Oct. "
- Circular of Gambetta stigmatising the surrender of Metz (on 27 Oct.) as a crime . . . 28 Oct. "
- Death of M. Baroche in Jersey . . . 30 Oct. "
- M. Thiers arrives in Paris with news of the surrender of Metz and the proposals for an armistice . . . 30 Oct. "
- Riots in Paris: general Trochu threatened; the principal members of the defence government imprisoned in the Hôtel de Ville; Ledru-Rollin, Victor Hugo, and Gustave Flourens, and others, established as a committee of public safety and of the commune of Paris, under the direction of M. Picard; the national guard releases the government, and order is restored . . . 31 Oct. "
- General Boyer, replying to Gambetta, says, "We capitulated with hunger" . . . 31 Oct. 1870
- The empress arrives at Wilhelmshöhe; interview of Bazaine with the emperor . . . 31 Oct. "
- Etienne Arago and other mayors of Paris resign, . . . 1 Nov. "
- Marshals Canrobert and Le Boen and many generals at Wilhelmshöhe . . . 1 Nov. "
- Proclamation of Gambetta calling on the army to avenge the dishonour at Metz . . . 1 Nov. "
- The government proclaim a *plébiscite* in Paris on 3 Nov. to ascertain whether the people maintain the power of the government of national defence . . . 1 Nov. "
- M. Rochefort, member of the defence government, resigns . . . 2 Nov. "
- Result of the *plébiscite*:—for the defence government, 557,976; against, 62,538 . . . 3 Nov. "
- Resignation of M. Esquiros at Marseilles, succeeded by M. Alphonse Gent . . . 3 Nov. "
- The ex-empress returned to Chiselhurst . . . 3 Nov. "
- Mobilisation of all able-bodied men between 20 and 40, ordered . . . 4 Nov. "
- Failure of the negotiations for an armistice . . . 6 Nov. "
- Félix Pyat and others arrested for the affair of 31 Oct. . . . 6 Nov. "
- "France can do nothing now but carry on with such courage and strength as remain to her a war *à outrance*."—Guizot. . . . 8 Nov. "
- Decree for melting some of the church-bells to make cannon . . . 10 Nov. "
- Alexander Dumas, novelist and dramatist, dies . . . 10 Dec. "
- The delegate government removed from Tours to Bordeaux . . . 11 Dec. "
- Murder of lieut. Arnaud at Lyons by the people for resisting them . . . 20 Dec. "
- Trial of 21 peasants for murder of M. Moneys (see 16 Aug.): 4 condemned to death; others to imprisonment . . . about 23 Dec. "
- Firm proclamation of Trochu at Paris . . . 30 Dec. "
- Gambetta at Bordeaux declares that the government only holds office for defence of the country; demonstration in honour of the republic . . . 1 Jan. 1871
- Foreigners not permitted to leave Paris by the Germans . . . 19 Jan. "
- Fierce speech of Gambetta at Lille, demanding continuance of the war . . . 22 Jan. "
- Disturbances at Paris suppressed by the army, . . . 23 Jan. "
- Resignation of Trochu; Vinoy made governor of Paris . . . 24 Jan. "
- Capitulation of Paris; armistice signed by Favre and Bismarck . . . 28 Jan. "
- Disavowed by Gambetta at Bordeaux . . . 31 Jan. "
- Manifesto of the duc d'Aumale in favour of a constitutional monarchy . . . 1 Feb. "
- Arrival of food from London to relieve Paris (see *Mansion-house*) . . . 3 Feb. "
- The defence government publish their reasons for capitulation (2,000,000 people in Paris with only ten days' provisions), 4 Feb.; and annul Gambetta's decree, 4 Feb.; he and his ministry resign, . . . 5, 6 Feb. "
- Railway accident between Bandoz and St. Nizaire; explosion of casks of gunpowder; 60 killed; about 100 wounded . . . 5 Feb. "
- Four murderers of M. Moneys (16 Aug. 1870) executed . . . 8 Feb. "
- Proclamation of Napoleon III. "Betrayed by fortune," he condemns the government of 4 Sept.; states that his government was four times confirmed in 20 years; submits to the judgment of time; saying: "that a nation cannot long obey those who have no right to command" . . . 8 Feb. "
- General election of a national assembly . . . 8 Feb. "
- M. F. P. J. Grévy elected president . . . Feb. "
- First meeting of the new national assembly, 12 Feb. "
- Supplementary armistice signed . . . 15 Feb. "
- Garibaldi resigns his election, 13 Feb.; Grévy elected president by 519 out of 538 . . . 16 Feb. "
- Termination of the war; the Belfort garrison (12,000) marches out with military honours, . . . 16 Feb. "
- "*Pact of Bordeaux*:" M. Thiers made chief of the executive power, by agreement of the different parties in the assembly, 17 Feb.; voted . . . 18 Feb. "
- Thiers ministry: Dufaure (justice); Jules Favre,

(foreign), Picard (interior), Jules Simon (public instruction), Lambrecht (commerce), gen. Leflo (war), admiral Pothuan (marine), De Larcy (public works) . . . 17 Feb. 1871

The French government recognised by the great powers of Europe . . . 18 Feb. "

The duc de Broglie appointed French minister at London . . . 21 Feb. "

Negotiations for peace between Thiers and Bismarck . . . 22, 23, 24 Feb. "

Preliminaries of a treaty of peace accepted by MM. Thiers and Favre, and 15 delegates of the national assembly at Versailles (cession of parts of Alsace and Lorraine, including Strasbourg and Metz, and payment of five milliards of francs—200,000,000*l.*) . . . 25 Feb.; signed . . . 26 Feb. "

Intense excitement in Paris . . . 27 Feb. "

Preliminaries of the treaty accepted by the assembly (546 to 107); the fall of the empire unanimously confirmed; and the emperor stigmatised . . . 1 Mar. "

A strong party of the national guard seize some cannons and transport them to Montmartre and Belleville, to defend themselves against the Germans entering Paris . . . 1 March, "

The emperor of Germany reviews about 100,000 of his troops at Longchamps near Paris, 1 March, "

About 30,000 Germans enter Paris, 1 March; remain 48 hours; depart . . . 3 March, "

Impeachment of the defence government demanded by the party of the left (Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Quinet, and others) . . . 6 March, "

The ex-emperor protests against his deposition, 6 March, "

The army of the north and other special army corps dissolved . . . 7-10 March, "

Meeting of national guard in Paris quelled, 10 March, "

The national assembly vote for removal to Versailles (461-104) . . . 10 March, "

Le Vengeur and four other violent journals suppressed in Paris by Vinoy . . . 11 March, "

Blanqui, Flourens, and others condemned for insurrection of 31 Oct. 1870 . . . 12 March, "

Central committee of republican confederation of national guards (termed "the government of the Buttes") meet; depose Vinoy and appoint Garibaldi general-in-chief . . . 15 March, "

Insurrection at Paris: the regular troops take possession of the Buttes Montmartre and Belleville, for the assembly; the national guard attempt to recover them; after a brief conflict the troops fraternise with the insurgents, who capture and shoot generals Lecomte and Clément Thomas, and take possession of the Hôtel de Ville; barricades erected in Belleville and other places; general Vinoy with the gendarmes retire across the Seine . . . 18 March, "

The insurgents nominate a central committee of the national guard, headed by Assy, a workman, which takes possession of public offices; Thiers issues a circular, enjoining obedience to the assembly . . . 19 March, "

The central committee order communal election in Paris, 19 March; and liberate about 11,000 political prisoners in Paris . . . 20 March, "

The national assembly meet at Versailles; propose conciliatory measures; and appoint a committee to support the government . . . 20 March, "

Napoleon III. arrives at Dover . . . 20 March, "

The *Journal des Débats* and other papers renounce the central committee . . . 20 March, "

The bank of France saved by the courage of the governor, marquis de Plœuc, and by the forbearance of citizen Beslay . . . 20 March, "

The assembly appeal to the nation and the army, 21 March, "

Requisitions levied on the Paris shop-keepers, 21 March, "

Unarmed demonstration of the Friends of Order; they are fired on by the insurgents; 10 killed, 20 wounded . . . 22 March, "

Lullier arrested by the central committee, 22 March, "

Admiral Saisset appointed commander of the national guard for the assembly . . . 23 March, "

The 69th regiment of the line retire to Versailles, 23 March, "

The central committee appoint some of their delegates generals . . . 24 March, "

The insurgents hold central Paris; Saisset returns to Versailles . . . 25 March, 1871

Municipal elections at Paris; 200,000 out of 500,000 vote; majority of two-thirds in favour of the insurgents . . . 26 March, "

The government of the commune proclaimed at the Hôtel de Ville . . . 28 March, "

Meeting of the conference for the peace at Brussels, 28 March, "

Gustave Flourens, Blanqui, and Félix Pyat now at the head of the movement: they propose revival of the system of the Italian republics of the middle ages . . . 29 March, "

The remission of part of the rents due by tenants ordered; the standing army to be named the national guard . . . 29 March, "

Reign of terror: "Paris has no longer liberty of the press, of public meeting, of conscience, or of person."—*Le Soir* . . . 1 April, "

Military operations commence 9 a.m.; action at Courbevoie; Flourens marches his troops to Versailles, *via* Rueil . . . 2 April, "

The corps d'armée of general Bergeret at the Rond Point, near Neuilly, stopped by the artillery of Mont Valérien; exchange of shot between Fort Issy and Fort Vanves, occupied by the insurgents, and Meudon . . . 3 April, "

General Duval made prisoner in the engagement at Châtillon and shot; death of Flourens at Chatou; Delescluze, Courmet, and Vernorel succeed Bergeret, Eudes, and Duval on the executive commission; Cluseret, delegate of war, and Bergeret, commandant of Paris forces . . . 4 April, "

Communist insurrection at Marseilles suppressed, 4 April, "

General Cluseret commences active operations; military service compulsory for all citizens under 40; the archbishop of Paris arrested . . . 5 April, "

Extension of action to Neuilly and Courbevoie; severe decree concerning complicity with Versailles, and arrest of hostages; Dombrowski succeeds Bergeret as commandant of Paris; the guillotine burnt on the Place Voltaire . . . 6 April, "

Federals abandon Neuilly, commission of barricades created and presided over by Gaillard Senior; military occupation of the railway termini by the insurgents . . . 8 April, "

Insurgents repulsed in an attempt to take Châtillon; forts Vanves and Montrouge disabled; Mont Valérien shells the Avenue des Ternes; Bergeret arrested by order of the commune, 9 April, "

Marshal MacMahon, commander-in-chief for the assembly, distributes his forces, and commences the investment of Fort Issy . . . 11 April, "

Versailles batteries established on Châtillon; the Orleans railway and telegraph cut; communications of the insurgents with the south intercepted; decree ordering the fall of the column Vendôme . . . 12 April, "

Publication of the reports of the sittings of the commune . . . 13 April, "

The redoubt of Gennevilliers taken; the troops of Versailles advance to the Château de Bécon, a post of importance; Assy at the bar of the commune . . . 14 April, "

The national assembly pass the new municipal bill (419-18) . . . 14 April, "

Complementary elections; organisation of a court-martial under the presidency of Rossel, chief officer of the staff . . . 16 April, "

Capture and fortification of the Château de Bécon by the Versailles troops . . . 17 April, "

Station and houses at Asnières taken by the army of Versailles . . . 18 April, "

The communists appeal to the nation . . . 19 April, "

Bagnex occupied by the Versailles; reorganisation of commissions; Eudes appointed inspector-general of the southern forts; transfers his quarters from Montrouge to the palace of the Legion of Honour . . . 20 April, "

The Versailles batteries at Breteuil, Brimborion, Meudon, and Moulin de Pierre trouble the federal fort Issy, and battery between Bagneux and Châtillon shells fort Vanves; truce at Neuilly from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; the inhabitants of Neuilly enter Paris by the Porte des Ternes, 25 April, "

- Capture of Les Moulineaux, outpost of the insurgents, by the troops, who strongly fortify themselves on the 27th and 28th . . . 26 April, 1871
- Cemetery and park of Issy taken by the Versaillais in the night; freemasons make a new attempt at reconciliation; the commune levies a sum of two millions of francs from the railway companies, 29 April, "
- A flag of truce sent to fort Issy by the Versaillais, calling upon the federals to surrender; general Eudes puts fresh troops in the fort, and takes the command; Cluseret imprisoned at Mazas by order of the commune; Rossel appointed provisional delegate of war . . . 30 April, "
- The Versaillais take the station of Clamart and the Château of Issy; creation of the committee of public safety; members: Antoine Arnault, Léo Mellet, Ravnier, Félix Pyat, Charles Gérardin; alleged massacre of communist prisoners, 1 May, "
- Lacretelle carries the redoubt of Moulin Saquet, 3 May, "
- Colonel Rossel appointed to the direction of military affairs, defines the military quarters of Dombrowski, La Cécilia, Wroblewski, Bergeret, and Eudes . . . 5 May, "
- Central committee of the national guard charged with administration of war; the Chapelle expiatoire condemned to destruction—the materials to be sold by auction . . . 5 May, "
- Concert at the Tuileries in aid of the ambulances. Suppression of newspapers . . . 6 May, "
- Battery of Montretout (70 marine guns) opens fire; Thiers exhorts the Parisians to rise against the commune . . . 8 May, "
- Morning: insurgents evacuate the fort Issy; the committee of public safety renewed; members: Ravnier, Antoine Arnault, Gambon, Eudes, Delescluze; Rossel resigns . . . 8 May, "
- Treaty of peace with Germany signed at Frankfurt, 10 May, "
- Cannon from the fort Issy taken to Versailles; decree for the demolition of M. Thiers' house; Delescluze appointed delegate of war . . . 10 May, "
- Thiers opposed; offers to resign; the assembly vote confidence in him (495-10) . . . 11 May, "
- Troops take possession of the Couvent des Oiseaux at Issy, and the Lycéum at Vanves; Auber, the composer, dies, aged 89 . . . 12 May, "
- Triumphal entry of the troops into Versailles with flags and cannon taken from the convent; evacuation of the village of Issy completed; fort Vanves taken by the troops . . . 13 May, "
- Vigorous cannonade from the batteries of Courbevoie, Bécon, Asnières, on Levallois and Clichy; both villages evacuated; commencement of the demolition of house of M. Thiers . . . 14 May, "
- Report of the re-arnament of Montmartre . . . 15 May, "
- The column Vendôme overthrown . . . 16 May, "
- Secession from the communist government; a central club formed; a battalion of women formed, 17 May, "
- Stringent conscription in Paris . . . about 17 May, "
- Silver ornaments in churches seized; explosion of a cartridge factory near the Champ de Mars; above 100 killed . . . 17 May, "
- The assembly adopt the treaty of peace . . . 18 May, "
- Rochefort brought a prisoner to Versailles; last sitting of the commune . . . 21 May, "
- Noon, explosion of the powder magazine of the Manège d'Etat-Major (staff riding-school); the hostages transferred from Mazas to La Roquette; Assy arrested in Paris by the Versaillais; the assembly votes the re-erection of the column Vendôme; M. Ducatel, at the risk of his life, having signalled that the way was clear, the Versailles troops enter Paris by the gates of St. Cloud and Montrouge, 2 p.m., 21 May; take possession of the south and west, and about 10,000 prisoners, after some conflicts . . . 22 May, "
- Montmartre taken by Douai and Ladmirault; death of Dombrowski. Morning: Assy arrives at Versailles; execution of gendarmes and Gustave Chaudey at the prison of Sainte-Pélagie. Night: the Tuileries set on fire; Delescluze and the committee of public safety hold permanent sittings at the Hôtel de Ville . . . 23 May, "
- Morning: Palais Royal, Ministry of Finance, Hôtel de Ville, &c., set on fire. 1 p.m. the powder magazine at the Palais du Luxembourg blown up; the committee of public safety organise detachments of fusée-bearers; petroleum pumped into burning buildings; Raoul Rigault shot in the afternoon by the soldiers. Evening: execution in the prison of La Roquette of the archbishop, abbé Deguerry, president Bonjean, and 64 others, hostages . . . 24 May, 1871
- The forts Montrouge, Hautes-Bruyères, Bicêtre evacuated by the insurgents; the death of Delescluze reported; executions in the Avenue d'Italie of the Pères Dominicans of Arcueil, 25 May, "
- 16 priests and 38 gendarmes shot at Belleville by the insurgents; many women fighting, and casting petroleum into fires, shot . . . 26, 27 May, "
- The Buttes Chaumont, the heights of Belleville, and the cemetery of Père Lachaise carried by the troops; taking of the prison of La Roquette by the marines; deliverance of 169 hostages; the investment of Belleville complete; last position captured by MacMahon; fighting ends, 5 p.m., 28 May, "
- Federal garrison of Vincennes surrendered at discretion . . . 29 May, "
- Reported results of seven days' fighting in Paris: regular troops, 877 killed, 645 wounded, 183 missing; insurgents, about 50,000 dead, 25,000 prisoners; nearly all the leaders killed or prisoners; about a fourth part of Paris destroyed 22-27 May; Estimated loss of property through the insurrection, 32,000,000l. . . April, May, "
- Thiers' decree for disarming Paris and abolishing the National Guard of the Seine . . . 29 May, "
- Victor Hugo expelled from Belgium . . . 30 May, "
- Reported wholesale execution of prisoners by the marquis de Gallifet; Paris put under martial law; about 50,000 insurgents still at large . . . 30 May, "
- Severe letter from prince Napoleon Jérôme to Jules Favre, dated . . . 31 May, "
- Changes in the ministry; resignation (and reappointment of some) of those who had been members of the government of defence . . . 6 June, "
- Solemn funeral of Darboy, archbp. of Paris . . . 7 June, "
- Abrogation of the laws of proscription by the assembly (484-103); elections of the duc d'Aumale and the prince de Joinville declared valid . . . 8 June, "
- Important speech of Thiers for maintaining the republic at present . . . 8 June, "
- Imposition of new taxes (463,000,000 francs) and a loan proposed by M. Poyet-Quertier . . . 12 June, "
- Gen. Trochu's powerful speech defending the "government of national defence" . . . 13, 14 June, "
- Army of reserve ordered to be dissolved . . . 14 June, "
- Financial measures of M. Poyet-Quertier opposed by Dufaure and the free-traders about 14 June, "
- Theatres and public places reopened in Paris about 20 June, "
- Letter from M. Guizot to M. Grévy recommending political moderation to all parties, and maintenance of the present government, published . . . 22 June, "
- The loan of 2 milliards francs (80,000,000l.) decreed 26 June; subscription opened, 27 June; about 4 milliards subscribed for in France alone 28 June
- 132 members elected for the assembly; includes Gambetta, and a few legitimists and Bonapartists; the rest support the government . . . 2 July, "
- Letter from the comte de Chambord at Chambord, professing devotion to France, and adhesion to modern policy and liberality; but declining to give up the white flag of Henry IV.; he retires to Germany to avoid all pretext for agitation, dated 5 July, "
- The government said to have 500 votes in the assembly; bill for new taxes passed (483 to 5) . . . 8 July, "
- 20,000,000l. part of the indemnity, paid to the Germans . . . about 14 July, "
- Prince Napoleon Jérôme expelled from France (at Havre) . . . 15 July, "
- M. Devienne, president of the court of cassation, acquitted of blame for settling disputes relative to an imperial scandal (in Nov. 1866) . . . 21 July, "
- Jules Favre, foreign minister, resigns about 23 July; succeeded by Charles de Remusat about 3 Aug. "
- Full compensation for losses claimed by the invaded

- provinces refused by Thiers, who acknowledges no debt, but proposes to act generously . . . Aug. 1871
- Trial of communist prisoners at Paris, begun about 8 Aug. "
- Great dissensions in the assembly between the monarchists and republican parties; resignation of Thiers not accepted, 24 Aug.; prolongation of his power and the sovereign and constituent authority of the assembly voted (443 to 227) about 25 Aug. "
- Thiers' powers prolonged, and nominated president of the French republic by the assembly; to continue till the assembly shall terminate its labours; (the Rivet-Vitet proposition), 491-93 31 Aug. "
- French postage increased . . . Sept. "
- Société de Prévoyance established to counteract the *Internationale*; becomes permanent . . . Sept. "
- Ferré and Lullier sentenced to death, others to transportation or imprisonment, 2 Sept.; 3 women (pétroleuses) sentenced to death for throwing petroleum on fires . . . 5 Sept. "
- Bill for making the whole nation bear the losses of the invaded provinces adopted by the assembly 6 Sept. "
- Rossel, communist general, sentenced to death 8 Sept. "
- Message from Thiers to the assembly; consideration of the budget adjourned 12 Sept.; read 13 Sept. "
- Disarmament of the national guard begun at Lyons, &c. . . 14 Sept. "
- Bill introduced concerning treaty with Germany relating to tariff on goods from Alsace and Lorraine, and the reducing German troops in France to 50,000 men, 14 Sept.; adopted by the assembly (533-37); the session declared closed, 2 a.m. 17 Sept. "
- Courts-martial on communists go on . . . Sept. "
- "Permanent Committee" of 25 of different parties appointed by the assembly to watch over the course of the government during the recess (17 Sept.-4 Dec.) . . . 15 Sept. "
- 25,000 communists yet to be tried; about half to be set free . . . 15 Sept. "
- Evacuation of Paris forts by the Germans begun about 20 Sept. "
- Rochefort (of "*La Lanterne*" and "*Le Mot d'Ordre*") sentenced to life-imprisonment . . . 21 Sept. "
- Difficulty in settling the Alsace and Lorraine treaty . . . 21 Sept. "
- M. Poney-Quertier, the French finance minister, arrives at Berlin . . . 8 Oct. "
- M. Lambrecht, minister of the interior, dies suddenly, 8 Oct.; succeeded by M. Casimir Perier 10 Oct. "
- Tranquil election of above 2000 general councillors Oct. "
- Convention for evacuation of 6 departments, and finance convention of Alsace and Lorraine signed, 12 and 13 Oct.; exchanged . . . 21 Oct. "
- Count Benedetti publishes an apology, attacking the Prussian government; count Bismarck replies (in "*Official Journal*") disproving his assertions 22 Oct. "
- Dispute with Tunis settled . . . about 25 Oct. "
- Prince Napoleon resigns his seat in the council-general of Corsica; and denounces intimidation 28 Oct. "
- Insurrection in Algeria ended Nov. "
- Eight of the murderers of generals Leconte and Thomas condemned 18 Nov. "
- Rossel, Ferré, and Bourgeois, communist leaders, shot at Satory in presence of 3000 soldiers 28 Nov. "
- Gaston Crémieux executed at Marseilles . . . 30 Nov. "
- Territory held by Germans put into state of siege 4 Dec. "
- Meeting of the national assembly . . . 4 Dec. "
- Sixteen political parties said to exist . . . Dec. "
- Thiers reads his message to the assembly; deprecates free trade, but proposes moderate protection of French manufactures . . . 7 Dec. "
- Sharp despatch from count Bismarck in reference to the acquittal of murderers of Germans at Mehn and Paris . . . 7 Dec. "
- After some discussion with M. Thiers, the duc d'Aumale and prince de Joinville take their seats in the assembly . . . 19 Dec. "
- A committee of the assembly decide against the assembly removing to Paris . . . 22 Dec. "
- Joseph Lemettré condemned to death for 27 crimes (chiefly atrocious murders) . . . 23 Dec. 1871
- Income-tax proposed and negatived . . . 28 Dec. "
- Vautram, a government candidate, elected deputy for Paris, and not Victor Hugo . . . 7 Jan. 1872
- The duc de Persigny dies . . . 12 Jan. "
- Long debate in the assembly; opposition to the proposed taxes on raw materials; government defeated (377-307) . . . 19 Jan. "
- Resignation of Thiers and the ministry opposed by the assembly; M'Mahon writes that the army will respect the orders of a majority of the assembly, but not obey dictatorship; Thiers resumes office 20 Jan. "
- Death of Arlès Dufour, of Lyons, St. Simonian and free-trader . . . about 22 Jan. "
- The government taxes voted . . . 22 Jan. "
- Conviction of the assassins of archbishop Darboy and others (on 24 May, 1871), 1 to death 23 Jan. "
- Manifesto of the comte de Chambord; his mind unchanged; he will not become a legitimate king by revolution . . . 29 Jan. "
- Abrogation of the commercial treaties with Great Britain and Belgium determined on . . . Feb. "
- Sardou's play, "*Rabagas*," satirising the radicals; causes much excitement . . . 1 Feb. "
- Proposed return of the assembly to Paris negatived (377-318); resignation of Casimir Perier, minister of the interior . . . 2 Feb. "
- League for commercial liberty formed . . . 2 Feb. "
- Five communists sentenced to death for murder of the Dominicans on 25 May . . . 17 Feb. "
- Blanqui condemned to transportation to a fortified prison . . . about 17 Feb. "
- M. Rouher elected a member of the assembly about 15 Feb. "
- Universal subscription to pay the indemnity to the Germans begins . . . Feb. "
- Manifesto in favour of a constitutional monarchy signed by about 280 of the "*Right*," about 21 Feb. "
- Assassins of generals Leconte and Clément Thomas executed . . . 22 Feb. "
- Janvier de la Motte, a prefect, prosecuted for forgery, &c., by government, acquitted; M. Poney-Quertier, who gives evidence in his favour, resigns, about 5 March, "
- Joseph Lemettré executed . . . 5 March, "
- The treaty of commerce with Great Britain (1860), denounced (to cease in 12 months) . . . 15 March, "
- War budget of 27,000,000. (formerly 10,000,000.) proposed . . . March, "
- Publishers of "*Figaro*" convicted of libel against general Trochu; moderate punishment . . . 2 April, "
- Abolition of passports for British subjects announced . . . 10 April, "
- Law against the International Society placarded 22 April, "
- In a letter, the ex-emperor takes upon himself the whole responsibility of the surrender at Sedan 12 May, "
- Rouher in the assembly repels the duc d'Audiffret Pasquier's severe attack on the empire 21 May, "
- Three more condemned communists shot . . . 25 May, "
- The duc d'Aumale speaks in the chamber in favour of the army organisation bill . . . 28 May, "
- Marshal Vaillant dies . . . 4 June, "
- Thiers threatens to resign at opposition in the chamber . . . about 9 June, "
- Interview of delegates of the majority (the right) in the assembly with Thiers (respecting his policy); much censured . . . 20 June, "
- Budget for 1873; deficiency, 4,800,000.; 8,000,000. to be raised; Thiers advocates duty on raw materials, and opposes income-tax . . . 26 June, *et seq.* "
- The majority in the assembly propose MacMahon as president in room of Thiers . . . July, "
- New convention between Germany and France respecting speedy payment of the indemnity and evacuation of territory, signed . . . 29 June, "
- Anniversary of the destruction of the Bastille celebrated by public dinners; important moderate speech by Gambetta at Ferté-sous-Jouarre, 14 July, "
- Announcement of a public loan of 120,000,000. at 6½ per cent. . . 26 July, "
- Three communists (murderers of hostages) executed at Satory . . . 25 July, "
- The loan subscribed for, nearly 12 times the amount, chiefly in France . . . July, "

Thiers' financial measures carried (taxes on raw materials, &c.); the session of the assembly closed 3 Aug. 1872
 Meeting of Guizot and Thiers at Val Richer 11 Sept. "
 Three more communist murderers shot at Satory 15 Sept. "
 Arrest of Edmond About at Saverne, by the Germans, on account of a newspaper article (written Oct. 1871), 14 Sept.; released 21 Sept. "
 Attempted celebration of the anniversary of the establishment of the first French republic; banquet at Chambéry stopped 22 Sept. "
 M. Thiers and the ministry in Paris 15 Sept. "
 Progress of Gambetta in the south; violent speech at Grenoble against Thiers 27 Sept. "
 Pilgrimage of about 20,000 persons to the grotto of the Virgin Mary at Lourdes, on account of alleged miracles (the Virgin was said to have appeared to two girls, 14 Feb. 1858). 6 Oct. "
 Report that the Russian minister remonstrated on Gambetta's speech at Grenoble 10 Oct. "
 The supreme council of war constituted; includes MacMahon, Canrobert, duc d'Aumale, and other eminent generals; first meeting, Thiers present 9 Oct. "
 Prince Napoleon and princess Clothilde come to Paris; expelled by order of the government (he protests) 12 Oct. "
 Letter from the comte de Chambord to M. de la Rochette, protesting against a republic, and asserting that France can be saved by a monarchy alone; that she is catholic and monarchical, and cannot, therefore, perish; dated 15 Oct. "
 Elections for vacancies in the assembly; radical republicans mostly elected 20 Oct. "
 The Germans evacuate Haute Marne and other departments 10 Oct., Nov. "
 Banquet of the monarchical party at Bordeaux 31 Oct. "
 New commercial treaty with Great Britain signed at London 5 Nov. "
 Re-assembly of the national assembly, 11 Nov.; Thiers in his message declares that the republic is the legal government; and that to exist it must be conservative; and proposes changes 12 Nov. "
 Service of prayer on behalf of the assembly 17 Nov. "
 Fruitless attack of general Changarnier on Thiers' policy and Gambetta's speech at Grenoble; motion to pass to order of the day; majority for government, 150; (300 did not vote) 18 Nov. "
 The result becomes the law of 19 Nov. "
 M. Kerdrel proposes a commission to consider Thiers' proposals for changes; adopted 19 Nov. "
 Thiers threatens to resign; crisis 19, 20 Nov. "
 Report of the commission read by M. Batbie, claiming the right of the assembly to frame a constitution with a responsible ministry; the president not to speak in the assembly, &c.; he advocated "gouvernement de combat" 26 Nov. "
 Amendment proposed by Dufaure, minister of justice, accepting ministerial responsibility, rejected by the committee 28 Nov. "
 M. Thiers addresses the assembly; declares he prefers the English to the American system; but that a monarchy in France is at present impossible; that he is faithful to the republic; and that he wishes to render it conservative; and that he has for two years served his country with boundless devotion; Dufaure's amendment carried by 370-334 (union of royalists with Bonapartists against the radicals) 29 Nov. "
 Vote of censure on the home minister (Lanfranc) carried; 305-299; he resigns 30 Nov. "
 Agitation respecting the appointment of the commission of 30, proposed by Dufaure; it consists of 10 for the right, 11 for the government, 6 Dec.; changes in the ministry announced 8 Dec. "
 Manifesto of the left, proposing a dissolution of the assembly by legal means 10 Dec. "
 Negatively by the assembly (490-201) 14 Dec. "
 Powerful speech of Thiers to the commission of 30 16 Dec. "
 Execution of Poitevin, a traitor 23 Dec. "
 Debt (before the war, about 460,500,000)—748,700,000. Dec. "
 Illness of the ex-emperor 4 Jan. 1873 "
 Meeting of the national assembly 6 Jan. "
 Death of Napoleon III. at Chislehurst 9 Jan. "

Bonapartist manifesto: "the emperor is dead, but the empire is living and indestructible" 15 Jan. 1873
 The "30 committee" considering Tallon's project for a constitution 15 Jan. "
 Three communist murderers shot at Satory 22 Jan. "
 Reported recognition of the comte de Chambord as King by the Orleans princes 26 Jan. "
 Powerful speech of Thiers before the commission of 30 against their proposed changes 2 Feb. "
 The commission of 30 close their meetings 8 Feb. "
 Letter of the comte de Chambord published; destroys all hopes of the fusion of the Bourbons 1 Feb. "
 Debate begins on the report of the commission, which reserves the legislative rights of the present assembly, and the adherence to the provisional state in accordance with the "pacte de Bordeaux," 27 Feb.; powerful speech of Thiers in favour of this "truce of parties," adopted (475-199) 4 March, "
 Convention for the total evacuation of the departments in Sept. on payment of indemnity, signed at Berlin 15 March, "
 Declaration in the assembly "that M. Thiers has deserved well of his country" 17 March, "
 M. Grévy resigns the presidency on account of the conduct of the party of the right, 2 April; M. Buffet, a liberal Bonapartist, elected in opposition to Martel the government candidate, 4 April, "
 M. Barodet, radical, ex-mayor of Lyons, elected member of the assembly for Paris by a large majority over the minister de Remusat 27 April, "
 Changes in the ministry:—Casimir Périer, interior; W. H. Waddington, of Cambridge, public instruction (in room of De Goulard and Jules Simon) 18 May, "
 Meeting of the national assembly, 10 May; the government introduce their constitutional bills, 21 May; the duc de Broglie leads an attack on the government, 23 May; speech of Thiers; the government defeated (362-348) at a sitting, 2 p.m., 24 May, "
 Resignation of Thiers and his ministry accepted (368-339), 24 May; marshal McMahon, duc de Magenta (born 1808) elected president of the republic by 390 votes (the left did not vote); he accepts the office, declaring his independence of party, 24 May; in his message to the assembly he says, "The post in which you have placed me is that of a sentinel, who has to watch over the integrity of your sovereign power." 26 May, "
 The duc de Broglie chief of the new ministry 26 May, "
 General Ladmirault succeeds MacMahon in the command of the army of Versailles 3 June, "
 Private circular of the minister to prefects requesting them to sound newspapers of his department; censured in the assembly 11 June, "
 The assembly (by a large majority) order the prosecution of Ranc, formerly a communist, now deputy for Lyons 19 June, "
 Visit of the Shah 5 July, "
 Grand review of the renovated army at Paris, and assembly prorogued 10 July, "
 Renewal of the Anglo-French treaty of 23 Jan. 1860 (till 30 June, 1877); signed 24 July; ratified 29 July, "
 Evacuation of all the French territories by the Germans, except Verdun, by 2 Aug. "
 Fusion of the Legitimists and Orleansists; after an interview of the comte de Paris with the comte de Chambord; the latter recognised as chief 5 Aug. "
 Odilon-Barrot died 6 Aug. "
 The imperial prince Napoleon declares the policy of his family to be "Everything by the people for the people" 15 Aug. "
 Last instalment of 10,000,000. of the indemnity of 200,000,000. paid 5 Sept. "
 About 2,700 communists yet to be disposed of Sept. "
 Verdun quitted by the Germans 13 Sept. "
 The last quitted the French territory 16 Sept. "
 Duc Decazes ambassador for London Oct. "
 Letter from comte de Chambord to the vicomte de Rodez-Benavent; not explicit; shows tendency to concession; says, "I want the co-operation of all, and all have need of me" Sept. 19 Sept. "

Prince Napoleon Jerome joins the republican party, 26 Sept. 1873

Letter from Thiers to mayor of Nancy, censuring the fusionists, who "without the consent of France pretend to decide upon her destinies" 29 Sept. "

France divided into 18 new military regions; 18 generals appointed 30 Sept. "

Trial of marshal Bazaine, late commander of the army of the Rhine in 1870, for alleged treachery and misconduct at Metz; duc d'Aumale president of the court; begins 6 Oct. "

Changes in the ministry; duc Decazes foreign and Changarnier war minister 6 Oct. "

Rouher's letter to the Bonapartists against the monarchists 9 Oct. "

M. Remusat and 3 other republicans elected deputies 12 Oct. "

Ranc condemned to death in contumaciam 13 Oct. "

M. Lemoine (in the *Journal des Débats*) says "The partisans of an absolute monarchy make a *tabula rasa* of history; for them nothing has occurred. If that be so, nothing will return" 15 Oct. "

Manifesto of the monarchists proposing restoration of the monarchy, guaranteeing all necessary liberties, &c. 18 Oct. "

M. Léon Say and the left centre decline negotiation with the monarchists; who threaten abstention in the next elections, if successfully opposed 23 Oct. "

Letter from the comte de Chambord to M. Chesnelong; he says, "I retract nothing, and curtail nothing of my previous declarations. I do not wish to begin a reign of reparation by an act of weakness; if enfeebled to-day, I should be powerless to-morrow; I am a necessary pilot; the only one capable of guiding the ship to port, because I have for it a mission of authority." dated 27 Oct. "

M. Léon Say and the left centre say the moment has arrived for the organisation of a conservative republic 30 Oct. "

Meeting of national assembly; message from marshal MacMahon, requesting increased and prolonged power (ten years); this referred to a committee of 15; voted urgent (by 360 to 350) 5 Nov. "

M. Buffet re-elected president 6 Nov. "

Conspiracy at Autun to seize marchioness MacMahon; offenders convicted 7 Nov. "

Eight of the committee vote for prolongation of MacMahon's presidency for five years after date of meeting of the next legislature, under existing conditions till the passing of constitutional laws; the others vote for ten years' prolongation without conditions 13 Nov. "

M. Laboulaye's report of the committee laid before the assembly; MacMahon's message suggesting 7 years' prolongation of his powers 17 Nov. "

Warm debate in the assembly; majority of 68 for ministers, 18 Nov.; 7 years' power voted to marshal MacMahon (383-317), 19 Nov.; decree 20 Nov. "

Incognito visit of the comte de Chambord to Paris about 20 Nov. "

Ministry resigns, 20 Nov.; re-constituted; duc de Broglie, minister of interior; duc Decazes, foreign minister; announced 26 Nov. "

Committee of 30 for constitutional changes, completed 4 Dec. "

Holds its first meeting, Batbie, president 5 Dec. "

Embassy to London declined by Guizot; accepted by the duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia Dec. "

Bazaine's trial ends; he is found guilty of capitulating with his army (of 170,000 men) in the open field; of negotiating dishonourably with the enemy, and surrendering a fortified place; sentence, death and degradation, 10 Dec.; commuted to 20 years' imprisonment 12 Dec. "

Peaceful republican demonstration in Paris at the funeral of Victor Hugo's second son, François, 28 Dec. "

Meeting of the assembly; majority against the nomination of mayors bill, through the legitimists (268-226), 8 Jan.; the ministry resign, 9 Jan.; vote of confidence in the ministry (379 to 329), 12 Jan.; the ministers resume office 13 Jan. 1874

Vote for ministers on the nomination of mayors bill (341-336) 17 Jan. "

The Ultramontane newspaper, *L'Univers* (edited by M. L. Veuillot), suspended for 2 months for attacks on Italy and Germany, about 19 Jan. 1874

Nomination of mayors bill passed, 21 Jan.; many mayors replaced Feb. "

A person calls himself comte Albert de Bourbon, and claims to be son of Louis XVII.; his claim rejected 27 Feb. "

Ledru-Rollin and Lepetit elected members of the national assembly 1 March, "

New electoral law presented by the committee; about 3 millions disfranchised 11 March, "

Demonstration at Chiselhurst on prince Louis Napoleon's coming of age (at 18); 6000 Frenchmen present; he says that he waits the result of the 8th plébiscite 16 March, "

Gabriel Hugelmann, political spy and swindler, convicted and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment 25 March, "

Ferrand, contractor (made about 80,000l. during war), fined and imprisoned, about 25 March, "

Proposal of Dahirel, legitimist, of a law enacting that on 1 June the assembly should vote for either a monarchy or republic, negative (330-256) 27 March, "

Assembly adjourns to 12 May 28 March, "

Two republican deputies elected 29 March, "

Reported escape of Rochefort, the communist, from New Caledonia announced 30 March, "

Death of Beulé, ex-minister 4 April, "

Newspapers warned not to attack the septennate 12 April, "

Clément Duvernois, ex-imperial minister, arrested for suspected fraud 14 April, "

The assembly meets, 12 May; the ministry defeated on electoral law (381-317), resigns 16 May, "

M. Goulard failing to form a ministry, the president re-appoints the former without Broglie; nominal head, gen. De Cissey 22 May, "

Prince Hohenlohe, the new German ambassador, received by the president; mutual professions of peace 23 May, "

Rochefort and other communists arrive at San Francisco announced 21 May, "

Bourgoing, a Bonapartist, elected for Nièvre (asserted that he was devoted to the marshal) 24 May, "

Thiers addresses some Gironde friends; refers to the failure of his opponents; and recommends dissolution of the assembly 24 May, "

Electoral bill; assembly pass to second reading (393-318) 1 June, "

Ledru-Rollin's speech a failure 3 June, "

Hot disputes between republicans and Bonapartists; left centre demand the establishment of the republic, or dissolution of the assembly 8, 9 June, "

Bonnard, communist, condemned for murder, 25 Feb., shot 6 June, "

Electoral bill; age of electors fixed at 21, not 25 (defeat of ministry) 10 June, "

Gambetta having called the Bonapartists "*miserables*," is struck at a railway station by comte de Sainte Croix, 11 June, who is condemned to fine and imprisonment 13 June, "

Casimir Périer (leader of left centre) moves for recognition of the republic; MacMahon president till 20 Nov. 1880, and revision of the constitution; voted "urgent" (345-341) 14, 15 June, "

Duc de Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia's motion for restoration of the legitimate monarchy negatived; he resigns British embassy 15 June, "

Rochefort in London 19 June, "

The "fusion" between legitimists and Orléanists ended; conflict now between republicans and Bonapartists June, f., "

Grand review of 60,000 men at Longchamps, near Paris 28 June, "

In his order of the day, marshal MacMahon declares that with the army he will maintain the authority of the land for the seven years 29 June, "

Casimir Périer's motion negatived by commission of thirty 29 June, "

Manifesto from comte de Chambord, saying, "France has need of monarchy. My birth has made me your king. The Christian and French monarchy is in its very essence limited (*tempérée*). It admits of the existence of two

chambers: one nominated by the sovereign, the other by the nation. . . I do not wish for those barren parliamentary struggles, whence the sovereign too frequently issues powerless and enfeebled. . . I reject the formula of foreign importation, which all our national traditions repudiate, with its king who reigns and does not govern."—Signed, Henri V. . . 2 July, 1874
L'Union, "legitimist paper, suspended for publishing the above . . . 4 July, "
 f. Gouillard, ex-minister, dies . . . 4 July, "
 Debate on the manifesto; legitimists defeated; ministers defeated on a motion in favour of the septennate, resign (368-331); their resignation not accepted by the marshal . . . 8 July, "
 le states, in a message to the assembly, his determination to maintain the law of 20 Nov., and exhorts them to pass the constitutional laws . . . 9 July, "

Figaro suspended for 15 days for attacking the assembly . . . 11 July, "
 Reports of committee, by Ventavon (the bill proposes maintenance of the authority of the president of the republic; ministerial responsibility; two legislative assemblies; dissolution of the chamber of deputies by the president; &c.), suspended . . . 16 July, "
 Casimir Périer's motion for a republic rejected (375-333) . . . 23 July, "
 Fallouville's motion for dissolution of the assembly rejected (374-332) . . . 23 July, "
 The assembly adjourns (to 30 Nov.) . . . 5 Aug. "
 Marshal Bazaine escapes from the Isle of Ste. Marguerite (see Dec. 1873) 10 p.m. [His wife asserted that he descended by an old gutter by means of a knotted rope; was received into a boat by her and her nephew, Alvarez de Rul, and conveyed to the steamer *Baron Ricasola*, which landed him at Genoa] . . . 9 Aug. "
 Forcade de Roquette, a minister under the empire, dies, aged 53 . . . 16 Aug. "
 MacMahon's progress in the N.W. provinces; well received . . . 17 Aug. "
 Vendôme column restored . . . 31 Aug. "
 Comte de Jarnac, minister at London, arrives there . . . 4 Sept. "
 Death of M. Guizot . . . 12 Sept. "
 Bazaine's defence, sent by him to the *New York Herald*, dated 6 Sept., published in London . . . 14 Sept. "
 Trials for complicity in Bazaine's escape; col. Villetle and others sentenced to imprisonment . . . 17 Sept. "
 Thiers, at Vizille near Grenoble, in reply to an address, says, "Since you cannot establish the monarchy, establish the republic, and do it frankly and sincerely" . . . 27 Sept. "
 Poirier executed at Chartres for 5 murders 29 Sept. "
 Severe note from Spanish government complaining of French neglect in regard to the Carlists on the Spanish frontier . . . early Oct. "
 Clément Duvernois, ex-imperial minister, convicted of fraud; 2 years' imprisonment . . . 25 Nov. "

POLITICAL PARTIES.

Extreme right. Legitimists: adherents of Henry V.
 Moderate right: monarchists. Right centre: septennates, Imperialists or Bonapartists. Left centre: moderate republicans (chief, Thiers). Left: more pronounced. Extreme left: radicals (chief, Gambetta) . . . Nov. "
 St. Genest's pamphlet, "*L'Assemblée et la France*," inciting to a *coup d'état* . . . end of Nov. "
 Comte de Chambord requests his friends not to vote so as to prevent or delay the restoration of the monarchy . . . Nov. "
 Four ornamented volumes of addresses from towns, &c., in France, conveying thanks for relief during the war 1870-1 (inscribed on the outside, "*Bri-tannia gratia Gallia*,") with about 12,000,000 signatures, presented to the queen by M. D'Agoult and the comte de Serrurier [placed in the British Museum for inspection] . . . 3 Dec. "
 The assembly meets; firm moderate message from MacMahon . . . 3 Dec. "
 Sudden death of M. Ledru-Rollin . . . 31 Dec. "
 President in his message having recommended the

passing a bill for constituting a senate, motion against it passed (420 to 250), 6 Jan.; ministers' resignation not accepted . . . 7 Jan. 1875
 Cost of the war (395,400,000.) announced Jan. "
 Emile Péreire, financier . . . died 6 Jan. "
 A Bonapartist elected deputy for Hantes-Pyrénées . . . 17 Jan. "
 Nine days' debate on the new army bill . . . Jan. "
 Stormy debate on Ventavon's bill for organising MacMahon's powers, 1st reading passed (557 to 146) . . . 22 Jan. "
 Laboulaye's amendment rejected (359-335) . . . 29 Jan. "
 Wallon's amendment (the president of the republic to be elected by absolute majority of the two chambers for 7 years, and to be eligible for re-election; the republic virtually established); passed 1 a.m. 31 Jan. "
 Grest satisfaction throughout the country . . . Feb. "
 Duprat's amendment carried (senate to be chosen by universal suffrage), 11 Feb.; third reading of the constitutional bill rejected (357-345); proposed dissolution of the assembly negatived (407-266), 12 Feb.; message from the marshal disapproving of last votes . . . 13 Feb. "
 Senate bill (senate to consist of 300; 225 to be elected by the departments, 75 by national assembly) . . . 22 Feb. "
 Laws passed constituting French republic by union of moderate monarchists and republicans; legitimists and Bonapartists defeated; senate bill passed (448-244), 24 Feb.; final vote for republic, constitutional laws passed (436-262) . . . 5 p.m. 25 Feb., published 1 March, "
 New ministry under Buffet constituted; Buffet, interior; Dufaure, justice; Léon Say, finance; Wallon, instruction; De Meaux, agriculture and commerce; Clissey war; Decazes, foreign; Montaignac, marine; Caillaux, public works . . . 10 March, "
 Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier elected president of the assembly almost unanimously . . . 15 March, "
 Death of M. Jarnac-Chabot, ambassador at London . . . 22 March, "
 Assembly adjourns to 11 May . . . 20 March, "
 Edgar Quinet, author of "*Les Jésuites*," a staunch republican, died . . . 27 March, "
 Powerful speech of Gambetta at Belleville, defending the new constitution . . . 23 April, "
 Meeting of the assembly, 11 May; the ministry propose to refer a bill to the committee of 30; defeated; part of the committee resign, 18 May; new committee elected (republican majority) . . . 26 May, "
 Louis Blanc's speech against the conservative republic, 21 June; self-denying resolution of the left party (to avoid delaying the dissolution by speaking, &c.) . . . June, "
 Destructive inundations at Toulouse; about 1000 lives lost, with much property . . . 23 June, "
 Election of baron de Bourgoing, a Bonapartist, annulled by the assembly, 13 July; warm defence of his party by Rouher (on the charge of there being a central committee of Bonapartists in Paris with branches in the provinces, actively endeavouring to overthrow the republic in 1874) . . . 14 July, "
 Fierce debate in assembly; Buffet defends the imperialistic prefects, and gains vote of confidence; the left not voting . . . 15 July, "
 H. Rochefort, after challenging Paul de Cassagnac, declines accepting the conditions of the combat at Geneva . . . Aug. "
 The assembly adjourns . . . 4 Aug. "
 Naquet, an "irreconcilable" republican, attacks Gambetta for his moderation . . . end of Aug. "
 Plon having lost by publishing "*Julius Cæsar*," by Napoleon III., sues the emperor's executors; fails; and is adjudged to pay costs . . . Aug. "
L'Echo de Blois fined for libel on the duc d'Aumale . . . 28 Aug. "
 "*Les Responsabilités*," pamphlet recommending the comte de Chambord to resign his rights to the crown . . . Aug. "
 Belgian and German pilgrimage to Lourdes (see 1872) . . . Sept. "
 Admiral De la Roncière Noury superseded for writing a letter animadverting on the republic (2 Sept.) . . . 8 Sept. "

- Alleged adhesion of the Orleanist party to the republic . . . about 10 Sept. 1875
- Important speeches; M. Thiers at Arcachon defending his policy; advocating a conservative republic, and censuring delay; M. Rouher at Ajaccio, advocating imperialism and universal suffrage, and asserting that the nation will not accept the republic as a definite government . . . 17 Oct. "
- Important letter of Gambetta to his friends at Lyons (in favour of the conservative republic), said to be "too advanced for the moderate, and too moderate for the advanced." . . . 25 Oct. "
- Meeting of the assembly: duc d'Audiffret re-elected president. . . 4 Nov. "
- The assembly virtually votes its dissolution before 31 March, 1876; 6 months residence in a commune to give right to vote, 9 Nov.; majority for ministers; the *scrutin d'arrondissement* adopted instead of *scrutin de liste* (357-326); able speech of Gambetta for the latter . . . 11 Nov. "
- New Catholic University opened . . . 17 Nov. "
- Beginning of ballot for senators for life; duc d'Audiffret Pasquier elected; the result discloses a breach between the legitimists and Orleanists; government defeated . . . 9 Dec. "
- Committees on the bills relating to the press and the state of siege protest against them strongly . . . about 13 Dec. "
- Seventy-five senators for life (52 republicans) elected by the assembly . . . 9-21 Dec. "
- Powerful speech of Buffet in favour of rigid press law and state of siege, 23 Dec.; much censured, but approved in a letter by MacMahon . . . 24 Dec. "
- Majority for ministers (376-303) . . . 24 Dec. "
- Solemn funerals of generals Clément Thomas and Lecomte, killed by the communists (18 March, 1871); violent recrimination in the assembly . . . 27 Dec. "
- Re-election to the assembly declined by the duc d'Aumale, 27 Dec.; by the prince de Joinville, . . . 29 Dec. "
- New press law (abolishing interdiction) passed; state of siege raised except in Paris, Versailles, Lyons, and Marseilles; proposal to raise it at Paris negatived (369-279) . . . 29 Dec. "
- The assembly prorogued till 8 March, 1876 . . . 31 Dec. "
- Powerful letter from Gambetta . . . 31 Dec. "
- Communist trials report: 9,596 convicted; 110 sentenced to death . . . Dec. "
- Ministerial crisis: difference between Buffet and Say respecting an electoral list; resignation of Say; withdrawn at MacMahon's request, 10 Jan. *et seq.*; the marshal issues a proclamation, countersigned by Buffet; he says, "I think that the constitution ought not to be revised before having been loyally worked. I shall fulfil to the end the mission entrusted to me." . . . 13 Jan. 1876
- New Catholic university inaugurated at Paris by the archbishop . . . 10 Jan. "
- Commencement of election of senators in departments . . . 17 Jan. "
- General prosperity; revenue for 1875 estimated 100,000,000*l.*, said to be the highest ever received by any government . . . Jan. "
- Election of senators; mostly moderate republicans; Thiers for Belfort nearly unanimous; Buffet and Louis Blanc rejected; Victor Hugo elected 30 Jan. "
- Resignation of Léon Renault, prefect of police, opposed to Buffet . . . 9 Feb. "
- Election of deputies; great majority of republicans, 20 Feb.—5 March; resignation of Buffet, about 22 Feb.; Dufaure chief minister, with a modified cabinet. . . 24 Feb. "
- Estimated result of elections: moderate republicans, 270; radicals, 60; Bonapartists, 92; Orleanists, 58; legitimists, 36 . . . 7 March, "
- Dufaure's ministry complete (including Decazes, Say, Waddington, de Cissey, &c.) about 9 March, "
- Senate and assembly meet, 8 March; duc d'Audiffret Pasquier elected president of senate; M. F. P. Jules Grévy, president of assembly . . . 13 March, "
- Amnesty bill for communists introduced in the senate by Victor Hugo; in the assembly by Raspail . . . 21 March, "
- Proposed international exhibition, Paris, for 1 May 1878 . . . 5 April, "
- Archbishop Guibert, of Paris, declines to give evidence concerning the election of comte de Mun as deputy . . . April, 1876
- Gambetta president of budget committee for 1877 . . . April, "
- Queen Victoria in Paris; received by the president, . . . about 19 April, "
- Death of Ricard, popular liberal minister of the interior, aged 48, 12 May; succeeded by M. De Mercère, under-secretary . . . about 15 May, "
- Debate on the amnesty to communists, 14 May; rejected (394-52), 17 May; Victor Hugo's speech in favour of amnesty; proposal rejected almost unanimously . . . 22 May, "
- Funeral procession of Michelet at Paris . . . 18 May, "
- M. Buffet, ex-minister, elected life-senator 16 June, "
- 87 communists pardoned . . . 28 June, "
- Casimir Périer dies . . . 6 July, "
- Nearly 2,000,000*l.* voted for public instruction . . . 31 July, "
- Chambers prorogued . . . 12 Aug. "
- 68 communists pardoned . . . 17 Aug. "
- Observatory at Puy de Dôme near Clermont inaugurated . . . 22 Aug. "
- New fortifications round Paris nearly completed, . . . Sept. "
- The assembly reopened, 30 Oct.; the duc Decazes' firm pacific speech . . . 3 Nov. "
- Prince Napoleon Jerome becomes prominent in the assembly . . . Nov. "
- Resignation of Dufaure's ministry through defeats in the senate, &c. . . 2 Dec. "
- Pardons and commutations granted to many communist convicts . . . 2 Dec. "
- New ministry: Jules Simon, president of the council and minister of interior; Martel, justice; others remain . . . 12, 13 Dec. "
- Estimated revenue 109,000,000*l.* . . . Dec. "
- Chambers opened . . . 9 Jan. 1877
- Gambetta president of the budget . . . 26 Jan. "
- Above fifty prefects, hostile to the republic, removed . . . Jan. "
- Gen. Changarnier died, aged 83 . . . 14 Feb. "
- Paul de Cassagnac fined and imprisoned for libel against chamber of deputies in the "Pays," . . . 5 April, "
- Rocheport's "Lanterne" re-published . . . April, "
- M. Jules Simon compelled to yield to Gambetta in the chamber . . . 4 May, "
- Peremptory letter of censure from marshal MacMahon to Jules Simon causes him and his ministry to resign . . . 16 May, "
- The duc de Broglie forms a ministry (royalist, imperial), De Fourton, interior; Caillaux, finance Paris, public works; De Meaux, agriculture Brunet, public instruction; (Decazes, foreign and Berthaut, war, remain) . . . 17 May, "
- Gambetta's resolution in chamber in favour of parliamentary government carried, (255-154) 17 May, "
- protest of 363 liberal deputies signed . . . 18 May, "
- The marshal prorogues the chambers for a month; a firm manifesto issued by the left . . . 18 May, "
- Many changes made in the prefects . . . 20 May, "
- Thiers accepted as leader by the republicans; Broglie's circular for repressing the press issued . . . about 20 May, "
- Bonnet Duverdier, chief of municipality of Paris; arrested for speaking against the marshal, 1 June, sentenced to fine and imprisonment . . . 8 June, "
- Meeting of chambers; stormy debate in second chamber, 16 June; vote against government carried (363-158) . . . 19 June, "
- The deputies vote the necessary supplies, but not direct taxes . . . 21 June, "
- The senate votes dissolution of the chambers (150-130) 22 June; decreed . . . 25 June, "
- The marshal, in an order of the day, after a review at Longchamps, says: "I appeal to the army to defend the dearest interests of the country," . . . 2 July, "
- Quarrels among Bonapartists (Rouher against Cassagnac) . . . July, Aug. "
- Repressive measures towards the press, &c. July, Aug. "
- Prosecution of Gambetta (and Murat, editor of the "République Française," in which it appeared) for a speech at Lille (20 July) in which he said the marshal must, if the elections be against him, "submit or resign" ("se soumettre ou se démettre") . . . about 25 Aug. "

Thiers dies, aged 80; 3 Sept. public funeral; no disorder 8 Sept. 1877
 Gambetta and Murat convicted; sentence 3 months imprisonment and fine of 80l. 11 Sept.; on appeal sentence affirmed 22 Sept. "
 The marshal's excursions to various places; reception differs Aug. Sept. "
 A his manifesto respecting the elections, he refers to his successful government, and says: "I cannot obey the injunctions of the demagogues; I can neither become the instrument of radicalism nor abandon the post in which the constitution has placed me" 19 Sept. "
 Thiers' manifesto to electors (an historical defence of the republic and late chamber) published 24 Sept. "
 The clergy energetically support the government Sept. Oct. "
 Temperate manifesto of the left, 4 Oct.; of Grévy and Gambetta 7 Oct. "
 Justificatory manifesto of the marshal, appealing to voters 11 Oct. "
 Gambetta convicted for placarding his address; fine 150l. and 3 months' imprisonment 12 Oct. "
 L. de Fourton interferes very energetically in elections; foreign papers stopped, &c. Oct. "
 General election; quiet and dignified; results: defeat of Bonapartists and clerical parties; of 506 official candidates about 199 elected; republicans, 320 14 Oct. "
 Final result: 325 republicans; 112 Bonapartists; 65 monarchists 28 Oct. "
 Ministry hold office till successors appointed; M. Poyet-Quertier fails to form a ministry Nov. "
 Election of departmental councils who elect senators; majority for republicans 4 Nov. "
 Meeting of chambers 7 Nov. "
 Census for 1876 announced: 36,905,783 (increase of 802,867 over 1872) 8 Nov. "
 The marshal determines not to resign; his ministry agree to remain temporarily; announced 8 Nov. "
 P. Jules Grévy re-elected president of the chamber of deputies now constituted 10 Nov. "
 Albert Grévy's resolution for the appointment of a commission of 33 to inquire into the conduct of the government respecting elections, 13 Nov. "
 Carried after a warm debate (312-205) 15 Nov. "
 Debate in senate on M. Kérél's motion respecting ministers; vote in their favour indirectly reflection on Grévy's resolution, &c. (151-129) 19 Nov. "
 Election of ministers announced 20 Nov. "
 Ministry formed under gen. Rochebouet 21 Nov. "
 Identical; no member of it in the senate or assembly; termed "ministry of affairs" 23 Nov. "
 Audience in the new ministry voted in the chamber (323-203) 24 Nov. "
 Joint meeting of commercial men at Paris; invitation to the marshal agreed on 2 Dec. "
 Chamber refuses to discuss the budget 4 Dec. "
 Ministry resign; negotiations with Dufaure to form a parliamentary ministry fail; Batbie (see 15 Nov. 1872) also fails 7-13 Dec. "
 The marshal submits unconditionally 13 Dec. A thorough republican ministry formed under M. Dufaure, president of the council and minister of justice; De Marcère, interior; Waddington (protestant), foreign affairs; Bardoux, public instruction; general Borel, war; vice-admiral Pothuan, marine; Léon Say, finance; Teisserenc de Bort, commerce; De Freycinet, public works; announced; the marshal in his message accepts the will of the country 14 Dec. "
 Restrictions of the press removed; many prefects resign and others are removed 15 Dec. *el seq.* "
 Death of gen. Aurèle de Paladines 17 Dec. "
 Budget voted; chambers adjourn 18 Dec. "
 Limoges affair; gen. Rochebouet said to have issued orders to gen. de Bressoles for a military movement which he issued 12 Dec.; major Laborde denounces the orders as illegal, 13 Dec.; the orders nullified by the change of ministry, 14 Dec.; De Bressoles suspended for alleged mistake; Laborde cashiered; much excitement in Paris on account of suspected preparations for a *coup d'état* Jan. 1878 "
 Legislative assembly meets 8 Jan. "
 Gen. Ducrot dismissed from command for suspected connection with projected *coup d'état* 10, 11 Jan. "

Committee of 18 liberal deputies (formed in May) virtually dissolve 13 Jan. 1878 "
 Break up of combined reactionary parties; the ministry generally successful March, "
 International exhibition at Paris opened by the marshal president (see Paris) 1 May, "
 Joan of Arc and Voltaire centenaries celebrated, 30 May, "
 M. Waddington, foreign minister, a plenipotentiary at the Berlin Conference 13 June-13 July "
 Temporary strikes of workmen July, Aug. "
 Republican success in electing departmental councils Aug. "
 Solemn commemoration of death of Thiers at Notre Dame, &c. 3 Sept. "
 Execution of Barré, stockbroker, and Lebriez, medical student, for murder of a milkwoman for her funded property 7 Sept. "
 Review of 55,000 soldiers at Vincennes 15 Sept. "
 Powerful speech of Gambetta at Romans (department Drôme), proposing abolition of the exemption of theological students from military service, 18 Sept., and at Grenoble 10 Oct. "
 Dupanloup, bishop of Orleans, dies suddenly, 11 Oct. "
 The assembly meets 23 Oct. "
 12,000 national lottery tickets of 1 franc sold (see Lotteries) up to Nov. "
 Energetic manifesto of united Legitimists, Orleanists, and Bonapartists against republicans respecting election of senators 13 Nov. "
 Elections of Paul de Cassagnac (7 Nov.) and M. Forton invalidated by the Chamber, 18 Nov.; of Decazes 7 Dec. "
 Letter from comte de Chambord to M. de Mun maintaining his rights; published 25 Nov. "
 All foreign commercial treaties denounced in view of a new tariff 31 Dec. "
 Elections for Senate; 64 republican, 16 opposition, 5 Jan. 1879 "
 Compulsory resignation of gen. Borel, war minister, 13 Jan.; succeeded by gen. Gresley 13 Jan. "
 Meeting of chambers; M. Martel elected president of the senate 15 Jan. "
 Confidence in the ministry voted in chamber of deputies (223-121) 20 Jan. "
 2,245 communists pardoned by decree, issued 17 Jan. "
 Ministerial programme: pardons to communists; check of clerical influence upon education; dismissal of officials opposed to the republic, &c. 16 Jan. "
 Drawing of the national lottery begun 26 Jan. "
 Budget: revenue, about 110,242,812l.; expenditure, 110,177,304l. Jan. "
 Marshal MacMahon refuses to supersede military officers, 28 Jan. resigns; P. P. Jules Grévy elected president by the senate, and deputies united as "The National Assembly" (536 for Grévy; 99 for gen. Chanzy) 30 Jan. "
 Gambetta elected president of the chamber, 31 Jan. "
 Resignation of Dufaure; 1 Feb. new ministry formed by M. Waddington; changes (see Nov. 1877); M. le Royer (keeper of seals and justice), Jules Ferry (public instruction), M. Lepère (agriculture), adm. Jauréguiberry (marine) 4 Feb. "
 Communist amnesty bill passed by chamber of deputies 21 Feb. "
 Resignation of M. de Marcère, minister of the interior (police scandals), 3 March; succeeded by M. Lepère 4 March, "
 Admiral Pothuan, ambassador to England, March, "
 Impeachment of De Broglie and Rochebouet (late ministers) recommended by a commission, 8 March, "
 Impeachment negatived by the chamber (317-159); vote of censure passed (240-154) 13 March, "
 Proposed return of the assemblies to Paris; congress to be appointed (315-128) 22 March, "
 M. Ferry's education bills to check clerical influences, abolishing Jesuit colleges, &c. March, "
 Pardon of 252 communists signed 8 April, "
 Blanqui (a convict) elected for Bordeaux 20 April, "
 Pardon of 400 communists signed 24 May, "
 Prince Louis Napoleon killed while reconnoitering in Zululand 1 June, "
 Blanqui's election annulled by the chamber (372-33), 4 June; pardoned and released 11 June, "
 Pardon of 283 more communists signed 5 June, "

- Violent opposition of Paul de Cassagnac; he is expelled the house for 3 days for abusing government . . . 16 June, 1879
- Congress of senate and deputies vote for their return to Paris (526-249) . . . 20 June, "
- M. Ferry's law of superior public instruction passed by the deputies . . . 9 July, "
- President Grévy's first grand military review at Longchamps . . . 13 July, "
- Fête of the republic . . . 14 July, "
- Prince Napoleon Jerome coldly accepted as chief of the Bonapartists . . . 20 July, "
- Comte de Chambord's letter: "With the co-operation of all honest men, and with the grace of God, I may save France, and will" . . . 26 July, "
- Chambers prorogued . . . 2 Aug. "
- Treaties of commerce with England prolonged; signed . . . 10 Oct. "
- Humbert, an amnestied communist, elected to the municipal council, Paris, 11 Oct.; imprisoned for seditious speeches, &c., 22 Oct.; election annulled . . . 4 Nov. "
- About 60 mayors in La Vendée dismissed for celebrating comte de Chambord's birthday . . . Nov. "
- The senate and assembly meet again at Paris, . . . 27 Nov. "
- Michel Chevalier, political economist, dies, 28 Nov. "
- M. Waddington demands a vote of confidence, 2 Dec. [Republican sections: left centre, pure left, advanced left, extreme left.]
- Ministerial majority (221-97); many abstainers, 4 Dec. "
- Resignation of Lepère and Le Royer, ministers, . . . 11, 12 Dec. "
- Resignation of the Waddington ministry . . . 21 Dec. "
- New ministry (more republican left) formed by M. de Freycinet; includes Jules Ferry (public instruction) and Lepère (interior); not Waddington or Léon Say . . . 28, 29 Dec. "
- Gen. Farre, new war minister, dismisses heads of departments in War office . . . Jan. 1880
- Meeting of the Chambers . . . 13 Jan. "
- M. de Freycinet's moderate programme . . . 16 Jan. "
- Death (ex-foreign ministers): duc de Gramont, 16 Jan.; Jules Favre . . . 20 Jan. "
- Budget for 1881 announced: estimated revenue, 110,935,000.; 960,000. more than for 1880; surplus, 1,300,000. . . . Feb. "
- Death of M. Crémieux . . . 10 Feb. "
- Plenary amnesty for communists rejected by the Chambers . . . 12 Feb. "
- Debate in senate; 7th clause of Ferry's education bill (abolishing Jesuit schools, &c.); Jules Simon speaks against it; rejected (148-129) . . . 9 March, "
- Decree dissolving order of Jesuits and other orders in France . . . 29 March, "
- Letter from prince Napoleon Jerome in favour of the decree; offends Bonapartists, about 5 April, "
- Many bishops and others protest against the decree . . . April, "
- Pacific circular of M. de Freycinet respecting international relations . . . 16 April, "
- Ministerial defeat on public meetings bill; M. Lepère resigns, 15 May; M. Constans succeeds, . . . 18 May, "
- General Martel, president of senate, resigns; succeeded by M. Léon Say . . . 20 May, "
- Amnesty bill for political offences, 19 June; presented by M. de Freycinet, 19 June; passed by the chambers (333-140) . . . 21 June, "
- Otaheite formally annexed to France . . . 29 June, "
- Expulsion of religious orders (much officially opposed) carried into effect with Jesuits . . . 30 June, "
- Amnesty bill passed for all, except incendiaries and assassins, by senate (143-138) . . . 3 July, "
- The president, Grévy, grants a general amnesty, 10 July; Rochefort warmly received in Paris, 12 July, "
- First grand republican national fête . . . 14 July, "
- Chambers prorogued . . . 15 July, "
- Elections of councils-general; great majority for republicans (anti-clerical and anti-Bonapartist), . . . 1 Aug. "
- MM. Grévy, Gambetta, and Léon Say, witness the launch of a man-of-war at Cherbourg, &c., . . . 8-11 Aug. "
- M. de Freycinet, in a speech at Montauban, expresses disagreement with his colleagues respecting decree against religious orders; resigns, . . . 19 Sept. "
- New ministry: Jules Ferry (premier and public instruction), adm. Clouet (marine), Sadi-Carnot (public works), Barthélemy St. Hilaire (foreign); other offices unchanged . . . 20 Sept. 1880
- Two important letters from Guibert, abp. of Paris, to the president, recommending suspension of execution of the decree of 29 March against religious orders, delivered . . . 6, 15 Sept. "
- Félix Pyat, editor of the *Commune*, sentenced to imprisonment and fine for justifying regicide, 10 Oct. "
- Carmelites and other religious orders expelled, . . . 16 Oct.—Nov. "
- Meeting of the assembly: majority against the ministry (who resign) (200-166) . . . 9 Nov. "
- The ministry withdraw their resignation on vote of confidence (240-149) . . . 12 Nov. "
- M. Baudry d'Asson, depnty, excluded 9 Nov.; refuses to retire from the chamber; forcibly expelled . . . 11 Nov. "
- Violent attacks of Rochefort (in the *Intransigent*) on Gambetta; crushing replies . . . Dec. "
- Municipal council elections strongly in favour of the government . . . 9 Jan. 1881
- Meeting of the chambers . . . 20 Jan. "
- Bill greatly freeing the press brought in . . . 26 Jan. "
- Projected loan of 40,000,000. (public debt, about 1,200,000.) immediately taken up for 30 times the amount . . . March, "
- Discussion respecting the *scrutin de liste* (which see), advocated by Gambetta; opposed by president Grévy, who yields . . . 21, 22 March, "
- Expedition to N. Africa to chastise the Kroumirs; invasion of Tunis . . . March, April, "
- Treaty with the bey signed (see *Tunis*) . . . 12 May, "
- Excitement at Marseilles and in Italy (which see), . . . 13 May, et seq. "
- M. Bardoux's bill for the *scrutin de liste* adopted by the chamber of deputies (243-235) . . . 18 May, "
- The Tunis treaty ratified by the chamber (453-1), . . . 23 May, "
- Warm reception of Gambetta at Cahors and other places . . . 25 May, "
- Proposed revision of the constitution negatived in the chambers . . . 31 May, "
- The *scrutin de liste* rejected by the senate (148-114), . . . 9 June, "
- Adjournment of the chambers . . . July, "
- Election addresses. M. Rouher retires from political life (virtual end of Bonapartism), about 31 July; prince Napoleon Jerome advocates progress—"everything for and by the people"—about 31 July; speeches of M. Gambetta at Tours, Belleville, 12 Aug., advocating revision of the constitution, Aug.; M. Jules Ferry at Nancy deprecates division . . . about 11 Aug. "
- Negotiations for treaty of commerce broken off; announced . . . 16 Aug. "
- Elections; triumph of Gambetta and moderate republicans; gain of about 44 members; hopeless minority of extremists of both kinds . . . 21 Aug. "
- French treaty. French government propose meeting of the commissioners at Paris on 22 Aug.; England requests 3 months' extension of existing treaty; France declines; negotiations stopped; announced . . . 18 Aug. "
- Complications respecting Tripoli cleared up about . . . 18 Aug. "
- General elections; great republican majority; number of extremists on both sides much reduced . . . 21 Aug. et seq. "
- Negotiations respecting the commercial treaty resumed (France agrees to 3 months' extension of the treaty from 8 Nov.) . . . 19 Sept. "
- Capuchins and other orders relieved from their monastic vows by the pope . . . Oct. "
- Meeting of new chamber of deputies . . . 28 Oct. "
- M. Brisson elected president . . . 3 Nov. "
- Treaty with the bey of Tunis confirmed by the chamber. Vote of censure on the Ferry ministry respecting Tunis war negatived by a great majority, 9 Nov.; the ministry resign . . . 10 Nov. "
- New ministry gazetted; M. Gambetta (minister of foreign affairs and premier), M. Cazot (justice), M. Waldeck-Rousseau (interior), M. Allain-Targé (finance), general Camponen (war), M. Gougeard (marine), M. Paul Bert (education and worship), M. Raynal (public works), M. Rouvier (commerce and colonies), M. Cochery (posts and tele-

graphs), M. Devès (agriculture), and M. Proust (arts) 12 Nov. 1881

Moderate declaration of Gambetta to the chambers (everything to be for France) 15 Nov. "

M. H. Rochefort acquitted of bitter libel against M. Roustan in the *Vintransigent*; a virtual censure of the Tunis affair 15 Dec. "

Anglo-French treaty negotiations stop; French concessions insufficient 30 Dec. "

Elections for senators; republicans gain 27; now 207-93; opposition announced 29 Jan. 1882

Much speculation; panic on the bourse, 19 Jan.; checked by resolution 30 Jan. "

The *League of Patriots* established to support the army by encouraging military spirit, and support M. Gambetta 26 Jan. "

Defeat of the government; rejection of the *scrutin de liste* (305-119); resignation of M. Gambetta 26 Jan. "

New ministry: M. de Freycinet (president of the council and minister for foreign affairs), M. Léon Say (finance), M. Jules Ferry (public instruction), M. Goblet (interior and public worship), M. Humbert (justice), general Billot (war), admiral Jauréguiberry (marine), M. Varray (public works), M. Tirard (commerce), M. Mahy (agriculture), M. Cochery (posts and telegraphs) 30, 31 Jan. "

Failure of the Union Générale company; continuance of panic 30 Jan. "

Arrest of Bontoux, president, and Feder, manager 2 Feb. "

Proposed revision of constitution negated, 287-66 6 Feb. "

Anglo-French treaty renewed till 1 March, 6 Feb.; till 15 May 27 Feb. "

M. Tissot ambassador at London 1 March, "

New education bill passed; much government interference about 31 March, "

Commercial convention with Great Britain for ten years proposed April, "

Vote of confidence in the government (298-70) 1 June, "

Crisis: confidence in the ministry respecting Egypt voted (286-105) 20 July, "

Vote of credit for protection of Suez canal negated on motion of M. Clémenceau (416-75); resignation of ministry 29 July, "

The New French ministry, composed as follows: M. Duclerc (president of the council and minister for foreign affairs), M. Tirard (finance), M. Devès (justice), M. Fallières (interior), M. Pierre Legrand (commerce, and *ad interim* public works), general Billot (war), admiral Jauréguiberry (the navy), M. Cochery (post office and telegraphs), M. de Mahy (agriculture), M. Duvaux (public instruction) 1 Aug. "

Gambetta advocates activity in foreign affairs, and abstention in domestic; Clémenceau the reverse, July-Aug.; chambers prorogued 9 Aug. "

Disturbance amongst the miners of the Saône and Loire about 17 Aug. "

The Bonapartists select prince Victor as their chief about 31 Aug. "

The compulsory education act comes into operation 2 Oct. "

Discovery of an organisation of anarchists (alleged origin at Geneva, and prince Krapotkine, member); tracts distributed by groups of young men throughout the country; attempted insurrection at Montceau-les-Mines suppressed Aug. "

Many arrested [9 convicted, 22 Dec.] 21 Oct. "

Place of trial changed; dynamite explosions threatened about 26 Oct. "

Disturbances at Lyons; anarchy and panic; business and amusements suspended; the town said to be held by the mob 27 Oct. "

Government official note promising public security 27 Oct. "

Arrest connected with an explosion at a café (one man killed) on 23 Oct.; railway station held by troops 28 Oct. "

Much dynamite seized 29 Oct. "

Great distress in Lyons Oct. "

Panic subsiding in Paris, &c. 8 Nov. "

Opening of the chambers 9 Nov. "

Crown jewels (value about 100,000*l.*) stolen from the cathedral of St. Denis 23 Nov. "

Treaty with the king of Congo negotiated by M. Brizza ratified 21 Nov. 1882

Death of Louis Blanc 6 Dec. "

MM. Bontoux & Feder, directors of the "Union Générale" (a financial company established in 1873, and patronised by the legitimists, clergy, and the middle classes), sentenced to imprisonment and fines for gross frauds, which caused very great universal distress (it stopped 28 Jan.) 20 Dec. "

Prince Krapotkine, anarchist, arrested about 21 Dec. "

Death of M. Gambetta, aged 44, after several weeks illness through an accidental wound, midnight, 31 Dec. "

His grand state funeral at Paris 6 Jan. 1883

Death of gen. Chanzy, aged about 60 5 Jan. "

Death of gen. Vinoy Jan. "

Trial of Krapotkine and about 50 anarchists begun at Lyons 8 Jan. "

He sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and fine, others to imprisonment 19 Jan. "

Gambetta's remains removed and re-buried at Nice 13 Jan. "

Prince Napoleon publishes a manifesto against the government; arrested 16 Jan. "

M. Floquet's bill for expulsion of Bourbons and Bonapartes 16 Jan. "

Government bill of M. de Fallières for power to expel the same 20 Jan. "

Ministerial crisis 23 Jan. "

Expulsion bill adopted by committee 25 Jan. "

M. Duclerc's ministry resigned 28 Jan. "

Ministry re-constituted under M. Fallières 29 Jan. "

M. Fabre's bill permitting princes to remain with deprival of civil rights, discussed, 29 Jan.; passed by the chamber (343-163) 1 Feb. "

Prince Napoleon's indictment quashed; released, 9 Feb. "

Expulsion bill rejected by the senate; amendment of MM. Say and Waddington adopted (165-127); princes to be expelled only after trial 12 Feb. "

Resignation of M. Fallières and ministry 13 Feb. "

M. Barbey's bill empowering the president to expel princes when dangerous, adopted by the deputies, 15 Feb.; rejected by the senate 17 Feb. "

M. Jules Ferry (opportunist) forms a ministry (Gambettist); M. Jules Ferry (premier and minister of public instruction), M. Challeme-Lacour (foreign affairs), M. Waldeck-Rousseau (interior), M. Martin Feuille (justice), General Thibaudin (war), M. Charles Brun (marine), M. Tirard (finance), M. Raynal (public works), M. Meline (agriculture), M. Cochery (posts and telegraphs), M. Hérisson (commerce) 21 Feb. "

Decree for retirement of the Orléanist princes from the army in virtue of the law of 1834 (the duc d'Aumale, the duc de Chartres, and the duc d'Alençon), approved by the deputies (295-103), 24 Feb. "

M. Clémenceau's motion for revision of the Constitution rejected by the deputies 6 March, "

Open-air meeting of artisans out of work at Paris excited to violence by Louise Michel the anarchist and others; bakers' shops rifled; checked by police, 9 March; many arrested 10 March, "

Louise Michel arrested 30 March, "

Trial of madame Monasterio and others for putting her daughter Fidelia in a mad-house, and illness; case referred back to public prosecutor, 3 March, "

Death of Louis Venillot, ultramontane, editor of *l'Univers* 8 April, "

Marshal Bazaine publishes his defence at Madrid 8 April, "

Conversion of *Rentes* bill (5 to 43) passed 27 April, "

Museum of revolution established at Versailles, 20 June, "

Louise Michel sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment, and others to different terms 23 June, "

National fête; colossal statue of the Republic uncovered 14 July, "

M. Waddington, ambassador in London, appointed about 16 July, arrives 23 July, "

The chambers close 2 Aug. "

The inauguration of the monument (by M. Barrias) erected at Courbevoie to commemorate the defence of Paris in 1870-1 12 Aug. "

Death of the comte de Chambord, aged nearly 63 24 Aug. "

Statue of Lafayette unveiled at Lepuy . . . 6 Sept. 1883
 Great royalist meeting at Paris; little excitement, 20 Sept. "
 The king of Spain received by president Grévy at Paris; hooted by the mob . . . 29 Sept. "
 Gen. Thibaudin, minister of war, resigns, 5 Oct.; succeeded by gen. Campenon . . . 9 Oct. "
 M. Jules Ferry declares for a Republic of "common sense," and opposition to the extreme left at Rouen, 13 Oct.; and at Havre . . . 14 Oct. "
 The government awards 1,000l. to Mr. Shaw (see *Madagascar*, 1883) . . . about 15 Oct. "
 The chambers meet . . . 23 Oct. "
 Correspondence between France and China respecting Tonquin published in *Times*; China firm in resisting French encroachments. . . 29 Oct. "
 Debate on Tonquin; votes of confidence in ministry (339-160). . . 29-31 Oct.; 10, 18 Dec. "
 M. Ferry becomes foreign minister on the retirement of M. Challemeil-Lacour; other changes in the ministry . . . about 17-20 Nov. "
 Government defeated on Algerian colonisation (249-211) . . . 28 Dec. "
 Death of M. Rouher, prime minister of Napoleon III. . . 3 Feb. 1884
 Industrial crisis in Paris; defeat of the government; a committee of investigation into the condition of the working classes appointed (254-249) . . . 4 Feb. "
 Proposals for loan of 14,000,000l. issued . . . 12 Feb. "
 Government defeated on its seditious meetings bill, 16 Feb. "
 Death of François Mignet, French historian, aged about 87 . . . 24 March, "
 Statue of Gambetta (by Falguères) at Cahors, unveiled by M. Jules Ferry . . . 14 April, "
 Municipal elections: radicals rather more than opportunists; few of other parties . . . May, "
 Bill for revision of the Constitution (abolition of life senators, &c.) brought in by M. Jules Ferry, 24 May, "
 Prince Victor acknowledged chief of the Bonapartists; his father publishes painful correspondence . . . June, "
 Cholera prevalent in the south, &c. (see *Cholera*) . . . June, et seq. "
 Colossal statue of Liberty by Bartholdé given to the United States of America unveiled by M. Jules Ferry at Paris . . . 4 July, "
 Revision bill, modified by the senate, accepted by the deputies . . . 31 July, "
 Congress of senate and deputies meet at Versailles, M. Le Royer, president . . . 4 Aug. "
 The revision of the Constitution accepted by the congress, 509-172 . . . 13 Aug. "
 Excitement about the price of bread at Paris and other places . . . Oct., Dec. "
 Wife of M. Clovis Hugues, a deputy, shoots Morin, a slanderous libeller, in the Palace of Justice; he dies; [she acquitted! 8 Jan. 1885] . . . 27 Nov. "
 Credit for Tonquin war adopted by the deputies, 282-187, 28 Nov.; by the senate . . . 11 Dec. "
 Resignation of gen. Campenon, war minister, 3 Jan. succeeded by gen. Lewal . . . 5 Jan. 1885
 Senatorial elections (67 republicans and 20 conservatives returned) . . . 25-26 Jan. "
 The Chamber votes for engagement of unemployed workmen on public works . . . 5 Feb. "
 The Ferry ministry resign in consequence of defeat in the chamber . . . 30 March, "
 New ministry formed by M. Brisson . . . 6 April, "
 Peace with China, announced . . . 7 April, "
 Duty on foreign corn voted by the senate 27 March, M. Ferry's ministry defeated on vote of credit for Chinese war (308-161); resigns . . . 30 March, "
 Vote of credit for 2,000,000l., 31 March; for 6,000,000l. . . 7 April, "
 New ministry; H. Brisson (president and justice), D. E. Freycinet (foreign), Allain Targé (interior), Goblet (public instruction and worship), gen. Campenon (war), adm. Galiber (marine), Clamagaran, afterwards Sadi-Carnot (finance), and others . . . 6 April, "
Bosphore Egyptian Affair. See *Egypt* . . . May, "
 Anarchist demonstration at Pere la Chaise; many wounded by the police . . . 24 May, "
 Death of Victor Hugo, poet, dramatist and novelist, aged 83, 22 May; buried in the Pantheon; procession 3 miles long, all Paris spectators . . . 1 June, "

Scrutin de liste bill passed with the senate's amendments . . . 8 June, 1885
 Death of admiral Courbet . . . 11 June, "
 Great excitement in Paris about Olivier Pain (see *Soudan*) . . . Aug. "
 Chambers prorogued 6 Aug.; parliamentary elections, 200 conservatives, 230 moderates or opportunists, 150 radicals . . . 4 Oct. "
 The ministers not re-elected resign . . . 6 Oct. "
 M. de Freycinet shot at in the Place de la Concorde . . . 29 Oct. "
 New chamber meets . . . 10 Nov. "
 Republican party disorganised . . . 10 Nov. "
 The ministry propose retrenchment in colonial war expenditure, and consideration of church disestablishment . . . 16 Nov. "
 Report of committee on Tonquin recommends vote of 19,000,000 francs instead of 75,000,000 proposed by government . . . 16 Dec. "
 Great commercial depression, attributed to government prodigality, &c. . . Dec. "
 Vote for government (274-270) . . . 21-23 Dec. "
 F. P. Jules Grévy elected president for seven years (457 for Grévy, 63 for M. Brisson) . . . 28 Dec. "
 M. Brisson's ministry resigns . . . 29 Dec. "
 New ministry; M. de Freycinet (president and foreign affairs), M. Demôle (justice), M. Sarrien (interior), M. Goblet (education), M. Sadi-Carnot (finance), general Boulanger (war), admiral Aube (marine and colonies), M. Bihaut (public works), M. Derville (agriculture), M. Lockroy (commerce), M. Granet (posts and telegraphs) . . . 7 Jan. 1886
 Amnesty for political offenders granted . . . 14 Jan. "
 The prefect of Eure (M. Barrême) assassinated in a railway carriage . . . 13 Jan. "
 Riotous strike of 3,000 miners at Decazeville, in Aveyron, murder of M. Watrin, manager, end of Jan. "
 New elections increase the Republican members to 400, the Right 184 . . . about 16 Feb. "
 M. Sadi-Carnot's budget; proposed new loan of about 58,500,000l. (70,000,000l. really wanted) 17 March; the modified loan immediately subscribed for, 20,000,000l. passed by the deputies . . . 21 April, "
 Abb. Guibert of Paris, in a letter to president Grévy, protests against prohibiting monks and nuns to teach in schools . . . about 1 April, "
 M. Barthélemy's book, "Avant la Bataille," advocating the re-conquest of Alsace and Lorraine, published . . . about 6 April, "
 Grand reception of the comte de Paris on account of the marriage of his daughter with the duke of Braganza 15 May; causes republican jealousy . . . May, "
 Bills for giving discretionary power to expel the Orleans princes and prince Napoleon and son from France and confiscating their property, introduced in the chambers (M. Freycinet influenced by M. Clémenceau) 27 May; reported disagreement in the cabinet on the subject 2, 3 June; bill for immediate expulsion of heads of families and heirs of dynasties who have reigned in France passed by the chamber 11 June; and by the senate (137-122) 22 June; promulgated; the Bonapartes quit France 23 June; the comte de Paris and family leave; at Dover he issues a protest declaring monarchy to be the most suitable government for France, and places himself as head of the royalists . . . 24 June, "
 Death of Guibert, abb. of Paris . . . 8 July, "
 The duc d'Aumale remonstrates against the deprivation of his rank in the army; his expulsion from France voted 13 July; rev. W. J. Drought, English chaplain at Chantilly, expelled from France for delivering an address of sympathy to the duke . . . Aug. "
 Session closed . . . 15 July, "
 Celebration of the 100th birthday of M. Chevreul, chemist and physicist . . . 31 Aug. "
 Education bill permitting lay teachers only passed by the chamber . . . 28 Oct. "
 Ministry defeated in the chamber (by 13 majority), resigns . . . 3 Dec. "
 New ministry: M. Goblet (president and interior), M. Flourens (foreign), M. Dauphin (finance), M. Berthelot (public instruction), M. Sarrien (justice), gen. Boulanger (war), adm. Aube (marine), M.

- Granet (posts and telegraphs), M. Lockroy (commerce), M. Millaud (public works), M. Develle (agriculture) Dec. 1886
- Continued deficit; budget rejected; amended one accepted by government 22 Jan. 1887
- Panic on the bourse through war rumours 1 Feb.
- Bill for increasing duty on foreign corn adopted by the chamber (318-248) 14 March; by the senate 25 March; duty on foreign cattle and meat raised March
- M. Schnaebell, commissary of police, arrested near Pagny-sur-Moselle, territory doubtful, and sent to Metz 20 April; charged with treason 22 April; statements contradictory; released by order of the emperor William 29 April
- Sale of the crown jewels for 274,560*l.*, diamonds 239,000*l.*; the diamonds distributed between the Louvre and other museums 12-23 May
- The Goblet ministry defeated on the budget bill (275-257); resigns 17 May
- M.M. Freycinet, Floquet, Devès and Duclerc fail May
- M. Rouvier forms a moderate ministry, consisting of M. Rouvier (finances, posts and telegraphs), M. Flourens (foreign affairs), M. Mazen (justice), M. Falli res (interior), M. Spuller (public instruction and worship), M. Barbey (marine and colonies), gen. Ferron (war), M. Dantresme (commerce and public works), M. Barbe (agriculture) 30 May
- Gen. Boulanger, the late war minister, issues a monitory order to the army 30 May
- Exemption of ecclesiastical students (seminarists) abolished in new army bill 25 June
- Gen. Boulanger warmly received in his progress to Clermont Ferrand 9 July
- Radical attack on the ministry defeated (382-120) 11 July
- Pranzini, a sordid profligate, convicted of the murder of Marie Regnault and two other women 13 July; executed 31 Aug.
- Session closed 22 July
- Gen. Boulanger challenges M. Ferry for remarks in a speech about 29 July; seconds differ; no result Aug.
- Mobilization of 17th army corps, near Toulouise 31 Aug.
- Manifesto of the comte de Paris calling for the re-establishment of a constitutional monarchy by universal suffrage as specially needful for France 14 Sept.
- M. Brignon killed, and M. Waugen de Gironseix (French sportsmen) wounded by Kaufmann, a German soldier and gamekeeper, near the boundary in the Vosges 24 Sept.; German redress given, 2,500*l.* presented to Mad. Brignon announced 7 Oct.
- Military scandal; gen. Caffarel of the war office convicted by a military tribunal of dishonourable conduct in trafficking with decorations 13 Oct.
- Gen. Boulanger under arrest for thirty days for remarks respecting the scandal 14 Oct.
- Amicable conventions respecting Suez Canal and New Hebrides signed at Paris 24 Oct.
- Prince Victor Napoleon issues a Bonapartist manifesto 25 Oct.
- The chambers meet 27 Oct.
- Lord Lyons, British ambassador, retires (appointed in 1867); [died 5 Dec.]; succeeded by the earl of Lytton Oct.
- Trial of gen. Caffarel and others; discharged 7 Nov.
- Gen. count D'Andlau and Madame Rattazzi sentenced to imprisonment and fines for trafficking in decorations 14 Nov.
- M. Wilson, son-in-law of the president, implicated; also charged with tampering with documents Nov.
- The old four-and-a-half per cent. rentes converted to three per cents. accepted Nov.
- M. Rouvier defeated in the chamber on a motion of M. Clémenceau (317-227); the ministry resigns; M. Grévy refuses to resign 19 Nov.; but is compelled by the combination of opposite parties; the Rouvier ministry retains office; on their announcing that M. Grévy defers his resignation the chamber immediately adjourns (531-3) 1 Dec.; receives M. Grévy's resignation 2 Dec.
- National assembly at Versailles; congress of senators and deputies (833); M. Sadi-Carnot ("moderate independent") elected president (616); general Saussier, an unwilling candidate (148); (M.M. Ferry and de Freycinet withdrawn) 3 Dec.
- M. Goblet fails to form a ministry 9 Dec.; M. Fallières fails 10 Dec.
- Attempted assassination of M. Ferry by Aubertin, a lunatic, in the lobby of the chamber of deputies, a narrow escape 10 Dec.
- The tribunals find no case against M. Wilson 13 Dec.
- New ministry: M. Tirard (finance and premier), M. Flourens (foreign affairs), M. Fallières (justice), M. Sarrien (interior), M. Faye (education and worship), M. de Mahy, afterwards adm. Krantz, Jan. 1888 (marine and colonies); M. Loubet (public works), M. Dantresme (commerce), M. Viette (agriculture), gen. Logerot (war) 13 Dec.
- The session of the chambers closed 18 Dec.
- Mr. Archibald McNeill, journalist, wounded and drowned (suspected murder) at Boulogne 20 Dec. 1887; Verniersch arrested Jan. 1888
- Gen. Boulanger deprived of his command for insubordination in visiting Paris against orders; announced 15 March
- Death of M. L. H. Carnot, father of the president, aged 85 16 March
- Trial of M. Wilson for traffic in decorations; sentenced to two years' imprisonment, loss of civil rights for five years, and fine of 3,000 francs, 1 March; sentence quashed by court of appeal 26 March
- Gen. Boulanger tried by court of five generals; sentenced to retirement 26 March; confirmed 27 March
- M. Tirard's ministry defeated when opposing urgency for revision of constitution (268-234); resigns 30 March
- M. Floquet forms a ministry: M. Charles Floquet (president of the council and minister of the interior), M. de Freycinet (war), M. Goblet (foreign affairs), admiral Krantz (marine and the colonies), M. Peytral (finance, posts, and telegraphs), M. Edouard Lockroy (public instruction, fine arts, and worship), M. Deluns Montaud (public works), M. Ferrouillat (justice), M. Pierre Lègrand (commerce and industry), M. Viette (agriculture) 3 April
- Gen. Boulanger elected deputy for the Dordogne (59,500-35,750) 8 April; for the Nord (172,528-75,901) 15 April
- Rise of an anti-parliamentary party, a mixture of conservatives, radicals, &c. April
- After vote of confidence in the ministry (379-177), it is defeated on the revision question (340-215) 19 April
- A committee advises postponement of revision; riots between students and Boulangists 20 April
- Great circulation of gen. Boulanger's (alleged) "German Invasion, no. 1" 8 May; soon fell off 18 May
- Royalist banquet at the château de Mons, near St. Etienne; powerful speech of general de Charette 27 May
- Gen. Boulanger's motion in the chamber for urgency in the revision of the constitution rejected (377-186) 4 June
- The manifesto of the comte de Paris to the mayors of communes against the republic signed 6 July
- Gen. Boulanger in the chamber demands dissolution, firmly resisted by M. Floquet; the general accuses M. Floquet of falsehood, resigns his seat, and leaves the House in great excitement, 12 July; duel, gen. Boulanger seriously, and M. Floquet slightly wounded, 13 July; gen. Boulanger reported convalescent 20 July
- Unveiling of the Gambetta monument at Paris by president Carnot 13 July
- National fête passes quietly 14 July
- 67,000,000 francs voted for the defence of Brest, Toulon and Cherbourg 17 July
- Session of chambers closed 18 July
- Gen. Boulanger defeated in elections for Ardeche, &c. July
- Funeral of Endes the communist; rioting suppressed; no deaths 8 Aug.
- Diplomatic dispute with Italy respecting Massowah (M.M. Goblet and Crispi) Aug.

Gen. Boulanger elected for the Nord, Somme, and Charente . . . 19 Aug. 1888
 Death of marshal Bazaine, aged 77 . . . 23 Sept. "
 Decree of president Carnot and M. Floquet respecting resident foreigners and immigrants 2 Oct.; registration causes much annoyance; time prolonged to 1 Jan. 1889 . . . 28 Oct. "
 The *League of the Rose* formed to promote the re-establishment of the monarchy . . . autumn, "
 The chambers re-open; M. Floquet introduces a bill for the revision of the constitution, which is declared urgent 15 Oct.; much dissatisfaction . . . 16 Oct. *et seq.* "
 Graduated tax on incomes above 2,000 francs proposed by M. Peytral . . . 22 Oct. "
 Increase of Boulangist demonstrations . . . Oct. "
 Prado, *alias* count Linska de Castillon, and other names, a daring unprincipled adventurer, the husband and associate of many women, whom he had robbed of jewelry, &c., and some of whom he was strongly suspected to have murdered, is convicted of the murder and robbery of diamonds of Marie Agutnant, an unfortunate, in Paris (14 Jan. 1886) . . . 14 Nov. "
 M. Numa Gilly tried for defamation against the budget committee; acquitted for want of evidence . . . 17 Nov. "
 Festival of the *League of Patriots* (Boulangists) . . . 25 Nov. "
 Demonstration at Paris in honour of M. Baudin, a deputy killed on the barricades 2 Dec. 1851, . . . 2 Dec. "
 Powerful speech of M. Challemeil-Lacour on the demoralization of parliament by reckless faction . . . 19 Dec. "
 Prado executed (see 14 Nov.) . . . 28 Dec. "
 Windfall of 1,218,000 francs to the government (see *Tontine*) . . . Dec. "
 Gen. Boulanger elected for the department of the Seine (244,000); M. Jacques, advanced republican, (162,000) . . . 27 Jan. 1889
 M. Floquet has majority of 62 in the chamber . . . 31 Jan. "
 Bill for replacing the *scrutin de liste* by the *scrutin d'arrondissement* carried in the chamber (268-222) 11 Feb.; in the senate (228-54) . . . 13 Feb. "
 The ministerial scheme for the revision of the constitution rejected (307-218); they resign . . . 14 Feb. "
 Dissension between the opportunists and the radicals . . . Feb. "
 M. Meline fails to form an opportunist ministry . . . 18 Feb. "
 M. Tirard forms a mixed ministry, including several ex-premiers: M. Tirard (premier and minister of commerce), M. Constans (interior), M. Spillier (foreign), M. de Freycinet (war), M. Rouvier (finance), M. Thévenet (justice), adm. Jaures (died 13 March; succeeded by admiral Krantz) (marine), M. Fallières (education), M. Yves Guyot (public works), M. Faye (agriculture) 21, 22 Feb. "
 The *League of Patriots*, established in 1882, becoming seditious and connected with Boulangism, suppressed by the government 28 Feb.; alleged number 240,000; protest about 2 March; MM. Déroulède, Laguerre, and others, committee of the League, prosecuted; trial 2 April; each fined 100 fr. . . . 6 April, "
 Fall in the shares of the *Comptoir d'Escompte* de Paris through speculations in copper, Feb.; suicide of M. Denfert-Rochereau, the manager, 5 March; panic; checked by the intervention of government and bank of France, 9 March; supported by Messrs. Rothschild and other bankers, March; reconstituted successfully . . . March-May, "
 Decree of expulsion of the duc d'Aumale revoked 7 March; the duc received by M. Carnot, 12 March, Manifesto of gen. Boulanger to the Nord against the government . . . 18 March, "
 He escapes to Brussels 1, 2 April; his trial for conspiracy by the senate proposed; issues manifesto 5 April; expects expulsion; arrives in London . . . 24 April, "
 The senate meets as a high court for his trial . . . 12 April, "
 M. Chevreul, chemist, dies aged 102 . . . 9 April, "
 M. Carnot, the president, opens the "Revolution Exhibition" of relics, at Paris . . . 18 April, "

Great Royalist banquet at Paris . . . 1 May, 1839
 Centenary celebration of the meeting of the States General (afterwards the Constituent Assembly) 5 May, 1789—president Carnot in the presence of a grand assembly in the "Hall of Mirrors," Versailles, delivers a eulogium on the revolution . . . 5 May, "
 [On his way to Versailles, the president's carriage was fired at by a semi-lunatic named Perrin—sentenced to four months imprisonment 28 May, "
 The Universal Exhibition opened by the president (see Paris) . . . 6 May, "

[See *Tonquin*.]

SOVEREIGNS OF FRANCE.

MEROVINGIAN RACE.

- Pharamond (his existence doubtful).
 428. Clodion the Hairy; his supposed son; king of the Salic Franks.
 447. Meroveus, or Mérovée; son-in-law of Clodion.
 458. Childeric; son of Mérovée.
 481. Clovis the Great, his son, real founder of the monarchy. His four sons divided the empire:
 511. Childbert; Paris.
 " Clodomir; Orleans.
 " Thierry; Metz; and
 " Clotaire; Soissons.
 534. Theodebert; Metz.
 548. Theodebald; succeeded in Metz.
 558. Clotaire I.; sole ruler. Upon his death the kingdom divided between four sons: viz.,
 561. Charibert, ruled at Paris.
 " Gontram, in Orleans and Burgundy.
 " Sigebert, at Metz, and } Both assassinated by
 " Chilperic, at Soissons. } Fredegond.
 575. Childbert II.
 584. Clotaire II.; Soissons.
 596. Thierry II., son of Childbert; in Orleans.
 " Theodebert II.; Metz.
 613. Clotaire II.; became sole king.
 628. Dagobert I. the Great, son of Clotaire II.; divided the kingdom between his two sons:
 638. Clovis II., Burgundy and Neustria.
 " Sigebert II., Austrasia.
 656. Clotaire III., son of Clovis II.
 670. Childeric II.; sole king; assassinated, with his queen and his son Dagobert, in the forest of Livri.
 " Thierry III.; Burgundy and Neustria.
 674. Dagobert II., son of Sigebert, in Austrasia; assassinated 679.
 691. Clovis III. (Pepin, mayor of the palace, rules in his name; succeeded by his brother).
 695. Childbert III., the Just; Pepin supreme.
 711. Dagobert III., son of Childbert.
 715. Chilperic II., deposed by Charles Martel, mayor of the palace.
 717. Clotaire IV., of obscure origin, raised by Charles Martel to the throne; dies soon after; Chilperic is recalled from Aquitaine.
 720. Chilperic II. restored; shortly afterwards dies at Noyon; succeeded by
 " Thierry IV., son of Dagobert III., surnamed *de Chelles*; died in 737. Charles Martel now reigns under the new title of "duke of the French."
Hénault.
 737. Interregnum, till the death of Charles Martel, in 741.
 742. Childeric III., son of Chilperic II., surnamed the Stupid. Carloman and Pepin, the sons of Charles Martel, share the government.

THE CARLOVINGIANS.

752. Pepin the Short, son of Charles Martel; he is succeeded by his two sons,
 768. Charles the Great (Charlemagne) and Carloman; Charles crowned EMPEROR OF THE WEST, by Leo III., 800. Carloman reigned but three years.
 814. Louis I. *le Débonnaire*, EMPEROR; dethroned, but restored to his dominions.
 840. Charles, surnamed the Bald, KING; EMPEROR in 875; poisoned by Zedechas, a Jewish physician.
 877. Louis II., the Stammerer, son of Charles the Bald, KING.
 879. Louis III. and Carloman II.; the former died in 882, and Carloman reigned alone.
 884. Charles III. *le Gros*; a usurper, in prejudice to Charles the Simple.
 887. Eudes, or Hugh, count of Paris.
 898. Charles III. (or IV.), the Simple; deposed, and

- died in prison in 929; he married Edgiva, daughter of Edward the Elder, of England, by whom he had a son, King Louis IV.
922. Robert, brother of Eudes; crowned at Rheims; Charles killed him in battle. *Hénault.*
923. Rudolf or Raul, duke of Burgundy; elected king, but never acknowledged by the southern provinces. *Hénault.*
936. Louis IV. *d'Outremer*, or Transmarine (from having been conveyed by his mother into England), son of Charles III. (or IV.); died by a fall from his horse.
954. Lothaire, his son; reigned jointly with his father from 952, and succeeds him at 15 years of age, under the protection of Hugh the Great; poisoned.
986. Louis V., the Indolent, son of Lothaire; also poisoned, it is supposed by his queen, Blanche; last of the race of Charlemagne.

THE CAPETS.

987. Hugh Capet, the Great, count of Paris, &c., eldest son of Hugh the Abbot, 3 July; he seizes the crown, in prejudice to Charles of Lorraine, uncle of Louis Transmarine. From him this race of kings is called Capetings and Capetians. He died 24 Oct.
996. Robert II., surnamed the Sage; son; died lamented, 20 July.
1031. Henry I., son; died 29 Aug.
1060. Philip I. the Fair, *l'Amoureux*; son; succeeded at 8 years of age; ruled at 14; died 3 Aug.
1108. Louis VI., surnamed the Lusty, or *le Gros*; son; died 1 Aug.
1137. Louis VII.; son; surnamed the Young, to distinguish him from his father, with whom he reigned for some years; died 18 Sept.
1180. Philip II. (Augustus); son; succeeds at 15; crowned at Rheims in his father's lifetime; died 14 July.
1223. Louis VIII., *Cœur de Lion*; son; died 8 Nov.
1226. Louis IX.; son; called St. Louis; ascended the throne at 15, under the guardianship of his mother, who was also regent; died in his camp before Tunis, 25 Aug.
1270. Philip III., the Hardy; son; died at Perpignan, 6 Oct.
1285. Philip IV., the Fair; son; king in his 17th year; died 29 Nov.
1314. Louis X.; son; surnamed *Hutin*, an old word for headstrong, or mutinous; died 5 June.
1316. John I., posthumous son of Louis X.; born 15 Nov.; died 19 Nov.
- „ Philip V. the Long (on account of his stature); brother of Louis; died 3 Jan.
1322. Charles IV., the Handsome; brother; died 31 Jan. 1328.

HOUSE OF VALOIS.

1328. Philip VI., de Valois, the Fortunate; grandson of Philip III.; died 23 Aug.
1350. John II. the Good; son; died suddenly in the Savoy in London, 8 April.
1364. Charles V., the Wise; son; died 16 Sept.
1380. Charles VI. the Beloved; son; died 21 Oct.
1422. Charles VII., the Victorious; son; died 22 July.
1461. Louis XI.; son; able but cruel; died 30 Aug.
1483. Charles VIII., the Affable; son; died 7 April.
1498. Louis XII., *Duke of Orleans*; the Father of his People; great-grandson of Charles V.; died 1 Jan.
1515. Francis I. of *Angoulême*; called the Father of Letters; great-great-grandson of Charles V.; died 31 March.
1547. Henry II.; son; died of a wound received at a tournament at the nuptials of his sister with the duke of Savoy, accidentally inflicted by the comte de Montmorency, 10 July.
1559. Francis II.; son; married Mary Stuart, queen of Scots; died 5 Dec.
1560. Charles IX.; brother; Catherine de Medicis, his mother, regent; died 30 May.
1574. Henry III.; brother; elected king of Poland; last of the house of Valois; stabbed by Jacques Clement, a Dominican friar, 1 Aug.; died 2 Aug. 1589.

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

1589. Henry IV., the Great, of Bourbon, king of Navarre; son-in-law of Henry II.; murdered by Francis Ravallae, 14 May.
1610. Louis XIII., the Just; son; died 14 May.

1643. Louis XIV., the Great, *Dieudonné*; son; died 1 Sept.
1715. Louis XV., the Well-beloved; great-grandson; died 20 May.
1774. Louis XVI., his grandson; ascended the throne in his 20th year; married the archduchess Marie Antoinette, of Austria, May, 1770; dethroned, 14 July, 1789; guillotined, 21 Jan. 1793, and his queen, 16 Oct. following.

[Louis was executed Monday, 21 January, 1793, at eight o'clock A.M. On the scaffold he said, "Frenchmen, I die innocent of the offences imputed to me. I pardon all my enemies, and I implore of Heaven that my beloved France—" At this instant Santerre ordered the drums to beat, and the executioners to perform their office. When the guillotine descended, the priest exclaimed: "Son of St. Louis! ascend to heaven." The bleeding head was then held up, and a few of the populace shouted, "*Vive la République!*" The body was interred in a grave that was immediately afterwards filled up with quick lime, and a strong guard was placed around until it should be consumed.]

1793. Louis XVII., son of Louis XVI. He never reigned; and died in prison, supposed by poison, 8 June, 1795, aged 10 years 2 months. It is believed by some that he escaped to England, and lived there some time as Augustus Meves.* In 1874 a person calling himself Anguste de Bourbon claimed to be his son. In France also Albert de Bourbon, son of one Naundorff, claimed to be son of Louis XVII. At a trial in Paris, when Jules Favre was his counsel, the verdict was strongly against his claim, 27 Feb. 1874.

THE FIRST REPUBLIC.

1792. The NATIONAL CONVENTION (750 members), first sitting, 21 Sept.
1795. The DIRECTORY (Lareveillière Lépaux, Letourneur, Rewbell, Barras, and Carnot) nominated 1 Nov.; abolished, and Bonaparte, Ducos, and Siéyès appointed an executive commission, Nov. 1799.
1799. The CONSULATE. Napoleon Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun appointed consuls, 24 Dec. Napoleon appointed consul for 10 years, 6 May, 1802; for life, 2 Aug. 1802.

FIRST EMPIRE. (See article *Bonaparte Family*.)

[Established by the senate 18 May, 1804.]

1804. Napoleon (Bonaparte) I.; born 15 Aug. 1769. He married,
- 1st, Josephine, widow of Alexis, vicomte de Beauharnais, 8 March, 1796 (who was divorced 16 Dec., 1809, and died 29 May, 1814);
- 2nd, Maria-Louisa of Austria, 2 April, 1810 (she died 17 Dec. 1847). Son, Napoleon Joseph, duke of Reichstadt, born 20 March, 1811; died, 22 July, 1832.
- He renounced the thrones of France and Italy, and accepted the isle of Elba for his retreat, 5 April, 1814.
- Again appeared in France, 1 March, 1815.
- Was defeated at Waterloo, 18 June, 1815.
- Abdicated in favour of his infant son, 22 June, 1815.
- Banished to St. Helena, where he dies, 5 May, 1821. (See *France*, 1840.)

BOURBONS RESTORED.

1814. Louis XVIII. (*comte de Provence*), brother of Louis XVI.; born 17 Nov. 1755; married Marie-Josephine-Louise of Savoy; entered Paris, and took possession of the throne, 3 May, 1814; obliged to flee, 20 March, 1815; returned 8 July, same year; died without issue, 16 Sept. 1824.
1824. Charles X. (*comte d'Artois*), his brother; born 9 Oct. 1757; married Marie-Thérèse of Savoy; deposed 30 July, 1830. He resided in Britain till 1832, and died at Gratz, in Hungary, 6 Nov. 1836.
- [His grandson, Henry, duc de Bordeaux, called comte de Chambord, son of the duc de Berry; born 29 Sept. 1820; married princess Thérèse of Modena, Nov. 1846; no issue; styled himself Henri V. See *France*, 1870, et seq.]

* He died insane, Jan. 1880.

HOUSE OF ORLEANS. (See *Orleans*.)

1830. Louis-Philippe, son of Louis-Philippe, duke of Orleans, called *Egalité*, descended from Philippe, duke of Orleans, son of Louis XIII.; born 6 Oct. 1773; married 25 Nov. 1809, Maria-Amelia, daughter of Ferdinand I. (IV.) king of the Two Sicilies; (she died 24 March, 1866). Raised to the throne as king of the French, 9 Aug. 1830; abdicated 24 Feb. 1848. Died in exile, in England, 26 Aug. 1850.
[*Heir*: Louis-Philippe, count of Paris; born 24 Aug. 1838.]

SECOND REPUBLIC, 1848.

The revolution commenced in a popular insurrection at Paris, 22 Feb. 1848. The royal family escaped by flight to England, a provisional government was established, monarchy abolished, and France declared a republic.

Charles-Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, declared by the National Assembly (19 Dec.) PRESIDENT of the republic of France; and proclaimed next day, 20 Dec.; elected for ten years, 22 Dec. 1851.

FRENCH EMPIRE REVIVED. (See *Bonaparte*.)

- [1821. Napoleon II. (decreed to be so termed by Napoleon III. on his accession). Napoleon, Joseph, son of Napoleon I. and Maria-Louisa, archduchess of Austria; born 20 March, 1811; created king of Rome. On the abdication of his father he was made duke of Reichstadt, in Austria; and died at the palace of Schoenbrunn, 22 July, 1832, aged 21.]

1852. Napoleon III. formerly president of the French republic, elected emperor, 21, 22 Nov. 1852; proclaimed, 2 Dec. 1852; surrendered himself a prisoner to the king of Prussia at Sedan, 2 Sept. 1870; deposed at Paris, 4 Sept.; arrives at Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel, 5 Sept.; deposition confirmed by the national assembly, 1 March; he protested against it, 6 March, 1871; died at Chiselhurst, England, 9 Jan. 1873; buried there 15 Jan.

Empress: Eugénie-Marie (a Spaniard, countess of Teba), born 5 May, 1826; married 29 Jan. 1853.

Heir: Napoleon-Eugène-Louis-Jean-Joseph, son; styled Napoleon IV., born 16 March, 1856; killed in Zululand, 1 June, 1879; buried beside his father at Chiselhurst (the prince of Wales and other princes present), 12 July, 1879 [both removed to mausoleum, Farnborough, 9 Jan. 1883]. See *Wills*.

At the celebration of the fête Napoleon, 15 Aug., 1873, the prince declared the policy of his family to be "Everything by the people, for the people."

[On 18 Dec. 1852, the succession, in default of issue from the emperor, was determined in favour of prince Jerome-Napoleon and his heirs male.]

THIRD REPUBLIC.

- I. Louis Adolphe Thiers (born 16 April, 1797) appointed chief of the executive power, 17 Feb., and president of the French republic, by the national assembly, 31 Aug. 1871; resigned, 24 May, 1873; died, 3 Sept. 1877.
II. Marshal M. E. Patrice Maurice MacMahon, duc de Magenta, elected president, 24 May; nominated for seven years, 20 Nov. 1873.
III. François Paul Jules Grévy (born 15 Aug. 1813); elected 30 Jan. 1879; re-elected 28 Dec. 1885; resigned 2 Dec. 1887.
IV. Marie-François Sadi-Carnot (born 11 Aug. 1837); elected 3 Dec. 1887.

FRANCE, ISLE OF, see *Mauritius*.

FRANCHE COMTÉ, in upper Burgundy, E. France, was conquered by Julius Cæsar, about 45 B.C.; by the Burgundians, early in the fifth century, A.D.; and by the Franks about 534. It was made a county for Hugh the Black in 915, and received its name from having been taken from Renaud III. (1127-48), and restored to him. By marriage with the count's daughter, Beatrice, the emperor Frederick I. acquired the county, 1156. Their descendant, Mary of Burgundy, by marriage with the archduke Maximilian, conveyed it to the house of Austria, 1477. It was conquered by the French,

1668; restored by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, 2 May, 1668; again conquered; and finally annexed to France by treaty, 1678.

FRANCHISE. A privilege or exemption from ordinary jurisdiction, and anciently an asylum or sanctuary where the person was secure. In Spain, churches and monasteries were, until lately, franchises for criminals, as formerly in England; see *Sanctuaries*. In 1429, the ELECTIVE FRANCHISE for counties was restricted to persons having at least 40s. a year in land, and resident; for recent changes, see *Reform*.

FRANCIS' ASSAULT ON THE QUEEN. John Francis, a youth, fired a pistol at queen Victoria as she was riding down Constitution-hill, in an open brouche, accompanied by prince Albert, 30 May, 1842. The queen was uninjured. Previous intimation having reached the palace of the intention of the criminal, her majesty had commanded that none of the ladies of her court should attend her. Francis was condemned to death, 17 June following, but was transported for life. He was liberated on ticket-of-leave in 1867.

FRANCISCANS. Grey or Minor Friars, an order founded by St. Francis d'Assisi, about 1209. Their rules were chastity, poverty, obedience, and very austere regimen. About 1220 they appeared in England, where, at the time of the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII., they had fifty-five abbeys or other houses, 1536-38.

FRANCONIA, or FRANKENLAND (on the Maine), formerly a circle of the German empire, part of Thuringia, was conquered by Thicrry, king of the Franks, 530, and colonized. Its count or duke, Conrad, was elected king of Germany, 912; and his descendant was the emperor Conrad III., elected 1138, and another duke. Franconia was made a distinct circle from Thuringia in 1512. At its subdivision in 1806 various German princes obtained a part; but in 1814 the largest share was awarded to Bavaria.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR originated in the emperor of the French's jealousy of the greatly increased power of Prussia, through the successful issue of the war with Denmark in 1864, and with Austria in 1866. The German Confederation was thereby annulled, and the North German Confederation established under the supremacy of the king of Prussia, to whose territories were further annexed Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, Frankfurt, and other provinces. This great augmentation of the power of Prussia was mainly due to the energetic policy of count Bismarck-Schönhausen, prime minister since Sept. 1862.

In a draft treaty, secretly proposed to the Prussian government by the French emperor in 1866: "1. The emperor recognises the acquisitions which Prussia has made in the last war; 2. The king of Prussia promises to facilitate the acquisition of Luxemburg by France; 3. The emperor will not oppose a federal union of the northern and southern states of Germany, excluding Austria; 4. The king of Prussia, in case the emperor should enter or conquer Belgium, will support him in arms against any opposing power; 5. They enter into an alliance offensive and defensive."

[This draft treaty was published in the *Times*, 25 July, 1870. After some discussion, its authenticity was admitted; count Bismarck asserting that it emanated entirely from the French emperor, and that the scheme had never been seriously entertained by himself.]

In March, 1867, a dispute arose through the French emperor's proposal for purchasing Luxemburg from the king of Holland, which was strongly op-

posed by Prussia, as that province had formed part of the dissolved Germanic Confederation; and the affair was only settled by a conference of the representatives of the great powers in London, at which the perfect neutrality of Luxemburg was determined, together with the withdrawal of the Prussian garrison and the destruction of the fortifications.

7-11 May, 1867

Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (connected with the Prussian dynasty), and brother of Charles, prince of Roumania, consented to become a candidate for the throne of Spain, 4 July, 1870. This was denounced by the French government. Threatening speeches were made in the French chamber by the duc de Grammont, the foreign minister, and eventually, after some negotiation and the intervention of Great Britain, prince Leopold, with the consent of his sovereign, declined the proffered crown.

12 July, "The submission did not satisfy the French government and nation, and the demand for a guarantee against the repetition of such an acceptance irritated the Prussian government, and led to the termination of the negotiations, the king refusing to receive the count Benedetti, the French minister.

13 July, "Energetic but fruitless efforts to avert the war were made by earl Granville, the British foreign minister.

about 15 July, "War was announced by the emperor, with the hearty consent of the great majority of the chambers. The left or republican party opposed the war; M. Thiers and a few others only protested against it as premature.

15 July, "[After his surrender on 2 Sept., the emperor told count Bismarck that he did not desire war, but was driven into it by public opinion. He appears to have been greatly deceived as to the numerical strength of his army, and its state of preparation.]

15 July, "The greatest national crime that we have had the pain of recording since the days of the first French revolution has been consummated. War is declared—an unjust but premeditated war."—*Times*, 16 July, 1870.

(For details of the battles see separate articles.)

FRENCH ARMY, about 300,000:—

1st corps, under marshal MacMahon.

2nd corps, under general Frossard.

3rd corps, under marshal Bazaine.

4th corps, under general Ladmirault.

5th corps, under general De Failly.

6th corps, under marshal Canrobert.

Imperial guard, under general Bourbaki.

Commander-in-chief, the emperor; general Le Boeuf,

second; succeeded by marshal Bazaine.

PRUSSIAN ARMY, about 640,000:—

1. Northern, under general Vogel von Falckenstein,

about 220,000, defending the Elbe, Hanover, &c.

2. Right, under prince Frederick Charles, about

180,000.

3. Centre, under generals Von Bittenfeld and Von

Steinmetz, about 80,000.

4. The left, under the crown prince of Prussia, about

166,000.

Commander-in-chief, king William; second, general

Von Moltke.

The North German army, at the beginning of August, consisted, firstly, of 550,000 line, with 1,200 guns and 53,000 cavalry; secondly, of 187,000 reserve, with 234 guns and 18,000 cavalry; and, thirdly, of 205,000 landwehr or militia, with 10,000 cavalry, making a grand total of 944,000 men, with 1,680 mobilised guns and 103,000 horses.

To these must be added, firstly, the Bavarians, 69,000 line, with 192 guns and 14,800 horses—25,000 reserve with 2,400 horses, and 22,000 landwehr; secondly, the Wurtembergers—22,000 line with 54 guns and 6,200 horses, 6,500 reserve, and 6,000 landwehr; and, thirdly, the Badenese—16,000 line with 54 guns, 4,000 reserve, and 9,600 landwehr.

All the German troops taken together as under arms at present, 1,124,000 men. Aug. 1870.

Four weeks previously, on the peace footing, they numbered only 360,000.

The French and Germans in this war were considered to be equally brave and efficient; but the French generals

appear to have acted greatly upon impulse. The Germans seem to have been invariably guided by a well matured plan, their tactics mainly consisting in bringing vast masses to bear on the point where they were anxious to prevail. From Saarbrück to Sedan, Moltke appears to have left nothing to chance; and all his arrangements were ably carried out.

The causes of the early ruin of the French army were: "1, the enormous superiority of the Germans in regard to numbers; 2, the absolute unity of their command and concert of operation; 3, their superior mechanism in equipment and supplies; 4, the superior intelligence, steadiness and discipline of the soldiers; 5, superior education of the officers, and the dash and intelligence of the cavalry."—*Quarterly Review*.

Estimated cost of the war to France, 395,400,000*l.*, Jan. 1875.

War resolved on by the French government, 15 July; declaration delivered at Berlin.

19 July, 1870

The north German parliament meet at Berlin, and engage to support Prussia in the war.

19 July, "

Württemberg, Bavaria, Baden, and Hesse Darmstadt declare war against France, and send contingents to the army.

20 July, "

War proclamation of the emperor Napoleon, declaring that the national honour, violently excited

alone takes in hand the destinies of the country.

23 July, "

Part of the bridge at Kehl blown up by the Prussians.

23 July, "

Proclamation of the king that "love of the common fatherland, and the unanimous uprising of the German races, have conciliated all opinions, and dissipated all disagreements. . . . The war will procure for Germany a durable peace, and from this bloody seed will arise a harvest blessed by God—the liberty and unity of Germany."

25 July, "

Skirmish at Niederbronn; a Bavarian officer killed,

26 July, "

Day of general prayer observed in Prussia, 27 July, The emperor Napoleon joins the army; at Metz assumes the chief command, and issues a proclamation declaring that the war will be long and severe,

28 July, "

Repulse of a French attack at Saarbrück, 30 July,

30 July, "

20 Badenese enter France at Lauterburg; Mr. Winsloe killed; some captured; others escape with valuable information.

31 July, "

Proclamation of the king of Prussia to his people, granting an amnesty for political offences, and "resolving, like our forefathers, placing full trust in God, to accept the battle for the defence of the fatherland."

31 July, "

He leaves Berlin for the army, 1 Aug., and announces that "all Germany stands united in arms"

3 Aug. "

The French government announce that "they make war, not against Germany, but against Prussia, or rather against the policy of count Bismarck."

2 Aug. "

The French under Frossard bombard and take Saarbrück in the presence of the emperor and his son; the Prussians, dislodged, retire with little loss.

2 Aug. "

The duc de Grammont, French foreign minister, publishes a circular replying to Bismarck's charges against France.

3 Aug. "

The crown prince crosses the Lauter, the boundary of France, and defeats the French under Frossard, storming the lines of Wissembourg and Geisberg; general Douay killed.

4 Aug. "

Battle of Wœrth: in a desperate, long-continued battle the crown prince defeats marshal MacMahon and the army of the Rhine; they retire to Saverne to cover Nancy.

6 Aug. "

Battle of Forbach: Saarbrück recaptured, and Forbach (in France) taken by generals Von Goeben and Von Steinmetz, after a fierce contest; all the French retreat.

6 Aug. "

General Turr publishes, in a letter, statements of proposals by Bismarck for the annexation of Luxemburg and Belgium by France, in 1866 and 1867.

6 Aug. "

The emperor, reporting these defeats, says, "Tout peut se rétablir"

7 Aug. "

The Germans occupy Forbach, Haguenau, and Saar-guémies	7 Aug.	1870
Marshal Bazaine appointed to the chief command of the French army at Metz (about 130,000); MacMahon has about 50,000 near Saverne; Canrobert about 50,000 near Nancy	8 Aug.	"
Nine French iron-clads pass Dover for the Baltic	9 Aug.	"
St. Avold occupied by the Germans	9 Aug.	"
Marshal Bazaine takes command of the army at Metz	9 Aug.	"
Phalsburg invested	9 Aug.	"
Treaty with Great Britain guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, signed on behalf of Prussia, 9 Aug.; of France	11 Aug.	"
Forced resignation of the Ollivier ministry	9 Aug.	"
New ministry constituted under general Cousin Montauban; comte de Palikao, war minister,	10 Aug.	"
Strasbourg invested by the Germans	10 Aug.	"
The king of Prussia, at Saarbrück, proclaims that "he makes war against soldiers, not against French citizens"	10 Aug.	"
Lichtenburg capitulates to the Germans	10 Aug.	"
MacMahon's army retreating upon the Moselle,	11 Aug.	"
The little fortress, "La Petite Pierre," evacuated,	11 Aug.	"
Communication with Strasbourg cut off	11 Aug.	"
Nancy occupied by the Germans without resistance,	12 Aug.	"
The Bavarians pass the Vosges	12 Aug.	"
The king at St. Avold forbids conscription for the French army in territories held by Germans,	13 Aug.	"
Marshal Bazaine made commander of the army of the Rhine	13 Aug.	"
Bombardment of Strasbourg begun	14 Aug.	"
The French government declare that "there can be, for a moment, no question of negotiation of peace"	14 Aug.	"
Blockade of the German ports on the Baltic, from 15 Aug., announced by the French admiral,	14 Aug.	"
Many French volunteer sharpshooters (<i>francs-tireurs</i>) take the field (not recognised as soldiers by the Germans)	about 14 Aug.	"
Toul refuses to surrender	14 Aug.	"
The emperor retires to Verdun	14 Aug.	"
Marshal Bazaine's army defeated in several long-continued sanguinary battles before Metz (see Metz):—		"
1. Battle of Courcelles (Pange or Longeville) gained by Von Steinmetz and the 1st army,	14 Aug.	"
2. Battle of Vionville or Mars-la-Tour, gained by prince Frederick Charles and the 2nd army	16 Aug.	"
3. Battles of Gravelotte and Rezonville, gained by the combined armies commanded by the king	18 Aug.	"
French sortie from Strasbourg repulsed; German attack on Phalsburg repulsed	16 Aug.	"
MacMahon reaches Châlons, 16 Aug.; joined by the emperor; his army between 130,000 and 150,000,	20 Aug.	"
The king appoints governors-general of Alsace and Lorraine	17 Aug.	"
Energetic fortification of Paris by general Trochu, the governor, and the "defence committee"	18 Aug.	"
Estimated German losses: killed, wounded, and missing, 2088 officers, 46,480 men; up to 18 Aug.	19 Aug.	"
Severe bombardment of Strasbourg	19 Aug.	"
MacMahon's army of the Rhine retreats as the Prussians under the king and crown prince advance; prince Frederick Charles opposed to Bazaine at Metz; [German armies in France about 500,000; the French armies about 300,000; communications between marshals Bazaine and MacMahon very difficult]	about 20 Aug.	"
Lieut. Harth, a Prussian spy, tried and shot at Paris	20 Aug.	"
MacMahon raises his camp at Châlons	20 Aug.	"
The troops extended along the line of the Marne,	21 Aug.	"
Exportation of food prohibited	21 Aug.	1870
Bazaine at Metz said to be completely isolated,	22 Aug.	"
MacMahon at Rheims with his army, including the remains of the corps of Faidy and Canrobert; he marches in hope of joining Bazaine, 23 Aug.; the crown-prince and prince of Saxony start in pursuit, 23 Aug.; march upon Châlons	24 Aug.	"
Prussian royal head-quarters removed from Pont à Mousson to Bar-le-Duc (125 miles from Paris)	24 Aug.	"
The alleged violation of the neutrality of Belgium denied by its government	25 Aug.	"
The Germans enter the arrondissement of Vassy,	25 Aug.	"
Germans repulsed in an attack on Verdun, 25 Aug.	25 Aug.	"
800 French national guards captured at St. Menes-ould	25 Aug.	"
Châlons occupied by the Germans	25 Aug.	"
Capitulation of Vitry, a small fortress	25 Aug.	"
Formation of three German armies of reserve in Germany, and a fourth army in the field, under the crown-prince of Saxony, to co-operate with the crown-prince of Prussia against Paris, 26 Aug.	26 Aug.	"
Strasbourg suffering much by bombardment,	23-26 Aug.	"
Powerful sortie of Bazaine from Metz repulsed,	26 Aug.	"
Phalsburg heroically resisting	26 Aug.	"
Thionville invested by the Germans	27 Aug.	"
Engagement at Busancy, between Vouziers and Stenay; a regiment of French chasseurs nearly annihilated	27 Aug.	"
Two German armies (220,000) marching on Paris,	28 Aug.	"
Continued retreat of MacMahon's army; severe fighting at Dun, Stenay, and Mouzon	28 Aug.	"
Nicholas Schull, a German spy, shot at Metz	28 Aug.	"
Vrivy, between Vouziers and Attigny, stormed by the Germans	29 Aug.	"
Municipal meetings at Berlin, Königsberg, and other German cities, protest against foreign intervention for peace	30, 31 Aug.	"
MacMahon's army, about 150,000, accompanied by the emperor, retreating northwards; part of it, under De Failly, surprised and defeated near Beaumont, between Mouzon and Moulin; several other engagements, unfavourable to the French, occurred during the day	30 Aug.	"
Count Bismarck-Böhlern installed governor of Alsace at Haguenau	30 Aug.	"
The Germans enter Carignan; attack the French in the plain of Douzy; the French, at first successful, are defeated, and retreat to Sedan	31 Aug.	"
A French army of old soldiers, about 100,000, are said to be forming near Lyons	31 Aug.	"
Bazaine defeated in his endeavour to escape from Metz; after a fierce struggle, retreats into Metz,	31 Aug. 1 Sept.	"
Battle round Sedan: begun at 4 a.m. between Sedan and Douzy; the French at first successful; after a severe struggle and dreadful carnage, the Germans victorious; MacMahon wounded, 5.30 p.m.; general de Wimpfen refuses to accept the terms offered by the king of Prussia	1 Sept.	"
Capitulation of Sedan and the remainder of MacMahon's army; the emperor surrenders to the king (see Sedan)	2 Sept.	"
Vigorous artillery action at Strasbourg; a sortie repulsed	2 Sept.	"
Revolution at Paris after the declaration of the capture of MacMahon's army; proclamation of a republic (see France)	4 Sept.	"
Rheims occupied by the Germans and the king,	5 Sept.	"
Jules Favre, the French foreign minister, in a circular to the French diplomatic representatives, says, "We will not cede either an inch of our territories or a stone of our fortresses"	6 Sept.	"
General Vinoy and a corps sent too late to aid MacMahon; retreat and arrive in Paris, 6 Sept.	7 Sept.	"
St. Dizier occupied by the Germans	7 Sept.	"
Strasbourg invested by 60,000 men	8 Sept.	"
Verdun vigorously resisting	8 Sept.	"
The German army, in five corps, advancing on Paris,	9 Sept.	"

- Leon surrendered to save the town from destruction; by the accidental or treacherous explosion of a magazine some of the German staff and many French perish . . . 9 Sept. 1870
- Metz, Strasburg, Thionville, Phalsburg, Toul, Bitsche, and other fortified places holding out. . . 10 Sept. "
- Messages between belligerents transmitted by lord Lyons (at Paris) and count Bernstorff (Prussian minister) in London . . . 9-10 Sept. "
- German attack on Toul repulsed . . . 10 Sept. "
- Bridge at Creil over the Oise blown up . . . 12 Sept. "
- Seven German corps (about 300,000 men) approaching Paris, which is said to contain 300,000 combatants . . . 13 Sept. "
- M. Thiers arrives in London on a mission from the government . . . 13 Sept. "
- Colmar occupied by the Germans . . . 14 Sept. "
- General Trochu reviews the troops in Paris, 13 Sept.; delivers a stirring address; the daily guard ordered to be 70,000 . . . 14 Sept. "
- Estimated German loss: 60,000 killed and wounded; between 20,000 and 30,000 sick; about 1,000 prisoners . . . 15 Sept. "
- French prisoners in Germany: 62 generals, 4,800 officers, 140,000 privates, about . . . 15 Sept. "
- Correspondence between count Bernstorff and earl Granville respecting neutrality, said to have been broken; denied by the earl . . . 1-15 Sept. "
- Siege of Paris begun; ingress and egress prohibited without a permit . . . 15 Sept. "
- Blockade of the Elbe and Weser non-effective. . . 15 Sept. "
- Important circular of M. Favre, condemning the war and recognising the obligations of the country, . . . 17 Sept. "
- Circular letters of count Bismarck, recounting the history of French aggressions on Germany, and asserting the necessity of obtaining material guarantees for the future safety of Germany, and removing the frontiers and point of attack further west . . . 13, 16 Sept. "
- Prussian head-quarters at Meux (20 miles from Paris) . . . 18 Sept. "
- 32 German merchant ships reported to have been captured by the French fleet up to . . . 18 Sept. "
- Vessels sunk in the Seine and Marne, and other vigorous defensive measures adopted. 18, 19 Sept. "
- Paris said to be completely invested; the fortifications reconnoitred by the king, who has fixed his head-quarters at Baron Rothschild's chateau at Ferrières, near Lagny . . . 19 Sept. "
- Three French divisions under general Vinoy attack the Germans on the heights of Sceaux; repulsed with loss of 7 guns and 2500 prisoners: the defeat attributed to the disorder of the Zouaves; the national guard behave well . . . 19 Sept. "
- Count Bismarck consents to receive Jules Favre (about 16 Sept.); they meet at Chateau de la Haute Maison, 19 Sept.; and at the king's head-quarters, Ferrières, near Lagny . . . 20 Sept. "
- Jules Favre reports to the government the result of his interviews with count Bismarck: Prussia demands the cession of the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine and part of that of Moselle, with Metz, Chateau Salins and Soissons, and would agree to an armistice in order that a French constituent assembly might meet; the French to surrender Strasburg, Toul and Verdun (or Phalsburg according to Favre), and Mont Valérien, if the assembly meet at Paris; these terms are positively rejected by the French government . . . 21 Sept. "
- Versailles and the troops there surrender, 19 Sept.; entered by the crown prince of Prussia . . . 20 Sept. "
- A lunette captured at Strasburg . . . 20 Sept. "
- General von Steinmetz sent to Posen as governor-general; prince Frederick Charles sole commander before Metz . . . 21 Sept. "
- Sèvres surrenders . . . 22 Sept. "
- The blockade of German ports raised; officially announced in London . . . 22 Sept. "
- The French government issue a circular expressing readiness to consent to an equitable peace, but refusing "to cede an inch of our territory or a stone of our fortresses" . . . 23 Sept. "
- Three conflicts before Paris: at Drancy, Pierrefitte, and Villejuif; the two last reported favourable to the French . . . 23 Sept. 1870
- Toul surrender after a most vigorous resistance, . . . 23 Sept. "
- Lerée en masse of men under 25 ordered by the French government . . . 23 Sept. "
- Germans repulsed in conflicts before Paris; said by them to be unimportant . . . 23 Sept. "
- Verdun invested by the Germans . . . 23 Sept. "
- Desperate ineffective sallies from Metz, . . . 23, 24, 27 Sept. "
- All the departments of the Seine and Marne occupied by Germans . . . 26 Sept. "
- The iron cross given by the crown prince of Prussia to above 30 soldiers beneath the statue of Louis XIV. at Versailles . . . 26 Sept. "
- Circular of Von Thile, Prussian foreign minister, stating that as the ruling powers in France decline an armistice, and as no recognised government exists in Paris (the government *de facto* being removed to Tours), all communications with and from Paris can only be carried on so far as the military events may permit . . . 27 Sept. "
- Clermont occupied by the Germans after a brief vigorous resistance, overcome by artillery, . . . 27 Sept. "
- Commencement of attack on Soissons . . . 28 Sept. "
- Capitulation of Strasburg, 27 Sept.; formally surrendered . . . 28 Sept. "
- Sortie of general Vinoy's army (at Paris); repulsed, after two hours' fighting, crown prince present; above 200 prisoners taken; general Giulham killed . . . 30 Sept. "
- Above 375,000 national guards said to be in Paris. . . 30 Sept. "
- Conflict near Rouen; at first favourable to the French; their loss 1,200 killed and wounded; 300 prisoners . . . 30 Sept. "
- Beauvais captured by the Germans . . . 30 Sept. "
- Mantes occupied by the Germans . . . 1 Oct. "
- Circular from count Bismarck, disclaiming any intention of reducing France to a second-rate power, . . . 1 Oct. "
- The American general Burnside visits M. Favre, . . . 1 Oct. "
- Surgeon-major Wyatt writes that Paris is well-provisioned, and nearly impregnable . . . 1 Oct. "
- M. Thiers' fruitless visit to Vienna, 23 Sept.; to St. Petersburg, 27 Sept.; dined with the czar, . . . 2 Oct. "
- The grand duke of Mecklenburg at Rheims appointed governor of the country conquered in addition to Alsace and Lorraine . . . 2 Oct. "
- M. Favre, in the name of the diplomatic body, requests count Bismarck to give notice before bombarding Paris, and to allow a weekly courier: the count declines both requests, but permits the passage of open letters; reported . . . 3 Oct. "
- Count Bismarck in a circular corrects Favre's report of the negotiations, and accuses the French government of keeping up the difficulties opposed to a conclusion of peace; reported . . . 3 Oct. "
- Epernon and La Ferté occupied by the Germans after an engagement . . . 4 Oct. "
- The king's head-quarters removed to Versailles; arrival of the king, Bismarck, Moltke, and others, . . . 5 Oct. "
- The Germans victors in several small engagements, . . . 2-6 Oct. "
- General Treskow, in command of a German army, to advance into Southern France . . . 5 Oct. "
- Colmar occupied by the Prussians for an hour, . . . 5 Oct. "
- Battle at Thoury; General Reyan, with the advanced guard of the army of the Loire under general La Motte Rouge, defeats the Germans between Chaussy and Thoury, and captures some prisoners and cattle . . . 5 Oct. "
- Fictitious manifesto of the emperor Napoleon III., entitled "*Les Idées de l'Empereur*," advocating peace on moderate terms, dated 26 Sept., published in the imperialist journal in London, *La Situation*, and in *Daily News*, 4 Oct.; disclaimed by the emperor . . . 6 Oct. "
- M. Thiers' mission to foreign courts reported to be quite abortive . . . 6 Oct. "
- Part of the army of Lyons, under general Dupré, defeated by the Badenese under general Von

- Gegenfeld, near St. Rémy; French loss, about 1,500, and 660 prisoners; German loss, about 430, 6 Oct. 1870
- General Burnside leaves Paris in order to meet count Bismarck 7 Oct. "
- Great sortie from Metz; the Germans surprised; 40,000 French engaged; repulsed after severe conflicts; French loss, about 2,000; German, about 600 7 Oct. "
- Estimated number of French prisoners in Germany, 3577 officers, and 123,700 men 8 Oct. "
- Neu Breisach bombarded 8 Oct. "
- Breton volunteers organising by M. Cathelineau; volunteers in the west organising by general Charette (from Rome) 8 Oct. "
- German attack on St. Quentin vigorously repulsed, 8 Oct. "
- Long despatch from count Bernstorff to earl Granville, complaining of the British supplying arms to France 8 Oct. "
- M. Thiers again at Vienna 8 Oct. "
- Garibaldi arrives at Tours; enthusiastically received; reviews the national guard at Tours, 9 Oct. "
- Direct mediation declined by Russia, Great Britain, and Spain 10 Oct. "
- Prussian circular to the European powers, regretting the obstinate resistance of the French government to peace, and foretelling the consequences—social disorganisation and much starvation, 10 Oct. "
- Abbis, near Paris, burnt for alleged treachery (killing sleeping soldiers) 10 Oct. "
- M. Gambetta escapes from Paris by a balloon, 7 Oct.; in his proclamation at Tours, states that Paris possesses 560,000 troops; that cannon are cast daily, and that women are making cartridges; he urges unanimous devoted co-operation in carrying on the war 10 Oct. "
- Part of the army of the Loire defeated at Arthenay, near Orleans, by Bavarians under Von der Tann; about 2,000 prisoners taken 10 Oct. "
- Prussian attack on Cheriz repulsed 10 Oct. "
- French reply to Bismarck's circular on the negotiations 10 Oct. "
- About 20 villages burnt, and 150 peasants shot for illicit warfare up to 11 Oct. "
- The French fleet appears off Heligoland 11 Oct. "
- 3,000 national guard mobilised at Rouen 11 Oct. "
- Three first shots fired against Paris 11 Oct. "
- Orleans captured by gen. Von der Tann after nine hours' fighting; the army of the Loire defeated retires behind the Loire 11 Oct. "
- Stenay captured by a sortie from the French garrison of Montmédy 11 Oct. "
- Gen. Bourbaki accepts the command at Tours; gen. La Motte Rouge superseded in the command of the army of the Loire by gen. D'Aurelle de Paladines 12 Oct. "
- Battalions of Amazons said to be forming in Paris, 12 Oct. "
- Favourable intelligence from Paris by balloons received 12 Oct. "
- Garibaldi appointed commander of the French irregulars 12 Oct. "
- Epinal captured by the Germans 12 Oct. "
- M. Arles Dufour of Lyons appeals to the people of Great Britain for active sympathy in endeavouring to obtain peace 12 Oct. "
- Breteil occupied by the Germans after a sharp resistance 12 Oct. "
- Slight engagements (termed victories by the French) before Paris 13 Oct. "
- All the Vosges district in arms; no regular army; the defiles occupied by the francs-tireurs, 13 Oct. "
- Reported successful sorties; Neu Breisach completely invested 13 Oct. "
- Reported French success at Bagneux, near Paris—the Prussians surprised 13 Oct. "
- St. Cloud fired on by the French and burnt, 13, 14 Oct. "
- Frequent sorties from Metz about 14 Oct. "
- Sharp fight at Ecouis; the French escape from being surrounded 14 Oct. "
- Gambetta announces that the Germans are dislodged from their innermost belt round Paris, 14 Oct. "
- M. Thiers arrives at Florence; Garibaldi at Besançon 14 Oct. 1870
- Gen. Boyer, aide-de-camp to marshal Bazaine, arrives at Versailles and meets count Bismarck, 14 Oct. "
- Gen. Trochu's letter to the mayors of Paris, on reorganising the national guard and repressing the ardent desire for immediate action 15 Oct. "
- Soissons surrenders after three weeks' investment and four days' bombardment 16 Oct. "
- French successes before Paris denied by the Prussians, who hold the same position as on 19 Sept., 16 Oct. "
- M. Gambetta proceeds to the army of the Vosges; gen. Bourbaki appointed commander of the army of the north; gen. Mazière appointed to a command in the army of the Loire 17 Oct. "
- Montdidier attacked by the Germans: 150 mobile guards captured 17 Oct. "
- The emperor Napoleon declares that "there can be no prospect of peace, near or remote, on the basis of ceding to Prussia a single foot of French territory; and no government in France can attach its signature to such a treaty and remain in power a single day" 17 Oct. "
- 4,000 French attacked and defeated near Châteaudun after ten hours' fighting and the barricaded town stormed 18 Oct. "
- Circular of Jules Favre, asserting that Prussia "coldly and systematically pursues her task of annihilating us. France has now no illusions left. For her it is now a question of existence. . . . We prefer our present sufferings, our perils, and our sacrifices to the consequences of the inflexible and cruel ambition of our enemy. France needed, perhaps, to pass through a supreme trial—she will issue from it transfigured," 18 Oct. "
- Asserted repulse of the Germans at Fort Issy before Paris 18 Oct. "
- Despatch from earl Granville to count Bismarck urging the negotiations for peace on terms lenient to the French 20 Oct. "
- Conclusive reply of earl Granville to count Bernstorff's charge of breach of neutrality 21 Oct. "
- Vigorous sortie from Mont Valérien against Versailles; an engagement at Malmaison; the French retire after three hours' fighting, losing about 400 killed and wounded and 100 prisoners; German loss about 230 killed and wounded, 21 Oct. "
- Chartres occupied by the Germans under Wittich, 21 Oct. "
- Intervention of the British government (supported by the neutral powers) to obtain an armistice for the election of a national assembly 21 Oct. "
- Vesoul occupied by the Germans 21 Oct. "
- Many deserters from Metz 20–22 Oct. "
- Schelestadt bombarded vigorously 22 Oct. "
- Engagement near Evreux 22 Oct. "
- Fighting at Vouray, Cussey, &c., in the Vosges; French "army of the east" defeated 22 Oct. "
- German attack on Châtillon le Duc repulsed by gen. Cambriels 22 Oct. "
- M. de Kératry assumes command of the army in Brittany 23 Oct. "
- St. Quentin taken by the Germans after half-an-hour's cannonading, 21 Oct.; evacuated by them, 23 Oct. "
- Reported failure of the suggestions concerning an armistice, through Prussia demanding that France should consent to a cession of territory, 24 Oct. "
- Gambetta informs the mayors of towns that "resistance is more than ever the order of the day," 24 Oct. "
- Reported negotiations for the surrender of Metz, 24 Oct. "
- Thiers undertakes the mission to obtain an armistice, about 24 Oct. "
- Capitulation of Schelestadt (2,400 prisoners and 120 guns taken) 24 Oct. "
- A girl calling herself a successor of Jeanne d'Arc at Tours 24 Oct. "
- Marshal Bazaine surrenders Metz and his army, "conquered by famine" (see *Metz and France*, Oct.-Dec. 1873) 27 Oct. "
- The French defeated near Gray (Haute Saône) by Von Werder 27 Oct. "

About 2000 sick and wounded of both nations in Versailles	27 Oct.	1870	between Coulmiers and Baccon, near Orleans, retire to Thoury	9 Nov.	1870
Le Bourget, near Paris, recaptured by the French	28 Oct.	"	M. Thiers' report of the unsuccessful negotiations for an armistice	dated 9 Nov.	"
A safe-conduct given to M. Thiers to enter Paris for negotiation	28 Oct.	"	Reported naval victory of the Prussian steamer <i>Meteor</i> over the French steamer <i>Bouvet</i> off Havannah	9 Nov.	"
Despatch from count Bismarck to earl Granville, expressing desire for the meeting of a French national assembly to consider terms of peace; but stating that overtures must come from the French	28 Oct.	"	Continued fighting; Orleans retaken by general D'Anrelle de Paladines; French losses, 2000; Germans about 700, and 2000 prisoners	10 Nov.	"
Badenese troops defeated near Besançon; Prussian attack on Formerie on the Oise repulsed	28 Oct.	"	Capitulation of Neu Breisach, 5000 prisoners and 100 guns taken	10 Nov.	"
Gen. Von Moltke created a count on his 70th birthday	28 Oct.	"	The French repulsed near Montbeliard on the Swiss frontier	10 Nov.	"
Vigorous proclamation of Bourlaki to the French army of the north	29 Oct.	"	Von der Tann's army reinforced by 30,000, now 70,000, the grand duke of Mecklenburg commander; the Loire army about 150,000, but only 12,000 regulars	12 Nov.	"
The crown prince and prince Frederick Charles created field-marshal	29 Oct.	"	Bankers at Berlin and Frankfort arrested for dealing in French war loan	about 12 Nov.	"
Dijon captured after bombardment	29 Oct.	"	Dôle, near Dijon, occupied by the Germans	13 Nov.	"
The francs-tireurs defeated by the Würtembergers between Montereau and Nangis	29 Oct.	"	Calm, truthful proclamation of gen. Trochu, at Paris	14 Nov.	"
Estimated: 856,000 Germans in France; French prisoners in Germany, 223,000	29 Oct.	"	The armies in central France have been placed under prince Frederick Charles and the grand duke of Mecklenburg	14 Nov.	"
Le Bourget retaken by the Germans; heavy losses on both sides; about 1200 French prisoners	30 Oct.	"	Eleven French towns, 3653 guns, 155 mitrailleuses, nearly 500,000 chassepots, about 90 eagles and standards, and nearly 4,000,000 in money, taken by the Germans	up to 14 Nov.	"
Proclamation of Gambetta, accusing Bazaine of treason; the war to go on	30 Oct.	"	Montmédy completely invested	15 Nov.	"
M. Thiers enters Paris	30 Oct.	"	French sorties from Mézières repulsed, 15 Nov.; from Belfort repulsed	16 Nov.	"
Garibaldi defending Dôle (Jura) with about 7500 men	31 Oct.	"	The grand duke of Mecklenburg repulses the army of the Loire near Dreux, which is captured by Von Treskow	17 Nov.	"
M. Thiers receives powers from the French defence government to treat for an armistice, and has interviews with count Bismarck, 31 Oct. and 1 Nov.	Oct.—Nov.	"	Successful French sortie from Mézières, 500 Germans said to be killed	17 Nov.	"
Gen. Bourbaki attempting to form an army of the north, near Lille	Oct.—Nov.	"	Germans victorious in an engagement near Châteaudun; French claim the success	18 Nov.	"
Thionville invested	1 Nov.	"	Ricciotti Garibaldi said to have beaten 700 or 800 men at Châtillon	19 Nov.	"
The francs-tireurs dispersed in several slight engagements between Colmar and Belfort, 2, 3 Nov.	2, 3 Nov.	"	The national guard at Evreux repulse a German attack	19 Nov.	"
Letter from marshal Bazaine repelling the charge of treason	2 Nov.	"	The German army under prince Frederick Charles and the grand duke of Mecklenburg (135,000) said to be retreating towards Paris	19 Nov.	"
Count Bismarck offers an armistice of 25 days for the election of a French national assembly	3 Nov.	"	Paris engirdled with a second line of investment	20 Nov.	"
Defeat of an attempted revolution in Paris: see France	3 Nov.	"	French attempt to release La Fère repulsed with heavy loss	20 Nov.	"
M. Favre declares to the national guard that the government has sworn not to yield an inch of territory, and will remain faithful to this engagement	3 Nov.	"	Several balloons from Paris captured about 20 Nov.	20 Nov.	"
Proclamation of Garibaldi to the army of the Vosges, and appealing to other nations	about 3 Nov.	"	French mobile guard defeated at Bretoncelles	21 Nov.	"
" <i>Campagne de 1870; par un Officier attaché à l'état major-général</i> " (a pamphlet ascribed to the emperor), appears in the <i>Daily Telegraph</i>	4 Nov.	"	Bombardment of Thionville begun	22 Nov.	"
Failure of the negotiation, as count Bismarck will not permit food to enter Paris during the armistice without any military equivalent; M. Thiers ordered to break off negotiation	6 Nov.	"	Ham occupied by the Prussians	22 Nov.	"
Châteaudun recaptured by the French	6 Nov.	"	Prince Frederick Charles takes up a position near Orleans	24 Nov.	"
The Prussian semi-official journal says, "The French government having refused to listen to reason the cannon will be resorted to for giving them a lesson"	7 Nov.	"	Thionville, in flames, capitulates, with about 2000 prisoners	24 Nov.	"
Bombardment of Thionville	7 Nov.	"	The Germans repulsed near Amiens and near Stagil	24 Nov.	"
Circulars on the armistice negotiations—of M. Favre, 7 Nov.; of Count Bismarck	8 Nov.	"	La Fère surrenders, after two days' bombardment, with about 70 guns and 2000 men	27 Nov.	"
The king's permission for the election of a French national assembly declined by the French government	7 Nov.	"	The Garibaldians defeated near Pasques (Côte d'Or) by Von Werder	27 Nov.	"
Orders that no one shall enter or quit Paris, 7 Nov.	7 Nov.	"	The French army of the north defeated by Manteuffel between Villers Bretonneux and Soleur, near Amiens	27 Nov.	"
A Prussian column repulsed in an attack on the army of the Loire at Marchenoir	7 Nov.	"	Amiens occupied by Von Goeben after a severe engagement	28 Nov.	"
Capitulation of Verdun	8 Nov.	"	Severe engagement near Beaune la Rolande (Loiret) between part of the army of the Loire under D'Aurelle de Paladines and the Germans under Voigts Rhetz; prince Frederick Charles arrives and turns the day; the French retire; heavy loss on both sides	28 Nov.	"
Seven persons, captured in balloons from Paris, sent to German fortresses to be tried by court martial	8 Nov.	"	M. de Kératry resigns his command, accusing M. Gambetta of misconduct, 28 Nov.; Bourbaki appointed to command an army corps	29 Nov.	"
The French fleet off Heligoland	8 Nov.	"	Fruitless endeavours of the army in Paris and the army of the Loire to unite	29 Nov.—4 Dec.	"
German corps, under Manteuffel, advancing on Amiens and Rouen	8 Nov.	"	Sorties from various parts of Paris repulsed with loss	29 Nov.	"
Firm circular from M. Favre to French diplomatic representatives, about	8 Nov.	"	Great sortie of 120,000, under generals Trochu and Ducrot, who cross the Marne; severest conflict between Champigny-sur-Marne, Brie-sur-Marne,		"
The Germans enter Montbeliard (Donbs)	9 Nov.	"			"
The Germans, under gen. Von der Tann, defeated		"			"

- and Villiers-sur-Marne; the French retain the taken possessions, but their advance is checked; great loss on both sides (chiefly Saxons and Wurtembergers engaged) 30 Nov. 1870
- The contest resumed at Avron; the Germans retake Champigny and Brié; the French retreat 2 Dec. "
- The army of the Loire: Chanzy defeated by the grand duke of Mecklenburg at Bazoches des Hautes, 2 Dec.; near Chevilly (the French report these engagements indecisive). 3 Dec. "
- Prince Frederick Charles dislodges an encampment in the forest of Orleans. 3 Dec. "
- Ducrot bivouacks in the woods of Vincennes, 3 Dec.; he issues a final order of the day, referring to two days' glorious battles 4 Dec. "
- General D'Aurelle de Paladines entrenched before Orleans; proposes to retreat; the government opposes him, but yields; he determines to await the attack; part of his army defeated by prince Frederick Charles, and the grand duke of Mecklenburg; he retreats with about 100,000 men; Orleans threatened with bombardment; surrenders at midnight 4 Dec. "
- The Germans said to be in pursuit of D'Aurelle de Paladines (superseded) 5 Dec. "
- 10,000 prisoners, 77 guns, and 4 gun-boats captured at Orleans 5 Dec. "
- Rouen occupied by Manteuffel 6 Dec. "
- General order of the king of Prussia, "We enter on a new phase of the war... Every attempt to break through the investment or relieve Paris has failed" 6 Dec. "
- The grand duke of Mecklenburg attacks gen. Chanzy and the army of the Loire near Beaugency; indecisive, 7 Dec.; the Germans victorious, taking about 1100 prisoners and six guns, and occupying Beaugency (severe loss to Germans), 8 Dec. "
- Gen. Manteuffel's army in two parts, one occupies Evreux, and marching to Cherbourg; the other marching to Havre 8 Dec. "
- Continued severe engagements between the Germans and the army of the Loire; the defeated French retreat (7 battles in 9 days) 9, 10 Dec. "
- Vigorous siege of Belfort; obstinately defended, 9 Dec. "
- Pamphlet (attributed to the emperor Napoleon) published under the name of his friend, the marquis de Griouart, throwing the blame of the war upon the French nation early in Dec. "
- Fighting along the whole line of the army of the Loire, under general Chanzy and others; it retreats, but obstinately resists 5-10 Dec. "
- Brilliant action by De Chanzy 11 Dec. "
- The delegate government transferred from Tours to Bordeaux; Gambetta remains with the army of the Loire 11 Dec. "
- Dieppe occupied by the Germans 12 Dec. "
- La Fère threatened by Faidherbe, commander of the army of the north 12 Dec. "
- Phalsburg surrenders, subdued by famine; commencement of bombardment of Montmédy, 12 Dec. "
- Evreux and Blois occupied by the Germans, 13 Dec. "
- Montmédy surrenders 14 Dec. "
- Sharp engagement at Fréteval; which is taken and abandoned by the Germans 14 Dec. "
- Nuits near Dijon captured by the Badenese under Von Werder, after a severe conflict 18 Dec. "
- The French government issue a circular against the propagation of false news 20 Dec. "
- Conflict at Monnaie: about 6000 French gardes mobiles driven back to Tours 20 Dec. "
- Vigorous sortie from Paris repulsed—an artillery action 21 Dec. "
- Tours partially shelled; submits, but not occupied by Germans 21 Dec. "
- Chanzy and part of the army of the Loire said to have reached Le Mans and joined the Bretons, about 21 Dec. "
- Seven hours' battle at Pont à Noyelles between Manteuffel and the army of the north under Faidherbe: both claim the victory; Faidherbe retreats 23 Dec. "
- Six English colliers, said to have had Prussian permits, after delivering coal at Rouen, are sunk in the Seine at Duclair near Havre by the Prussians for strategic reasons 21 Dec. "
- Explanation given by Bismarck and compensation promised 26 Dec. 1871
- Chanzy, in a letter to the German commandant at Vendôme, accuses the Germans of cruelly pillaging St. Calais, and, denying his defeat, says, "We have fought you and held you in check since 4 Dec." 26 Dec. "
- Trochu said to be making Mont Valérien a vast citadel 27 Dec. "
- Mont Avron, an outlying fort near Paris, after a day's bombardment, abandoned and occupied by the Germans 29 Dec. "
- Alleged defeat of the Germans, by detachment of Chanzy's army near Montoire 27 Dec. "
- Several small engagements in Normandy—reported successful to the French 28-31 Dec. "
- Capitulation of Mézières with 2000 men and 106 guns 1, 2 Jan. 1871
- Severe battles near Bapaume between the army of the North under Faidherbe and the Germans under Manteuffel and Von Goeben; victory claimed by both, the French retreat 2, 3 Jan. "
- Indecisive conflict near Dijon le Mans; between general Chanzy and prince Frederick Charles, 6 Jan. "
- Daujoutin, S. of Belfort, stormed by Germans, 6 Jan. "
- Bombardment of eastern front of Paris, and of the southern forts, 4 Jan.; forts of Issy and Vanvres silenced 6 Jan. "
- Fortress of Rocroy taken by the Germans, 5, 6 Jan. "
- General Roy defeated near Jumièges 7 Jan. "
- Von Goeben in the north, Manteuffel sent to the east about 7 Jan. "
- Conflicts (in the east) between Von Werder and Bourbaki at Villars, south of Vesoul 9, 10 Jan. "
- Bombardment of Paris, many buildings injured, and people killed: the French government appeal to foreign powers 9, 10 Jan. "
- Capitulation of Péronne with garrison 9 Jan. "
- Chanzy retreating; defeated near Le Mans by prince Frederick Charles and the grand duke of Mecklenburg 11 Jan. "
- Prince Frederick Charles enters Le Mans; after 6 days' fighting, (about 20,000 French prisoners made; German loss about 3400) 12 Jan. "
- Vigorous sorties from Paris repulsed 13 Jan. "
- Chanzy retreating, 14 Jan.; defeated near Vosges, 15, 16 Jan. "
- Indecisive conflicts between Bourbaki and Von Werder, near Belfort 15, 16 Jan. "
- St. Quentin recaptured by Isnard under Faidherbe, 16 Jan. "
- Bourbaki defeated near Belfort after three days' fighting, 15-17 Jan.; retreats south 18 Jan. "
- The grand duke of Mecklenburg enters Alençon, 17 Jan. "
- Bombardment of Longwy begun 17 Jan. "
- Faidherbe defeated near St. Quentin; after seven hours' fighting; by Von Goeben, 4000 prisoners taken 19 Jan. "
- Great sortie from Paris of Trochu and 100,000 men repulsed with loss of about 1000 dead and 5000 wounded 19 Jan. "
- Bourbaki hard pressed by Von Werder 19 Jan. "
- Armistice for two days at Paris refused 22 Jan. "
- Bombardment of St Denis and Cambrai 22 Jan. "
- Faidherbe asserts that the German successes are exaggerated 22 Jan. "
- Resignation of Trochu; Vinoy, governor of Paris, 23, 24 Jan. "
- Favre opens negotiations with Bismarck 24 Jan. "
- Longwy capitulates; 4000 prisoners, 200 guns, 25 Jan. "
- Letter from M. Guizot to Mr. Gladstone proposing the demolition of fortresses on both sides of the Rhine; and the maintenance of the balance of power by congresses; published 26 Jan. "
- Capitulation of Paris; armistice for 21 days signed by count Bismarck and Jules Favre 28 Jan. "
- The forts round Paris occupied by the Germans, 29 Jan. "
- Advance of German troops into France suspended, 30 Jan. "
- Bourbaki and his army, about 80,000, driven by Manteuffel into Switzerland near Pontarlier, about 6000 having been captured 30 Jan., 1 Feb. "
- French loss about 350,000 men, 800 guns up to Jan. 1 Feb. "
- Dijon occupied by the Germans 1 Feb. "

Belfort capitulates with military honours 13 Feb. 1871
 Negotiations for peace between Thiers and Bismarck 22-24 Feb. "
 Preliminaries of a treaty accepted by Thiers, Favre, and 15 delegates from the national assembly; it includes cession of parts of Lorraine, including Metz and Thionville and Alsace less Belfort; and payment of 5 milliards of francs, 200,000,000, 25 Feb., signed 26 Feb., accepted by the national assembly 1 March. "
 German loss in battles throughout the war; killed or died soon after, 17,570; died of wounds eventually 10,707; total killed and wounded 127,867. "
 German troops enter Paris and remain 48 hours, 1-3 March, "
 They quit Versailles 12 March, "
 Conference for peace open at Brussels, 28 March, "
 Treaty of peace signed at Frankfurt, 10 May; ratified by the French national assembly 18 May, "

FRANCS-TIREURS, free shooters, took an active part in the Franco-Prussian war from about 14 Aug. 1870; and more especially after the surrender of MacMahon's army at Sedan, 2 Sept. Their conduct was much censured.

FRANKENHAUSEN, N. Germany: near this place Philip, landgrave of Hesse, and his allies defeated the insurgent peasantry headed by Munzer the anabaptist, 15 May, 1525.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, central Germany, founded in the 5th century; was the residence of Charlemagne in 794; walled by Louis I. 838; a capital city, 843; an imperial city, 1245.

Union of Frankfurt: treaty between France, Sweden, Prussia, and other German states led to war with Austria 22 May, 1744
 Frankfurt captured by the French by a surprise, 2 Jan. 1759

Captured by Custine, 28 Oct.; retaken by the Prussians 2 Dec. 1792
 Bombarded by the French; surrendered to Kleber, 16 July, 1796

Made part of the confederation of the Rhine 1806
 A grand duchy under Carl von Dalberg 1810
 Republic restored; appointed capital of the Germanic confederation 1815

Vain attempts at insurrection by students, April, 1833 May, 1834

The Frankfurt diet publish a federative constitution, 30 March, 1848

The plenipotentiaries of Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Württemberg, Mecklenburg, &c., here constitute themselves the council of the Germanic diet 1 Sept. 1850

The German sovereigns (excepting the king of Prussia) met at Frankfurt (at the invitation of the emperor of Austria), to consider a plan of federal reform, 17 Aug.; the plan was not accepted by Prussia 22 Sept. 1863

Meeting of diet of Germanic confederation; condemn the treaty of Gastein 1 Oct. 1865

The diet adopts the Austrian motion, that Prussia has broken the treaty; the Prussian representative declares the confederation at an end, and proposes a new confederation 14 June, 1866

Entered by the Prussians, who exact heavy supplies, 16 July, "
 Annexed to Prussia by law of 20 Sept.; promulgated at Frankfurt; (the legislative corps and 15,000 citizens protest against it) 8 Oct. "
 Visited by the king of Prussia; an ancient cathedral, St. Bartholomew (founded 1315, completed 1512), destroyed by fire 14, 15 Aug. 1867

Frankfurt supported Prussia in the war July, 1870
 Treaty of peace between France and Germany, signed here 10 May, 1871
 Riots through rise in price of beer; suppressed by N. German soldiers: 37 of the people killed; about 100 wounded 21, 22 April 1873
 Population in 1885, 154,513; see Germany.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER (N. Germany); a member of the Hanseatic league; suffered

much from marauders in the middle ages, and in the thirty years' war. The university was founded in 1506, and incorporated with that of Breslau in 1811. Near Frankfurt, 12 Aug. 1759, Frederick of Prussia was defeated by the Russians and Austrians; see *Cunnersdorf*.

FRANKING LETTERS, passing letters free of postage, was claimed by parliament about 1660. The privilege was restricted in 1839, and abolished after the introduction of the uniform penny postage, 10 Jan. 1840. The queen was amongst the first to relinquish her privilege.

FRANKLIN, the English freeholder in the middle ages; see "the Franklin's Tale," in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* (written about 1364).

FRANKLIN, SEARCH FOR. Sir John Franklin, with captains Crozier and Fitzjames, in H. M. ships *Erabus* and *Terror* (carrying in all 138 persons), sailed on his third arctic expedition of discovery and survey, from Greenhithe, on 24 May, 1845; see *North-west Passage*. Their last despatches were from the Whalefish islands, dated 12 July, 1845. Their protracted absence caused intense anxiety, and several expeditions were sent from England and elsewhere in search of them, and coals, provisions, clothing, and other necessities, were deposited in various places in the Arctic seas by our own and by the American government, by lady Franklin, and numerous private persons. The *True Love*, captain Parker, which arrived at Hull, 4 Oct. 1849, from Davis's Straits, brought intelligence (not afterwards confirmed) that the natives had seen Sir John Franklin's ships in the previous March, frozen up by the ice in Prince Regent's inlet. Other accounts were equally illusory. Her majesty's government, on 7 March, 1850, offered a reward of 20,000*l.* to any party of any country, that should render efficient assistance to the crews of the missing ships. Sir John's first winter quarters were found at Beechy island by captains Ommanney and Penny.

1. H. M. *Plover*, capt. Moore (afterwards under capt. Maguire), sailed from Sheerness to Behring's Straits, in search 1 Jan. 1848
2. Land expedition under sir John Richardson and Dr. Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Company, left England 25 March, "
 [Sir John Richardson returned to England in 1849, and Dr. Rae continued his search till 1851.]
3. Sir James Ross, with the *Enterprise* and *Investigator* (12 June, 1848), having also sailed in search to Barrow's Straits, returned to England (Scarborough) 3 Nov. 1849
4. The *Enterprise*, capt. Collinson, and *Investigator*, commander McClure, sailed from Plymouth for Behring's Straits 20 Jan. 1850
 [Both ships proceeded through to the eastward.]
5. Capt. Austin's expedition, viz: *Resolute*, capt. Austin, C.B.; *Assistance*, capt. Ommanney; *Intrepid*, lieutenant Bertie Cator; and *Pioneer*, lieutenant Sherard Osborn, sailed from England for Barrow's Straits 25 April, "
 [Returned Sept. 1851.]
6. The *Lady Franklin*, capt. Penny; and *Sophia*, capt. Stewart, sailed from Aberdeen for Barrow's Straits 13 April, "
 [Returned home Sept. 1851.]
7. The AMERICAN expedition in the *Advance* and *Rescue*, under lieutenant De Haven and Dr. Kane (son of the judge), towards which Mr. Grinnell subscribed 30,000 dollars, sailed for Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Straits; after drifting in the pack down Baffin's Bay, the ships were released in 1851 uninjured 25 May, "
 8. The *Felix*, sir John Ross, fitted out chiefly by the Hudson Bay Company, sailed to the same locality, 22 May, "

[Returned in 1851.]

9. H.M.S. *North Star*, commander Saunders, which had sailed from England in 1849, wintered in Wolstenholme Sound, and returned to Spithead, 28 Sept. 1850
10. H.M.S. *Herald*, captain Kellett, C.B., which had sailed in 1848, made three voyages to Behring's Straits, and returned in 1851
- Lieut. Pim went to St. Petersburg with the intention of travelling through Siberia to the mouth of the river Kolyma; but was dissuaded from proceeding by the Russian government 18 Nov. "
- [The *Enterprise* and *Investigator* (see No. 4 above) not having been heard of for two years.]
11. Sir Edward Belcher's expedition, consisting of—*Assistance*, sir Edward Belcher, C.B.; *Resolute*, captain Kellett, C.B.; *North Star*, capt. Pullen; *Intrepid*, capt. M'Clintock; and *Pioneer*, capt. Sherard Osborn, sailed from Woolwich 15 April, 1852
- [This expedition arrived at Beechy Island 14 Aug. 1852. The *Assistance* and *Pioneer* proceeded through Wellington Channel, and the *Resolute* and *Intrepid* to Melville Island; the *North Star* remaining at Beechy Island.]

LADY FRANKLIN'S EQUIPMENTS.

- Lady Franklin, aided by a few friends (and by the "Tasmanian Tribute" of 1500*l.*), equipped four expeditions (Nos. 12, 13, 14, 16).
12. *Prince Albert*, capt. Forsyth, sailed from Aberdeen to Barrow Straits 5 June, 1850
- [Returned 1 Oct. 1850.]
13. The *Prince Albert*, Mr. Kennedy, accompanied by lieut. Bellot, of the French navy, and John Hepburn, sailed from Stromness to Prince Regent's Inlet 4 June, 1851
- [Returned Oct. 1852.]
14. The *Isabel*, commander Inglefield, sailed for the head of Baffin's Bay, Jones's Sound, and the Wellington Channel, 6 July; and returned Nov. 1852
15. Mr. Kennedy sailed again in the *Isabel*, on a renewed search to Behring's Straits 1853
16. H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, commander Trollope, despatched to assist the *Plover*, capt. Maguire (who succeeded capt. Moore), at Point Barrow in April; met with it Aug. "
17. The second AMERICAN expedition, the *Advance*, under Dr. Kane early in June, "
18. The *Phoenix* (with the *Breadalbane* transport), commander Inglefield, accompanied by lieut. Bellot, sailed in May; he returned, bringing despatches from Sir E. Belcher, &c. Oct. "
- The *Investigator* and sir E. Belcher's squadron were safe; but no traces of Franklin's party had been met with. Lieut. Bellot was unfortunately drowned in August while voluntarily conveying despatches for sir E. Belcher. Capt. M'Clure had left the *Herald* (10) at Cape Lisburne, 31 July, 1850. On 8 Oct. the ship was frozen in, and so continued for nine months. On 26 Oct. 1850, while on an excursion party, the captain discovered an entrance into Barrow's Straits, and thus established the existence of a N.E.—N.W. passage. In Sept. 1851, the ship was again fixed in ice, and so remained till lieut. Pim and a party from capt. Kellett's ship, the *Resolute* (11), fell in with them in April, 1853. The position of the *Enterprise* (4) was still unknown.

A monument to Bellot's memory was erected at Greenwich. His "Journal" was published in 1854

Dr. Rae, in the spring of 1853, again proceeded towards the magnetic pole; and in July, 1854, he reported to the Admiralty that he had purchased from a party of Esquimaux a number of articles which had belonged to sir J. Franklin and his party—namely, sir John's star or order, part of a watch, silver spoons, and forks with crests, &c. He also reported the statement of the natives, that they had met with a party of white men about four winters previous, and had sold them a seal; and that four months later, in the same season, they had found the bodies of thirty men (some buried), who had evidently perished by starvation; the place appears, from the description, to have been in the neighbourhood of the Great Fish river of Back. Dr. Rae arrived in England on 22 Oct. 1854, with the relics, which have since been deposited in Green-

wich hospital. He and his companions were awarded 10,000*l.* for their discovery.

19. The *Phoenix*, *North Star*, and *Talbot*, under the command of capt. Inglefield, sailed in May, and returned in Oct. 1851
- Sir E. Belcher (No. 11), after mature deliberation, in April, 1854, determined to abandon his ships, and gave orders to that effect to all the captains under his command; and capt. Kellett gave similar orders to capt. M'Clure, of the *Investigator*. The vessels had been abandoned 15 May* when the crews of the *Phoenix* and *Talbot* (under capt. Inglefield) arrived (19). On their return to England all the captains were tried by court martial and honourably acquitted 17-19 Oct. "
- Capt. Collinson's fate was long uncertain, and another expedition was in contemplation, when intelligence came, in Feb. 1855, that he had met the *Rattlesnake* (16) at Fort Clarence on 21 Aug. 1854, and had sailed immediately, in hopes of getting up with capt. Maguire in the *Plover* (1), which had sailed two days previously. Capt. Collinson having failed in getting through the ice in 1850 with capt. M'Clure, returned to Hong-Kong to winter. In 1851 he passed through Prince of Wales's Straits, and remained in the Arctic regions without obtaining any intelligence of Franklin till July, 1854, when, being once more released from the ice, he sailed for Port Clarence, where he arrived as above mentioned. Captains Collinson and Maguire arrived in England in May, 1855
20. The third AMERICAN expedition in search of Dr. Kane, in the *Advance*, consisted of the *Release* and the steamer *Arctic*, the barque *Eringo*, and another vessel under the command of lieut. H. J. Hartstene, accompanied by a brother of Dr. Kane as surgeon, 31 May, "
- [On 17 May, 1855, Dr. Kane and his party quitted the *Advance*, and journeyed over the ice, 1300 miles, to the Danish settlement; on their way home in a Danish vessel, they fell in with lieut. Hartstene, 18 Sept.; and arrived with him at New York, 11 Oct. 1855. Dr. Kane visited England in 1856; he died in 1857.]
- The Hudson's Bay Company, under advice of Dr. Rae and sir G. Back, sent out an overland expedition, June 1855, which returned Sept. following. Some more remains of Franklin's party were discovered. "
21. The 18th British expedition (equipped by lady Franklin and her friends, the government having declined to fit out another)—the *Fox*, screw steamer, under capt. (since sir F. L. M'Clintock, R.N. (see No. 11)—sailed from Aberdeen 1 July, 1857; returned 22 Sept. 1859
- On 6 May, 1859, lieut. Hobson found at Point Victoria, near Cape Victoria, besides a cairn, a tin case, containing a paper, signed 25 April, 1848, by capt. Fitzjames, which certified that the ships *Erabus* and *Terror*, on 12 Sept. 1846, were beset in lat. 70° 50' N., and long. 98° 23' W.; that sir John Franklin died 11 June, 1847; and that the ships were deserted 22 April, 1848. Captain M'Clintock continued the search, and discovered skeletons and other relics. His Journal was published in Dec. 1859; and on 28 May, 1860, gold medals were given to him and to lady Franklin by the Royal Geographical Society.
- Mr. Hall, the arctic explorer, reported, in Aug. 1865, circumstances that led him to hope that capt. Crozier and others were surviving.
- A national monument by Noble, set up in Waterloo-place, was inaugurated, 15 Nov. 1866. It is

* Capt. Kellett's ship, the *Resolute*, was found adrift 1000 miles distant from where she was left, by a Mr. George Henry, commanding an American whaler, who brought her to New York. The British government having abandoned their claim on the vessel, it was bought by order of the American congress, thoroughly repaired and equipped, and entrusted to capt. H. J. Hartstene, to be presented to queen Victoria. It arrived at Southampton, 12 Dec. 1856; was visited by her majesty on the 16th; and formally surrendered on the 30th. When the ship was broken up a desk was made of the wood, and presented by queen Victoria to the president of the United States, 29 Nov. 1880.

inscribed to "FRANKLIN the great navigator and his brave companions who sacrificed their lives in completing the discovery of the north-west passage, A.D. 1847-8."

Sir John Franklin discovered the *north-west passage* by sailing down Peel and Victoria Straits, now named Franklin Straits.

"Franklin search expedition," under Lieut. Schwatka, of U.S. navy, in an overland expedition in summer and autumn of 1879, discovers some human remains of the crews of the ships and other things; he set up memorials, and brought away the remains of Lieut. John Irving, of the *Terror*; and returned to Massachusetts about 23 Sept. 1880. Remains of Lieut. John Irving buried at Edinburgh, 7 Jan. 1881.

FRANKS (or freemen), a name given to a combination of the North-western German tribes about 240, which invaded Gaul and other parts of the empire with various success in the 5th century; see *Gaul* and *France*; see *Franking*.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE, first appeared, Feb. 1830; discontinued Oct. 1832.

FRATRICELLI (Little Brethren), a sect of the middle ages, originally strict Franciscan monks. Their numbers increased, and they were condemned by a papal bull in 1317; and suffered persecution; but were not extinct till the 16th century. They resembled the "Brethren of the Free Spirit."

FRAUDS, STATUTE OF. 29 Charles II., c. 3, 1677. "An act for prevention of frauds and perjuries."

FRAUDULENT TRUSTEES ACT, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 54, passed Aug. 1857, in consequence of the delinquencies of Sir John D. Paul, the British Bank frauds, &c. It was brought in by Sir R. Bethell, then attorney-general (afterwards Lord Westbury), and is very stringent.

FRAUNHOFER'S LINES, see *Spectrum*.

FREDERICKSBURG (Virginia, N. America). On 10 Dec. 1862, General Burnside and the federal army of the Potomac crossed the small deep river Rappahannock. On 11 Dec. Fredericksburg was bombarded by the federals and destroyed. On the 13th commenced a series of desperate unsuccessful attacks on the confederate works, defended by generals Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, and others. General Hooker crossed the river with the reserves, and joined in the conflict, in vain. On 15 and 16 Dec. the federal army recrossed the Rappahannock. The battle was one of the most severe in the war.

FREDERICKSHALD (Norway). Charles XII. of Sweden was killed by a cannon-shot before its walls, while examining the works. His hand was on his sword, and a prayer-book in his pocket, 11 Dec. 1718.

FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. An Episcopal Church founded in 1844, and enrolled in her majesty's High Court of Chancery in 1863.

The bishops are Benjamin Price (bishop primus), who resides at Ilfracombe; Frederick Newman, at Ashford, Kent; and a missionary bishop, Henry Orion Meyers, at Hounslow.

This church grew out of the Oxford tractarian movement of 1830. The first church was planted at Bridgetown, Devon, by the Rev. James Shore, M.A., curate of the parish; it was built by the duke of Somerset, and opened in 1844. Two other churches were established in the same year—one at Exeter, and the other at Ilfracombe. But it was not till 1849 that much progress was made, when an impetus was given to the movement by the late bishop of Exeter's (Phillpott) prosecution of Mr. Shore, for preaching in his diocese without his licence. The work spread, and the organization was

enrolled under a deed poll as an "Episcopal Church." But as "Consecration" could not be obtained a bishop president was elected till 1876, when the secession of the right rev. bishop Cummins from the "Protestant Episcopal Church of America" (the first bishops of which church were consecrated by the archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace chapel, in 1877), afforded an opportunity, which was embraced, of obtaining episcopal consecration for the bishops of the Free Church of England in the Canterbury line of episcopal succession.

The services of the F. C. E. are conducted exactly as those of the evangelical section of the national church, excepting the omission of some words in the offices which express doctrines opposed to the Protestant Reformation.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND was formed by an act of secession of nearly half the body from the national church of Scotland, headed by Dr. Thos. Chalmers and other eminent ministers, 18 May, 1843. The difference arose on the question of the right of patrons to nominate to livings; see *Patronage*. The Free Church claims for the parishioners the right of a veto. Much distress was endured the first year by the ministers of the new church, although 366,719l. 14s. 3d. had been subscribed. In 1853 there were 850 congregations; in 1873, 954. A large college was founded in 1846. In 1856 the sustentation fund amounted to 108,638l. from which was paid the sum of 138l. each to 700 ministers.

The Rev. Mr. Knight, censured for opinions respecting prayer, seceded . . . 22 Oct. 1873
The Reformed Presbyterian Church (see *Cameronians*), joined the Free Church . . . 25 May, 1876
Professor Robertson Smith, generally censured for his article "Bible, &c.," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," 1875, after long consideration by the assembly, admonished only . . . 27 May, 1880
Professor Robertson Smith expelled from his professorship, but to retain salary, by the general assembly (394-231) . . . 26 May, 1881

FREE CHURCH SOCIETY, or National Association for Freedom of Public Worship, established in 1857, to abolish the pew-rent system and revive the weekly offertory to defray the expenses of public worship. The Free and Open Church Association was formed in 1866.

FREE COMPANIES AND LANCES, see *Condottieri*.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAUS, established in the Southern States of North America in March, 1865, to protect the freed negroes. Having the support of martial law, these bureaux became very oppressive, and the act of congress making them permanent was vetoed by president Johnson in Feb. 1866.

FREEHOLDERS. Those under forty shillings per annum were not qualified to vote for members of parliament by 8 Hen. VI. c. 7, 1429. Various acts have been passed for the regulation of the franchise at different periods. The more recent were, the act to regulate polling, 9 Geo. IV., 1825; act for the disqualification of freeholders in Ireland, which deprived those of forty shillings of this privilege, passed 13 April, 1829; Reform acts, 1832, 1867, 1868. County elections act, 7 Will. IV., 1836. See *Chandos Clause*.

FREE HOSPITAL, ROYAL, Gray's Inn-road, founded in 1828. Patients admitted without letters. In 1878 Mr. Wm. Birks Rhodes, "the Hounslow miser," bequeathed to the hospital about 39,000l.

FREE LABOUR REGISTRATION SOCIETY, established for the benefit of the

ployers and non-unionist workmen, in opposition to trades' unions, about July, 1867.

FREE LAND LEAGUE, see *Land*.

FREE LIBRARIES, see *Libraries*.

FREEMASONRY. Writers on masonry, themselves masons, affirm that it has had a being "ever since symmetry began, and harmony displayed her charms." It is traced by some to the building of Solomon's temple; and it is said the architects from the African coast, Mahometans, brought it into Spain, about the 9th century. A modern speculative cosmopolitan-freemasonry with some analogies has essential differences from some early secret societies, and is not earlier than the seventeenth century. In 1717, the grand lodge of England was established; that of Ireland in 1730; and that of Scotland in 1736. Freemasons were excommunicated by the pope in 1738; again condemned, 30 Sept. 1865. Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, London, built 1771; rebuilt, and consecrated 14 April, 1869. Partly burnt, 3 May, 1883. The charity instituted, 1788. The duke of Sussex and the earl of Zetland were each twenty-five years grand-master of England. Earl de Grey, afterwards marquis of Ripon, was installed grand-master of the English freemasons in room of the earl of Zetland, 14 May, 1870. The marquis (on becoming a Romanist) resigned 1 Sept. 1874. He was succeeded by the prince of Wales; installed in the Royal Albert Hall, 28 April, 1875. The duke of Leinster, grand-master for Ireland for 60 years, died 10 Oct. 1874; succeeded by the duke of Abercorn. The prince of Wales was installed at Edinburgh as patron of the freemasons of Scotland, 12 Oct. 1870. As grand-master past and present of the mark masons, London, 8 Dec. 1883. Installed as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, 1 July, 1886. Prince Leopold installed as master of the "lodge of antiquity" (at one time held by sir Christopher Wren), 25 June, 1879.

Royal Masonic Institutions: for girls (Battersea), founded 1788; for boys (Wood Green), 1798; for the aged and widows . . . 1842

FREE PORTS, see *Hanse Towns*.

FREE STATE, see *Orange*.

FREETHINKERS, professors of natural religion; see *Deists*.

FREE TRADE principles, advocated by Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations" (1776), triumphed in England when the corn laws were abolished in 1846, and the commercial treaty with France was adopted in 1860. Richard Cobden, who was very instrumental in passing these measures, and termed "Apostle of Free Trade," died 2 April, 1865. Since 1830 the exports have been tripled. See *French Treaty*. An agitation for free trade has begun in the United States. A reform league was formed at Boston, 20 April, 1869; and the movement became active in New York in Nov., and has since continued. A free-trade budget was brought in by the ministry in Sydney in 1873. A new free-trade league was inaugurated in London in Dec. 1873; and one at Melbourne, Australia, Sept. 1876. Free trade warmly advocated in New South Wales, supported in New Zealand; opposed in Canada and in Victoria, Australia, 1877-80. Much agitation against free-trade in 1880-2. See *Anti-Corn Law League*, and *Fair Trade*. American Free Trade League formed at Detroit, June, 1883. Protection dominant in Europe, Feb. 1885.

President Cleveland's message strongly urges fiscal reform, large reduction of protective duties and other taxation 6 Dec. 1887.

Reform club at New York to support tariff reform; first banquet 21 Jan. 1888.

FREEZING, see *Congelation* and *Ice*.

"FREIHEIT," German newspaper. See *Trials*, 1881.

FRENCH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE SCIENCES was established by the general assembly, 22 April, 1872, its chief founders being MM. Balard, Claude Bernard, Delaunay, Dumas, Pasteur, Berthelot, Würtz, and others. It held its first meeting at Bordeaux, 5 Sept. 1872, when many foreign scientific men were present, M. De Quatrefages, president; second, Lyons, 21 Aug. 1873; third, Lille, 20 Aug. 1874; fourth, Nantes, 19 Aug. 1875; fifth, Clermont Ferrand, 19 Aug. 1876; sixth, Havre, 30 Aug. 1877; seventh, Paris, 22 Aug. 1878; eighth, Montpellier, 28 Aug. 1879; ninth, Rheims, 11 Aug. 1880; tenth, Algiers, 14 April, 1881; La Rochelle, 23 Aug. 1882; Rouen, 17 Aug. 1883; Blois, 3 Sept. 1884; Grenoble, 12 Aug. 1885; Nancy, 12 Aug. 1886; Toulouse, 22 Sept. 1887; Oran, Algeria, 29 March, 1888.

FRENCH CHURCH, see *Church of France*.

FRENCH LANGUAGE is mainly based on the rude Latin of the western nations subjugated by the Romans. German was introduced by the Franks in the 8th century. In the 9th the Gallo-Romanic dialect became divided into the *Langue d'oc* of the south and the *Langue d'oïl* of the north. The dialect of the Isle of France became predominant in the 12th century. The French language as written by Froissart assimilates more to the modern French, and its development was almost completed when the Académie Française (established by Richelieu in 1634) published a dictionary of the language in 1674. The French language, laws, and customs were introduced into England by William I., 1066. Law pleadings were changed from French to English in the reign of Edward III., 1362. *Stow*.

PRINCIPAL FRENCH AUTHORS.

	Born	Died		Born	Died
Chanson de Roland	11th century.		Flechier	. . . 1632	1719
Roman d'Alexandre	12th century.		Boileau	. . . 1636	1711
R. Wace Roman de Brut	12th century.		Fénelon	. . . 1651	1717
Roman de la Rose	12th century.		Vertot	. . . 1655	1733
Villehardouin	. 1160	1213	Rollin	. . . 1661	1741
Joinville	. . . 1223	1319	Massillon	. . . 1663	1742
Froissart	. . . 1333	1410	Le Sage	. . . 1668	1747
Monstrelet	about 1390	1453	Montesquieu	. 1689	1755
Comines	. . . 1445	1509	Voltaire	. . . 1694	1778
Marot	. . . 1495	1544	J. J. Rousseau	. 1712	1778
Rabelais	. . . 1483	1553	Diderot	. . . 1717	1784
Ronsard	. . . 1524	1585	Buffon	. . . 1707	1788
Montaigne	. 1533	1592	Beaumarchais	. 1732	1799
Beza	. . . 1519	1605	Marmontel	. 1723	1781
Malherbe	. . . 1555	1628	Mad. Cottin	. 1773	1806
Des Cartes	. . . 1596	1650	Delille	. . . 1738	1813
Pascal	. . . 1623	1662	St. Pierre	. . . 1737	1814
Molière	. . . 1622	1673	De Staël	. . . 1766	1818
La Rochefoucauld	. . . 1613	1680	De Genlis	. . . 1746	1818
Cornelle	. . . 1606	1684	Sismondi	. . . 1773	1842
La Fontaine	. 1621	1695	C. Delavigne	. 1793	1843
Mad. de Sevigné	. 1626	1696	Châteaubriand	. 1768	1848
La Bruyère	. 1645	1696	Balzac	. . . 1799	1850
Racine	. . . 1639	1699	D. F. Arago	. 1786	1853
Bossuet	. . . 1627	1704	Augustin Thierry	. . . 1795	1883
Bottridolone	. . . 1632	1704	Béranger	. . . 1780	1855
Bayle	. . . 1647	1706	Eugène Sue	. . . 1804	1887
			Alfred de Musset	. 1810	1857
			A. Eugène Scribe	. . . 1791	1861

Born	Died	Born	Died
A. de Vigny . . . 1797	1863	Jules Michelet . . . 1798	1874
A. G. De Barante . . . 1782	1866	E. Quinet . . . 1803	1875
A. F. Villemain . . . 1790	1867	L. A. Thiers . . . 1797	1877
Victor Cousin . . . 1792	1867	Lanfrey . . . 1828	1877
A De la Martine . . . 1790	1869	Louis Blanc . . . 1811	1882
Sainte Beuve . . . 1804	1869	L. H. Martin, hist.	1810 1883
Alexandre Dumas . . . 1803	1870	Victor Hugo . . . 1802	1885
C. F. Montalembert . . . 1810	1870	E. About . . . 1828	1885
P. Mérimée . . . 1803	1870	E. Renan . . . 1823	
Amédée Thierry . . . 1797	1873	H. A. Taine . . . 1828	
F. Guizot . . . 1787	1874	Eckmann . . . 1822	
		Chatrian . . . 1826	

FRENCH NATIONAL SOCIETY, for social, commercial, and artistic purposes, founded in London 15 Jan. 1881.

FRENCH NAVY, see *Navy*.

FRENCH PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, founded in 1708 to maintain poor descendants of French protestant refugees, 40 females, 20 males.

FRENCH RELIEF FUND, see *Mansion-house Fund*. The French peasant relief fund, originated by the *Daily News*, in Sept. 1870, was closed April, 1871.

FRENCH REVOLUTIONS, see *France*, 1789, 1830, 1848, 1870.

FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR. In 1792, the French nation adopted a calendar professedly founded on philosophical principles. The first year of the era of the republic began at midnight, between 21 and 22 Sept. 1792; but its establishment was not decreed until the 4th Frimaire of the year II., 24 Nov. 1793. The calendar existed until the 10th Nivose, year of the republic XIV., 31 Dec. 1805, when the Gregorian mode of calculation was restored by Napoleon I. 1800 was not a leap year.

AUTUMN.

Vendémiaire . . .	Vintage month, 22 Sept. to 21 Oct.
Brimaire . . .	Fog month . . . 22 Oct. to 20 Nov.
Frimaire . . .	Sleet month . . . 21 Nov. to 20 Dec.

WINTER.

Nivose . . .	Snow month . . . 21 Dec. to 19 Jan.
Pluviose . . .	Rain month . . . 20 Jan. to 18 Feb.
Ventose . . .	Wind month . . . 19 Feb. to 20 Mar.

SPRING.

Germinal . . .	Sprouts' month, 21 Mar. to 19 April.
Floral . . .	Flowers' month, 20 April to 19 May.
Prairial . . .	Pasture month, 20 May to 18 June.

SUMMER.

Messidor . . .	Harvest month, 19 June to 18 July
Fervidor, or Thermidor . . .	Hot month . . . 19 July to 17 Aug.
Fructidor . . .	Fruit month . . . 18 Aug. to 16 Sept.

SANSCULOTIDES, OR FEASTS DEDICATED TO

Les Vertus . . .	The Virtues . . . 17 Sept.
Le Génie . . .	Genius . . . 18 Sept.
Le Travail . . .	Labour . . . 19 Sept.
L'Opinion . . .	Opinion . . . 20 Sept.
Les Récompenses . . .	Rewards . . . 21 Sept.

FRENCHTOWN (Canada), was taken from the British by the American general Winchester, 22 Jan. 1813, during the second war with the United States of America. It was retaken by the British forces under general Proctor, 24 Jan., and the American commander and his troops were made prisoners.

FRENCH TREATY, the term given to the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France, signed 23 Jan. 1860, at Paris, by lord Cowley and Richard Cobden and by the ministers MM. Baroche and Rouher. The beneficial results

of this treaty compensated for the depression of trade occasioned by the civil war in North America (1861-5). The French assembly determined that on 15 March, 1871, this treaty should cease in 12 months from that date. A fresh treaty was signed at Paris 29 Jan. 1873. Free trade was somewhat restricted, but the new French navigation law was relaxed. Negotiations for a new treaty began in London, 26 May, 1881. See *France*, 1881-2.

FRESCO PAINTINGS are executed on plaster while fresh. Very ancient ones exist in Egypt, Italy, and England, and modern ones in the British houses of parliament, at Berlin, and other places. The fresco paintings by Giotto and others at the Campo Santo, a cemetery at Pisa, executed in the 13th century, are justly celebrated. See *Stereochromy*.

FRESHWATER FISH, see *Fish*.

FRÊTEVAL (Central France). Here Richard I. of England defeated Philip II. of France, and captured his royal seal, archives, &c., 15 July, 1194. Frêteval was taken by the Germans, 14 Dec., 1870, and soon abandoned.

FRIARS (from the French *frère*, a brother); see *Minorites*, *Carmelites*, *Dominicans*, *Franciscans*, *Crutched Friars*, and other orders.

FRIDAY, the sixth day of the week; so called from Friga, or Frea, the Scandinavian Venus, the wife of Thor, and goddess of peace, fertility, and riches, who with Thor and Odin composed the supreme council of the gods. See *Good Friday*.

FRIEDLAND (Prussia). Here the allied Russians and Prussians were beaten by the French, commanded by Napoleon, on 14 June, 1807. The allies lost eighty pieces of cannon and about 18,000 men; the French about 10,000 men. The peace of Tilsit followed, by which Prussia was obliged to surrender nearly half her dominions.

FRIENDLY ISLES, in the Southern Pacific, consist of a group of more than 150 islands, forming an archipelago of very considerable extent. These islands were discovered by Tasman, in 1643; visited by Wallis, who called them Keppel Isles, 1767; and by captain Cook, who named them on account of the friendly disposition of the natives, 1773. Subsequent voyagers describe them as very ferocious.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, which originated in the clubs of the industrious classes, were subjected to slight control in 1793, and have been regulated by various enactments. Other acts were passed in 1855, 1858 and 1860; important ones, 11 Aug. 1875, 24 July, 1876, 1882 and 1887. In London, the Defoe Friendly Society dates from 1687; the Norman, 1703; the Lintot, 1708.

An example of fraud, credulity, and mismanagement was given on investigation by the registrar-general into the affairs of the "Independent Mutual Brethren Friendly Society," founded in 1873, and broken up in 1886.

FRIENDS, see *Quakers*, and under *Clergy*.

FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE, an association formed in London to obtain parliamentary reform, 1792.

FRIESLAND: EAST (N. Germany), the ancient Frisia, formerly governed by its own counts. On the death of its prince Charles Edward, in 1744, it became subject to the king of Prussia; Hanover disputed its possession, but Prussia prevailed. It was annexed to Holland by Bonaparte, in 1806, to the French empire, 1810; and awarded to Hanover in

1815. The English language is said to be mainly derived from the old Frisian dialect.—FRIESLAND, West, in Holland, was part of Charlemagne's empire in 800. It passed under the counts of Holland about 936, and was one of the seven provinces which renounced the Spanish yoke in 1580. The term *Chevaux de Frise* (or *Cheval de Frise*, a *Friesland Horse*) is derived from Friesland, where it was invented.

FRIULI (Venetia), made a duchy by Alboin the Lombard, when he established his kingdom about 570. It was conquered by Charlemagne. Henri, a Frenchman, made duke, was assassinated in 799, which was the fate of duke Berengarius, king of Italy and emperor, in 924. The emperor Conrad gave the duchy to his chancellor Poppo, patriarch of Aquileia, in the 11th century; it was conquered by Venice in 1420; annexed to Austria, 1797; to France, 1805; to Austria, 1814; to Italy, 1866.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, discovered by sir Martin Frobisher, who tried to find a north-west passage to China, and after exploring the coast of New Greenland, entered this strait, 11 Aug. 1576. He returned to England, bringing with him a quantity of black ore, supposed to contain gold, which induced queen Elizabeth to patronise a second voyage. This led to a third fruitless expedition. He was mortally wounded at Brest, Nov. 1594.

FRÖBEL SOCIETY, established to promote the Kindergarten system (*which see*), 1874; annual meeting, 17 Jan. 1889.

FROGMORE, near Windsor, Berks. A house here, built by Nash, was the residence of queen Charlotte and afterwards of the duchess of Kent. Here is situate the mausoleum of the late prince consort. See *Albert*.

FROHSDORF, a village near Vienna, lately the residence of the comte de Chambord, see *France*, 1873.

FRONDE, CIVIL WARS OF THE, in France, in the minority of Louis XIV. (1648-52), during the government of queen Anne of Austria and cardinal Mazarin, between the followers of the court and the nobility, and the parliament and the citizens. The latter were called *Frondeurs* (*slingers*), it is said, from an incident in a street quarrel. In a riot on 27 Aug. 1648, barricades were erected in Paris.

FROSTS. The following are some of the most remarkable recorded: (see *Cold*.)

The Euxine Sea frozen over for 20 days	401
A frost at Constantinople, when the two seas there were frozen a hundred miles from the shore, Oct. 763—Feb.	764
A frost in England on Midsummer-day is said to have destroyed the fruits of the earth	1035
Thames frozen for 14 weeks	1063
Dreadful frosts in England from Nov. to April	1076
The Cattagat entirely frozen	1294
Baltic passable to travellers for six weeks	1323
The Baltic frozen from Pomerania to Denmark	1402
In England, when all the small birds perished	1407
The ice bore riding upon it from Lübeck to Prussia, Severe frost, when large fowl of the air sought shelter in the towns of Germany	1433
The river frozen below London-bridge to Gravesend, from 24 Nov. to Feb. 10	1434
The Baltic frozen, and horse passengers crossed from Denmark to Sweden	1460
The winter so severe in Flanders that the wine distributed was cut by hatchets	1468
Carriages passed over from Lambeth to Westminster	1515
Wine in Flanders frozen into solid lumps	1544

Sledges drawn by oxen travelled on the sea from Rostock to Denmark	1548
Divisions on the Thames	21 Dec. &c. 1564
The Scheldt frozen so hard as to sustain loaded waggons	1565
The Rhine, Scheldt, and sea at Venice frozen	1594
Fires and diversions on the Thames	1607
The rivers of Enrope and the Zuyder Zee frozen; ice covers the Hellespont	1622
Charles X. of Sweden crossed the Little-Belt over the ice from Holstein to Denmark, with his whole army	1653
The forest trees, and even the oaks in England, split by the frost; most of the hollies were killed; the Thames covered with ice eleven inches thick; and nearly all the birds perished, Dec. 1683—Feb.	1684
"The people kept trades on the Thames as in a fair, till 4 Feb. 1684. About forty coaches daily plied on the Thames as on dry land. Bought this book at a shop upon the ice in the middle of the Thames." Entry in the memoranda of a Citizen.	
The wolves, driven by the cold, entered Vienna, and attacked cattle and men	1691
Three months' frost, with heavy snow, from Dec. to March	1709
A fair held on the Thames, and oxen roasted; frost continued	24 Nov. to 9 Feb. 1716
One lasted 9 weeks, when coaches plied upon the Thames, and festivities and diversions of all kinds were enjoyed upon the ice. (The "hard winter")	1740
From 25 Dec. to 16 Jan. and from 18 to 22 Jan.; most terrible	1766
One general throughout Europe; the Thames passable opposite the Custom House Nov. to Jan.	1789
One from 24 Dec. 1794, to 14 Feb. 1795, with the intermission of one day's thaw	23 Jan. 1795
Intense frosts	all Dec. 1796
Severe frost in Russia	1812
Very destructive to the French army in its retreat from Moscow. Napoleon commenced his retreat on the 6th Nov. The men perished in battalions, and the horses fell by hundreds on the roads. France lost in the campaign of this year more than 400,000 men.	
Booths erected on the Thames; the winter very severe in Ireland	Jan. 1814
The frosts so intense in parts of Norway, that quicksilver freezes, and persons exposed to the atmosphere lose their breath	2 Jan. 1849
Very severe frost in London, 14 Jan. to 24 Feb.; and very cold weather up to 26 June	1855
On 22 Feb. fires were made on the Serpentine, Hyde Park. A traffic on the ice of 35 miles long, was established in Lincolnshire	
Very severe frost, 20 Dec. 1860; to	5 Jan. 1861
Very severe frosts	Dec. 1874
Very severe frost in Britain, begun 18 Jan. lasted about 14 days.	1881

FROST'S INSURRECTION, see *Newport*.

FRUCTIDOR CONSTITUTION; that promulgated in France on the 5th Fructidor, year 3, or 22 Aug. 1795. See *Directory* for changes.

FRUITS. Several varieties introduced into Italy, 70 B.C. *et seq.* Many exotic fruits and flowers, previously unknown in England, were brought thither between 1500 and 1578, and very many in the present century. See *Gardening*, and *Flowers*. A conference of British fruit-growers was held at the Crystal Palace, London, 7 Sept.; association formed 11 Oct. 1888.

Almond-tree, Barbary, about	1548
Apples, Syria	1522
Apple, custard, N. America	1736
Apple, osage, ditto	1818
Apricots, Epirus	1540
Cherry-trees, Pontus	100
Cherries, Flanders	1540
Cornelian cherry, Anstria	1596
Current, the hawthorn, Canada	1795
Fig-tree, S. Europe, before	1548

Gooseberries, Flanders, before	1540
Grapes, Portugal	1528
Lemons, Spain	1554
Limes, Portugal, about	1554
Limes, American, before	1752
Melons, before	1540
Mulberry, Italy	1520
Mulberry, white, China, about	1596
Mulberry, the red, N. America, before	1629
Mulberry, paper, Japan, before	1754
Nectarine, Persia	1652
Olive, Cape	1730
Olive, the sweet-scented China	1771
Oranges	1595
Peaches, Persia	1562
Pears, uncertain	*
Pine-apple, Brazil	1568
Pippins, Netherlands	1525
Plums, Italy	1522
Pomegranate, Spain, before	1548
Quince, Austria	1573
Quince, Japan	1796
Raspberry, the Virginian, before	1696
Strawberry, Flanders	1530
Strawberry, the Oriental, Levant	1724
Walnut, the black, N. America, before	1629

FUCHSIA, an American plant named after the German botanist Leonard Fuchs, about 1542. The *Fuchsia fulgens*, the most beautiful variety, was introduced from Mexico, about 1830.

FUEL, see *Coal, Bogs*. In the autumn of 1873, it was announced that Louis Raynecker, a French peasant, had discovered that earth mixed with coal and a little soda made good fuel.

FUENTES DE ONORO (central Spain). On 2 May, 1811, Massena crossed the Agueda with 40,000 infantry, 5000 horse, and about 30 pieces of artillery, to relieve Almeida. He expected every day to be superseded in his command, and wished to make a last effort for his own military character. Wellington could muster no more than 32,000 men, of which only 1200 were cavalry. He however determined to fight rather than give up the blockade of Almeida. After much fighting, on 3 May, night came on and stopped the conflict. Next day Massena was joined by Bessières with a body of the Imperial guard; and on 5 May, made his grand attack. In all the war there was not a more dangerous hour for England. The fight lasted until evening, when the lower part of the town was abandoned by both parties—the British maintaining the chapel and crags, and the French retiring a cannon-shot from the stream. *Napier*.

FÜESSEN, Bavaria. By a treaty signed here, 22 April, 1745, peace was made between Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, and the elector of Bavaria, the latter renouncing his claim to the imperial crown and recovering his lost territories.

FUGGER, an illustrious German family (the present head, prince Leopold Fugger Babenhausen, since 28 May, 1836), derives its origin from John Fugger, a master weaver in Augsburg in 1370; and its wealth by trade, and by money-lending to monarchs, especially the emperors.

FUGITIVE OFFENDERS ACT passed, 27 Aug. 1881.

FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL passed by the American legislature in 1850. It imposed a fine of 1000 dollars and six months' imprisonment on any person harbouring fugitive slaves or aiding in their escape. This law was declared to be unconstitutional by the judges of the superior court on 3 Feb. 1855, was carried into effect with great difficulty, and was not received by Massachusetts. It was repealed 13 June, 1864; see *Slavery in America*.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CIRCULARS, see *Slavery*.

FUGUE in Music (in which one part seems to chase another), is described in Morley's "Introduction to Practical Musick," 1597. Sebastian Bach and Handel were eminent fugue-writers.

FULDA (W. Germany), the seat of an abbey, founded by St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany, in 744. It was made a bishopric in 1752, and a principality in 1803. Napoleon incorporated it with Frankfort in 1810; but in 1815 it was ceded to Hesse-Cassel.

FULFORD, Yorkshire. Here Harold Hardrada of Norway, and Tostig, brother of Harold of England, defeated the earls Edwin and Morecar, 20 Sept. 1066; and the people near York submitted to them; see *Stamford-bridge*.

FULLER CASE, see *India*, 1876.

FUMIGATION. Acron, a physician of Agrigentum, is said to have first caused great fires to be lighted and aromatics to be thrown into them to purify the air, and thus to have stopped the plague at Athens and other places in Greece, about 473 B.C.

FUNDS, see *Stocks*, and *Sinking Fund*.

FUNERALS. David lamented over Saul and Jonathan, 1056 B.C., and over Abner, 1048 B.C. 2 Sam. i. and iii. In Greece, Solon was the first who pronounced a funeral oration, according to Herodotus, 580 B.C. The Romans pronounced harangues over their illustrious dead. Theopompus obtained a prize for the best *Funeral Oration* in praise of Mausolus, 353 B.C. Popilia was the first Roman lady who had an oration pronounced at her funeral, which was done by her son, Crassus; and it is observed by Cicero that Julius Cæsar did the like for his aunt Julia and his wife Cornelia.—*Funeral Games*, among the Greeks and Romans included horse-races, dramatic representations, processions, and mortal combats of gladiators. These games were abolished by the emperor Claudius, A.D. 47. A tax was laid on funerals in England, 1793.

Church of England Funeral and Mourning Reform Association, founded at Sheffield, by earl Nelson and others . . . 5 Oct. 1878

See *Burials*.

PUBLIC FUNERALS voted by parliament:—

Duke of Rutland, in Ireland	17 Nov. 1787
Lord Nelson (see <i>Nelson</i>)	9 Jan. 1806
Wm. Pitt	22 Feb. "
Chas. Jas. Fox	10 Oct. "
Richard Brinsley Sheridan	13 July, 1816
George Canning	16 Aug. 1827
Duke of Wellington	18 Nov. 1852
Viscount Palmerston (at her majesty's request),	27 Oct. 1865

FURNACE, see *Blowing-machines*, *Iron*.

FURNITURE. Specimens of Egyptian furniture, represented on the interior walls of the pyramids, appear in Rosellini's "*Monumenti dell'Egitto*," 1832-44, Vol. II. Mr. J. G. Pollen's "Ancient and Modern Furniture and Woodwork" in the South Kensington museum, 1874, illustrated by photographs and engravings, was published, July, 1874. Many interesting examples will be found in Fosbrooke's "*Encyclopædia of Antiquities*," Vol. I. 1825.

FURRUCKABAD (N. India), a province acquired by the East India company, in June, 1802.

Near the capital of the same name, 17 Nov. 1804, lord Lake defeated the Maharatta chief Holkar, and about 60,000 cavalry, himself losing 2 killed and about 20 wounded.

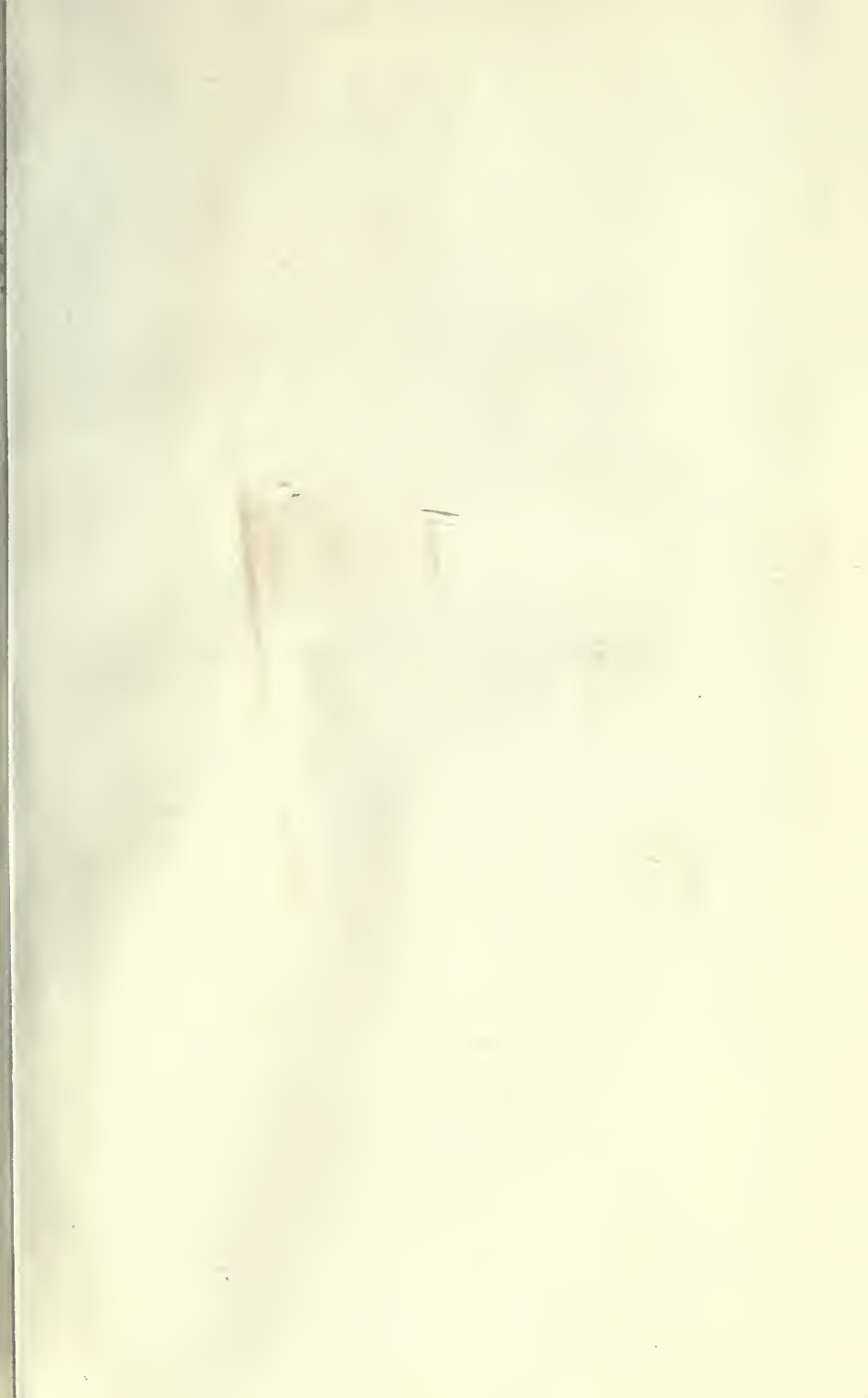
FURS were worn by Henry I. about 1125. Edward III. enacted that all persons who could not spend 100*l.* a year should be prohibited this species of finery, 28 March, 1336-7.

FUSILIERS. Foot soldiers, formerly armed with fuses with slings to sling them. The 7th regiment (or Royal English Fusiliers) was raised,

11 June, 1685; the 21st (or Royal North British) 23 Sept. 1679; the 23rd (or Royal Welsh), 17 March 1688. *Grose.*

FUSION of the French legitimists and Orleanists into one monarchical party, 5 Aug. 1873. See *France.*

FUTTEHGHUR (India). Here Nana Sahib massacred both the English defenders of the fort and their Sepoy assailants, July, 1857; and here the Sepoy rebels were defeated by sir Colin Campbell, 2 Jan. 1858.



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